



# **GeoNetwork Developer Manual**

*Release 2.6.4*

**GeoNetwork**

May 24, 2011



---

# Contents

---

<b>1</b>	<b>Software development</b>	<b>3</b>
1.1	System Requirements . . . . .	3
1.2	Tools . . . . .	4
1.3	Check out source code . . . . .	4
1.4	Build GeoNetwork . . . . .	4
1.5	Creating the installer . . . . .	5
1.6	Eclipse setup . . . . .	6
<b>2</b>	<b>Harvesting</b>	<b>11</b>
2.1	Structure . . . . .	11
2.2	Data storage . . . . .	13
2.3	Guidelines . . . . .	13
<b>3</b>	<b>Metadata Exchange Format v1.1</b>	<b>15</b>
3.1	Introduction . . . . .	15
3.2	File format . . . . .	15
3.3	The info.xml file . . . . .	16
<b>4</b>	<b>XML Services</b>	<b>19</b>
4.1	Calling specifications . . . . .	19
4.2	Login and logout services . . . . .	22
4.3	Group services . . . . .	24
4.4	User services . . . . .	29
4.5	Metadata services . . . . .	39
4.6	System configuration . . . . .	63
4.7	General services . . . . .	66
4.8	File download services . . . . .	72
4.9	Harvesting services . . . . .	74
4.10	Schema information . . . . .	84
4.11	Relations . . . . .	86
4.12	MEF services . . . . .	88
4.13	CSW service . . . . .	89
4.14	Java development with XML services . . . . .	96

<b>5</b>	<b>Settings hierarchy</b>	<b>105</b>
5.1	Introduction . . . . .	105
5.2	The system hierarchy . . . . .	105
5.3	Harvesting nodes . . . . .	107

Welcome to the GeoNetwork Developer Manual v2.6.4. The manual is for those who want to help with the development process, including source code, software releasing, and other administrative work.

Other documents:

[GeoNetwork User Manual](#)

[GeoNetwork Developer Manual \(PDF\)](#)



---

# Software development

---

## 1.1 System Requirements

GeoNetwork is a Java application that runs as a servlet so the Java Runtime Environment (JRE) must be installed in order to run it. You can get the JRE from the following address <http://java.sun.com> and you have to download the Java 5 Standard Edition (SE). GeoNetwork won't run with Java 1.4 and Java 6 has some problems with it so we recommend to use Java 5. Being written in Java, GeoNetwork can run on any platform that supports Java, so it can run on Windows, Linux and Mac OSX. For the latter one, make sure to use version 10.4 (Tiger) or newer. Version 10.3 (Panther) has only Java 1.4 so it cannot run GeoNetwork.

Next, you need a servlet container. GeoNetwork comes with an embedded one (Jetty) which is fast and well suited for most applications. If you need a stronger one, you can install Tomcat from the Apache Software Foundation (<http://tomcat.apache.org>). It provides load balance, fault tolerance and other corporate needed stuff. If you work for an organisation, it is probable that you already have it up and running. The tested version is 5.5 but GeoNetwork should work with all other versions.

Regarding storage, you need a Database Management System (DBMS) like Oracle, MySQL, PostgreSQL and so on. GeoNetwork comes with an embedded one (McKoi) which is used by default during installation. This DBMS can be used for small or desktop installations, where the speed is not an issue. You can use this DBMS for several thousands of metadata. If you manage more than 10.000 metadata it is better to use a professional, stand alone DBMS. In this case, using a separate DBMS also frees up some memory for the application.

GeoNetwork does not require a strong machine to run. A good performance can be obtained even with 128 Mb of RAM. The suggested amount is 512 Mb. For the hard disk space, you have to consider the space required for the application itself (about 40 Mb) and the space required for data maps, which can require 50 GB or more. A simple disk of 250 GB should be OK. Maybe you can choose a fast one to reduce backup time but GeoNetwork itself does not speed up on a faster disk. You also need some space for the search index which is located in `WEB-INF/lucene`. Even with a lot of metadata the index is small so usually 10-20 Mb of space is enough.

The software is run in different ways depending on the servlet container you are using:

- **Tomcat** - You can use the manager web application to start/stop GeoNetwork. You can also use the `startup.*` and `shutdown.*` scripts located into Tomcat's bin folder (\*. means .sh or .bat depending on your OS) but this way you restart all applications you are running, not only GeoNetwork. After installation and before running GeoNetwork you must link it to Tomcat.

- **Jetty** - If you use the provided container you can use the scripts into GeoNetwork's bin folder. The scripts are `start-geonetwork.*` and `stop-geonetwork.*` and you must be inside the bin folder to run them. You can use these scripts just after installation.

## 1.2 Tools

The following tools are required to be installed to setup a development environment for GeoNetwork:

- **Java** - Developing with GeoNetwork requires a [Java Development Kit \(JDK\)](#) 1.5 or greater.
- **Maven** - GeoNetwork uses [Maven](#) to manage the build process and the dependencies. Once is installed, you should have the `mvn` command in your path (on Windows systems, you have to open a shell to check).
- **Subversion** - GeoNetwork source code is stored and versioned in a subversion repository. Depending on your operating system a variety of subversion clients are available. Check in <http://subversion.tigris.org/> for some alternatives.
- **Ant** - GeoNetwork uses [Ant](#) to build the installer. Version 1.6.5 works but any other recent version should be OK. Once installed, you should have the `ant` command in your path (on Windows systems, you have to open a shell to check).
- **Sphinx** - To create the GeoNetwork documentation in a nice format [Sphinx](#) is used.

## 1.3 Check out source code

Check out the source code from trunk from the GeoNetwork subversion repository to develop using the latest development code:

```
$ svn co https://geonetwork.svn.sourceforge.net/svnroot/geonetwork/trunk trunk
```

or from a stable branch for versions less likely to change often:

```
$ svn co https://geonetwork.svn.sourceforge.net/svnroot/geonetwork/branches/2.4.x branch
```

## 1.4 Build GeoNetwork

Once you checked out the code from subversion repository, go inside the GeoNetwork's root folder and execute the maven build command:

```
$ mvn clean install
```

If the build is succesful you'll get an output like:

```
[INFO]
[INFO] -----
[INFO] Reactor Summary:
[INFO] -----
[INFO] GeoNetwork opensource ..... SUCCESS [1.825s]
[INFO] Caching xslt module ..... SUCCESS [1.579s]
[INFO] Jeeves modules ..... SUCCESS [1.140s]
[INFO] Oaipmh modules ..... SUCCESS [0.477s]
```

```
[INFO] ArcSDE module (dummy-api) ..... SUCCESS [0.503s]
[INFO] GeoNetwork Web module ..... SUCCESS [31.758s]
[INFO] GeoServer module ..... SUCCESS [16.510s]
[INFO] Gast module ..... SUCCESS [24.961s]
[INFO] -----
[INFO] -----
[INFO] BUILD SUCCESSFUL
[INFO] -----
[INFO] Total time: 1 minute 19 seconds
[INFO] Finished at: Tue Aug 03 16:49:15 CEST 2010
[INFO] Final Memory: 79M/123M
[INFO] -----
```

and your local maven repository should contain the GeoNetwork artifacts created (\$HOME/.m2/repository/org/geonetwork-opensource).

**Note:** Many Maven build options are available. Please refer to the maven documentation for any other options, [Maven: The Complete Reference](#)

For instance, you would like to use following options :

```
-- Skip test
$ mvn install -Dmaven.test.skip=true

-- Offline use
$ mvn install -o
```

Please refer to the maven documentation for any other options, [Maven: The Complete Reference](#)

### 1.4.1 Run embedded jetty server

Maven comes with built-in support for Jetty via a [plug-in](#).

To run GeoNetwork with embedded jetty server you have to change directory to the root of the **web** module, and then execute the following maven command:

```
$ mvn jetty:run
```

After a moment, GeoNetwork should be accessible at: <http://localhost:8080/geonetwork>

### 1.4.2 Source code documentation

The GeoNetwork Java source code is based on Javadoc. Javadoc is a tool for generating API documentation in HTML format from doc comments in source code. To see documentation generated by the Javadoc tool, go to:

- [GeoNetwork opensource Javadoc](#)

## 1.5 Creating the installer

To run the build script that creates the installer you need the Ant tool. You can generate an installer by running the ant command inside the **installer** directory:

```
$ ant
```

```
Buildfile: build.xml
setProperties:
...
BUILD SUCCESSFUL
Total time: 31 seconds
```

Both platform independent and Windows specific installers are generated by default.

Make sure you update version number and other relevant properties in the installer/build.xml file

You can also create an installer that includes a Java Runtime Environment (JRE) for Windows. This will allow GeoNetwork to run on a compatible, embedded JRE and thus avoid error messages caused by JRE incompatibilities on the PC.

Creating an installer with an embedded JRE requires you to first download and unzip the JRE in a folder jre1.5.0\_12 at the project root level. Refer to the installer-config-win-jre.xml file for exact configuration.

### 1.5.1 Packaging GeoNetwork using Maven

Using Maven, you have the ability to package GeoNetwork in two different ways :

- WAR files (geonetwork.war, geoserver.war)
- Binary ZIP package (with Jetty embedded)

The **Assembly Plugin** is used to create the packages using

```
$ mvn package assembly:assembly
```

The Assembly Plugin configuration is in the release module (See bin.xml and zip-war.xml).

## 1.6 Eclipse setup

### 1.6.1 Setting eclipse preferences

- **M2\_REPO** Classpath Variable:
- Navigate to **Java> Build Path> Classpath Variable**
- Press New.. button
- In Name field enter M2\_REPO
- In Path field enter the path to your .m2/repository\_directory
- Example: “C:\Documents and Settings\m.coudert\m2repository”

An alternative to set up this variable directly using maven could to run the following command into your workspace directory

```
$ mvn -Declipse.workspace=. eclipse:add-maven-repo
```

- Generate Eclipse project files

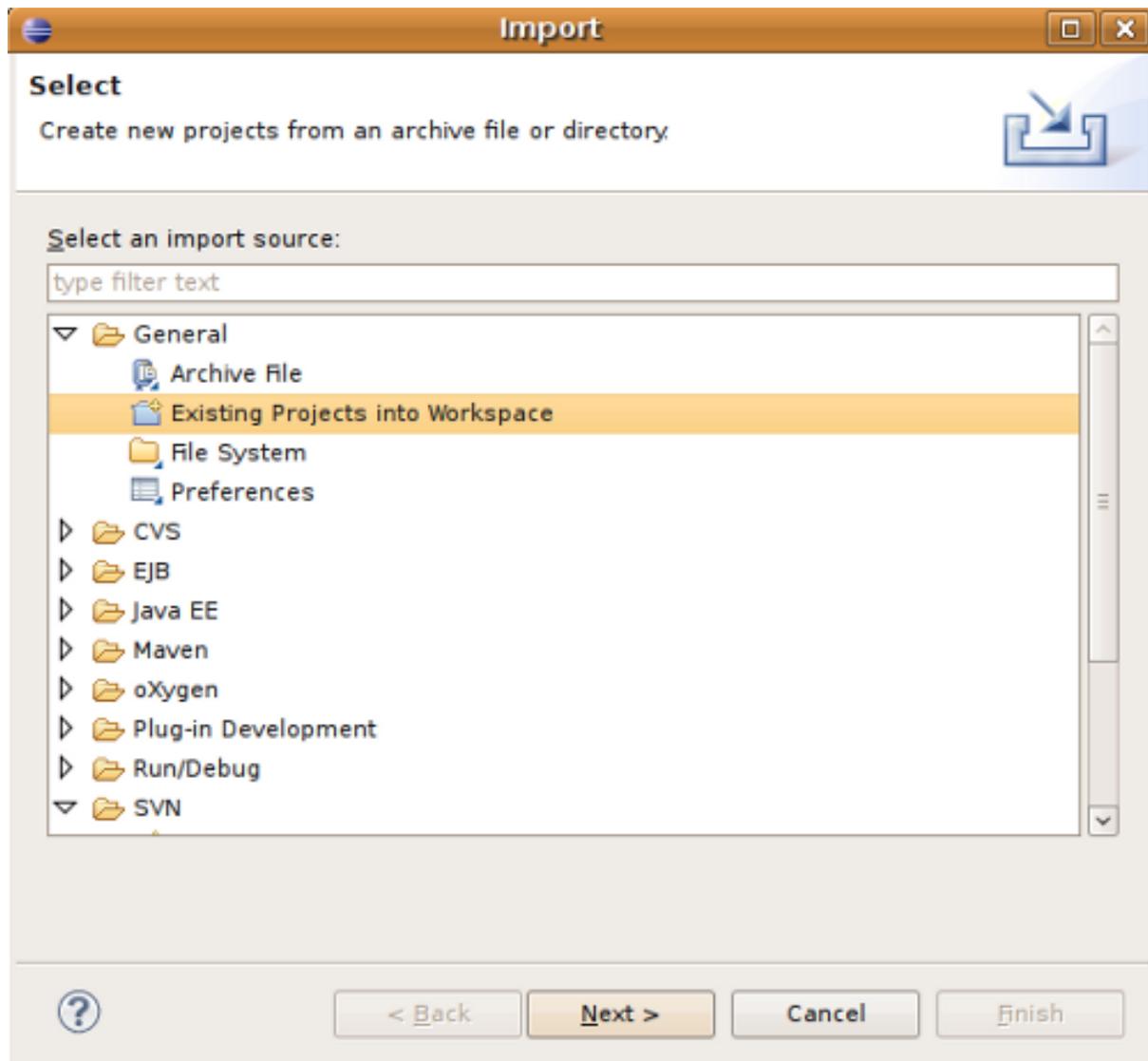
To generate all the .classpath and .project files execute the following command at the project root directory

```
$ mvn eclipse:eclipse
```

## 1.6.2 Import source code

In order to import the source code, follow instructions below :

- Press **File> Import** Menu item
- In new dialog Select **General> Existing Projects into Workspace**
- Press Next

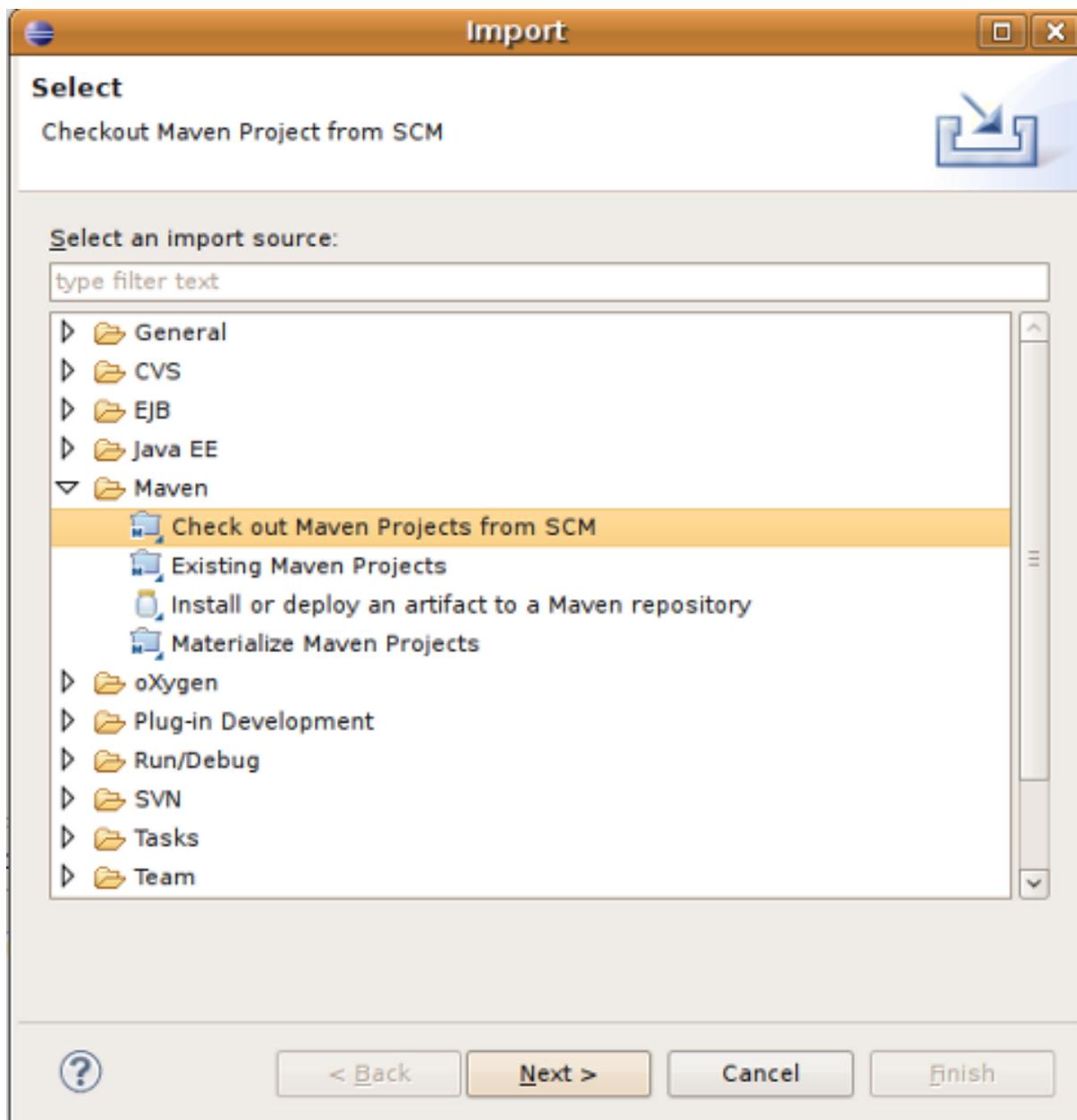


- In **Select root directory** field enter where your code is:
- example: C:\devgeonetworktrunk
- Select All projects and Press **Finish** button.

### 1.6.3 Setting m2eclipse plugin

To install m2eclipse, please refer to the following documentation.

Then click on **File > Import > Maven > Check out Maven Projects From SCM** Choose svn and <https://geonetwork.svn.sourceforge.net/svnroot/geonetwork/trunk> as **SCM URL** options.



**Note:** It is also possible to import existing Maven projects using Maven (m2eclipse) import facilities choosing the **Existing Maven projects** option.

### 1.6.4 Debugging into eclipse

- Tomcat Server :

TODO

- Remote debbuging :
- How do I configure Tomcat to support remote debugging?
- How do I remotely debug Tomcat using Eclipse?



---

# Harvesting

---

## 2.1 Structure

The harvesting capability is built around 3 areas: JavaScript code, Java code and XSL stylesheets (on both the server and client side).

### 2.1.1 JavaScript code

This refers to the web interface. The code is located in the `web/geonetwork/scripts/harvesting` folder. Here, there is a subfolder for each harvesting type plus some classes for the main page. These are:

1. *harvester.js*: This is an abstract class that must be implemented by harvesting types. It defines some information retrieval methods (`getType`, `getLabel`, etc...) used to handle the harvesting type, plus one `getUpdateRequest` method used to build the XML request to insert or update entries.
2. *harvester-model.js*: Another abstract class that must be implemented by harvesting types. When creating the XML request, the only method `substituteCommon` takes care of adding common information like privileges and categories taken from the user interface.
3. *harvester-view.js*: This is an important abstract class that must be implemented by harvesting types. It takes care of many common aspects of the user interface. It provides methods to add group's privileges, to select categories, to check data for validity and to set and get common data from the user interface.
4. *harvesting.js*: This is the main JavaScript file that takes care of everything. It starts all the sub-modules, loads XML strings from the server and displays the main page that lists all harvesting nodes.
5. *model.js*: Performs all XML requests to the server, handles errors and decode responses.
6. *view.js*: Handles all updates and changes on the main page.
7. *util.js*: just a couple of utility methods.

### 2.1.2 Java code

The harvesting package is located in `web/src/main/java/org/fao/geonet/kernel/harvest`. Here too, there is one subfolder for each harvesting type. The most important classes for the implemen-

tor are:

1. *AbstractHarvester*: This is the main class that a new harvesting type must extend. It takes care of all aspects like adding, updating, removing, starting, stopping of harvesting nodes. Some abstract methods must be implemented to properly tune the behaviour of a particular harvesting type.
2. *AbstractParams*: All harvesting parameters must be enclosed in a class that extends this abstract one. Doing so, all common parameters can be transparently handled by this abstract class.

All others are small utility classes used by harvesting types.

### 2.1.3 XSL stylesheets

Stylesheets are spread in some folders and are used by both the JavaScript code and the server. The main folder is located at `web/src/webapp/xsl/harvesting`. Here there are some general stylesheets, plus one subfolder for each harvesting type. The general stylesheets are:

1. *buttons.xsl*: Defines all buttons present in the main page (*activate*, *deactivate*, *run*, *remove*, *back*, *add*, *refresh*), buttons present in the “add new harvesting” page (*back* and *add*) and at the bottom of the edit page (*back* and *save*).
2. *client-error-tip.xsl*: This stylesheet is used by the browser to build tooltips when an harvesting error occurred. It will show the error class, the message and the stacktrace.
3. *client-node-row.xsl*: This is also used by the browser to add one row to the list of harvesting nodes in the main page.
4. *harvesting.xsl*: This is the main stylesheet. It generates the HTML page of the main page and includes all panels from all the harvesting nodes.

In each subfolder, there are usually 4 files:

1. *xxx.xsl*: This is the server stylesheets who builds all panels for editing the parameters. XXX is the harvesting type. Usually, it has the following panels: site information, search criteria, options, privileges and categories.
2. *client-privil-row.xsl*: This is used by the JavaScript code to add rows in the group’s privileges panel.
3. *client-result-tip.xsl*: This is used by the JavaScript code (which inherits from *harvester-view.js*) to show the tool tip when the harvesting has been successful.
4. *client-search-row.xsl*: Used in some harvesting types to generate the HTML for the search criteria panel.

As you may have guessed, all client side stylesheets (those used by JavaScript code) start with the prefix *client-*.

Another set of stylesheets are located in `web/src/webapp/xsl/xml/harvesting` and are used by the `xml.harvesting.get` service. This service is used by the JavaScript code to retrieve all the nodes the system is currently harvesting from. This implies that a stylesheet (one for each harvesting type) must be provided to convert from the internal setting structure to an XML structure suitable to clients.

The last file to take into consideration contains all localised strings and is located at `web/src/webapp/loc/XX/xml/harvesting.xml` (where XX refers to a language code). This file is used by both JavaScript code and the server.

## 2.2 Data storage

Harvesting nodes are stored inside the Settings table. Further useful information can be found in the chapter Harvesting.

The SourceNames table is used to keep track of the uuid/name couple when metadata get migrated to different sites.

## 2.3 Guidelines

To add a new harvesting type, follow these steps:

1. Add the proper folder in `web/src/webapp/scripts/harvesting`, maybe copying an already existing one.
2. Edit the `harvesting.js` file to include the new type (edit both constructor and init methods).
3. Add the proper folder in `web/src/webapp/xsl/harvesting` (again, it is easy to copy from an already existing one).
4. Edit the stylesheet `web/src/webapp/xsl/harvesting/harvesting.xsl` and add the new type
5. Add the transformation stylesheet in `web/src/webapp/xsl/xml/harvesting`. Its name must match the string used for the harvesting type.
6. Add the Java code in a package inside `org.fao.geonet.kernel.harvest.harvester`.
7. Add proper strings in `web/src/webapp/loc/XX/xml/harvesting.xml`.

Here is a list of steps to follow when adding a new harvesting type:

1. Every harvesting node (not type) must generate its UUID. This UUID is used to remove metadata when the harvesting node is removed and to check if a metadata (which has another UUID) has been already harvested by another node.
2. If a harvesting type supports multiple searches on a remote site, these must be done sequentially and results merged.
3. Every harvesting type must save in the folder `images/logos` a GIF image whose name is the node's UUID. This image must be deleted when the harvesting node is removed. This is necessary to propagate harvesting information to other GeoNetwork nodes.
4. When a harvesting node is removed, all collected metadata must be removed too.
5. During harvesting, take in mind that a metadata could have been removed just after being added to the result list. In this case the metadata should be skipped and no exception raised.
6. The only settable privileges are: `view`, `dynamic`, `featured`. It does not make sense to use the others.
7. If a node raises an exception during harvesting, that node will be deactivated.
8. If a metadata already exists (its UUID exists) but belong to another node, it must not be updated even if it has been changed. This way the harvesting will not conflict with the other one. As a side effect, this prevent locally created metadata from being changed.
9. The harvesting engine does not store results on disk so they will get lost when the server will be restarted.

10. When some harvesting parameters are changed, the new harvesting type must use them during the next harvesting without requiring to reboot the server.

---

# Metadata Exchange Format v1.1

---

## 3.1 Introduction

The metadata exchange format (MEF in short) is a special designed file format whose purpose is to allow metadata exchange between different platforms. A metadata exported into this format can be imported by any platform which is able to understand it. This format has been developed with GeoNetwork in mind so the information it contains is mainly related to it. Nevertheless, it can be used as an interoperability format between any platform.

This format has been designed with these needs in mind:

1. Export a metadata record for backup purposes
2. Import a metadata record from a previous backup
3. Import a metadata record from a different GeoNetwork version to allow a smooth migration from one version to another.

All these operations regard the metadata and its related data as well.

In the paragraphs below, some terms should be intended as follows:

1. the term actor is used to indicate any system (application, service etc...) that operates on metadata.
2. the term reader will be used to indicate any actor that can import metadata from a MEF file.
3. the term writer will be used to indicate any actor that can generate a MEF file.

## 3.2 File format

A MEF file is simply a ZIP file which contains the following files:

1. *metadata.xml*: this file contains the metadata itself, in XML format. The text encoding of the metadata is that one specified into the XML declaration.
2. *info.xml*: this is a special XML file which contains information related to the metadata but that cannot be stored into it. Examples of such information are the creation date, the last change date, privileges on the metadata and so on. Now this information is related to the GeoNetwork's architecture.

3. *public*: this is a directory used to store the metadata thumbnails and other public files. There are no restrictions on the images' format but it is strongly recommended to use the portable network graphics (PNG), the JPEG or the GIF formats.
4. *private*: this is a directory used to store all data (maps, shape files etc...) associated to the metadata. Files in this directory are *private* in the sense that an authorisation is required to access them. There are no restrictions on the file types that can be stored into this directory.

Any other file or directory present into the MEF file should be ignored by readers that don't recognise them. This allows actors to add custom extensions to the MEF file.

A MEF file can have empty public and private folders depending on the export format, which can be:

1. *simple*: both public and private are omitted.
2. *partial*: only public files are provided.
3. *full*: both public and private files are provided.

It is recommended to use the `.mef` extension when naming MEF files.

### 3.3 The info.xml file

This file contains general information about a metadata. It must have an `info` root element with a mandatory version attribute. This attribute must be in the `X.Y` form, where `X` represents the major version and `Y` the minor one. The purpose of this attribute is to allow future changes of this format maintaining compatibility with older readers. The policy behind the version is this:

1. A change to `Y` means a minor change. All existing elements in the previous version must be left unchanged: only new elements or attributes may be added. A reader capable of reading version `X.Y` is also capable of reading version `X.Y'` with `Y' > Y`.
2. A change to `X` means a major change. Usually, a reader of version `X.Y` is not able to read version `X'.Y` with `X' > X`.

The root element must have the following children:

1. *general*: a container for general information. It must have the following children:
  - (a) *UUID*: this is the universally unique identifier assigned to the metadata and must be a valid UUID. This element is optional and, when omitted, the reader should generate one. A metadata without a UUID can be imported several times into the same system without breaking uniqueness constraints. When missing, the reader should also generate the `siteId` value.
  - (b) *createDate*: This date indicates when the metadata was created.
  - (c) *changeDate*: This date keeps track of the most recent change to the metadata.
  - (d) *siteId*: This is an UUID that identifies the actor that created the metadata and must be a valid UUID. When the UUID element is missing, this element should be missing too. If present, it will be ignored.
  - (e) *siteName*: This is a human readable name for the actor that created the metadata. It must be present only if the `siteId` is present.
  - (f) *schema*: Indicates the metadata's schema. The value can be assigned as will but if the schema is one of those describe below, that value must be used:
    - i. *dublin-core*: A metadata in the Dublin Core format as described in <http://dublincore.org>

- ii. *fgdc-std*: A metadata in the Federal Geographic Data Committee.
  - iii. *iso19115*: A metadata in the ISO 19115 format
  - iv. *iso19139*: A metadata in the ISO 19115/2003 format for which the ISO19139 is the XML encoding.
- (g) *format*: Indicates the MEF export format. The element's value must belong to the following set: { *simple, partial, full* }.
  - (h) *localId*: This is an optional element. If present, indicates the id used locally by the sourceId actor to store the metadata. Its purpose is just to allow the reuse of the same local id when reimporting a metadata.
  - (i) *isTemplate*: A boolean field that indicates if this metadata is a template used to create new ones. There is no real distinction between a real metadata and a template but some actors use it to allow fast metadata creation. The value must be: { *true, false* }.
  - (j) *rating*: This is an optional element. If present, indicates the users' rating of the metadata ranging from 1 (a bad rating) to 5 (an excellent rating). The special value 0 means that the metadata has not been rated yet. Can be used to sort search results.
  - (k) *popularity*: Another optional value. If present, indicates the popularity of the metadata. The value must be positive and high values mean high popularity. The criteria used to set the popularity is left to the writer. Its main purpose is to provide a metadata ordering during a search.
2. *categories*: a container for categories associated to this metadata. A category is just a name, like 'audio-video' that classifies the metadata to allow an easy search. Each category is specified by a category element which must have a name attribute. This attribute is used to store the category's name. If there are no categories, the categories element will be empty.
  3. *privileges*: a container for privileges associated to this metadata. Privileges are operations that a group (which represents a set of users) can do on a metadata and are specified by a set of group elements. Each one of these, has a mandatory name attribute to store the group's name and a set of operation elements used to store the operations allowed on the metadata. Each operation element must have a name attribute which value must belong to the following set: { *view, download, notify, dynamic, featured* }. If there are no groups or the actor does not have the concept of group, the privileges element will be empty. A group element without any operation element must be ignored by readers.
  4. *public*: All metadata thumbnails (and any other public file) must be listed here. This container contains a file element for each file. Mandatory attributes of this element are name, which represents the file's name and changeDate, which contains the date of the latest change to the file. The public element is optional but, if present, must contain all the files present in the metadata's public directory and any reader that imports these files must set the latest change date on these using the provided ones. The purpose of this element is to provide more information in the case the MEF format is used for metadata harvesting.
  5. *private*: This element has the same purpose and structure of the public element but is related to maps and all other private files.

Any other element or attribute should be ignored by readers that don't understand them. This allows actors to add custom attributes or subtrees to the XML.

### 3.3.1 Date format

Unless differently specified, all dates in this file must be in the ISO/8601 format. The pattern must be YYYY-MM-DDTHH:mm:ss and the timezone should be the local one. Example of info file:

```
<info version="1.0">
  <general>
    <UUID>0619abc0-708b-eeda-8202-000d98959033</uuid>
    <createDate>2006-12-11T10:33:21</createDate>
    <changeDate>2006-12-14T08:44:43</changeDate>
    <siteId>0619cc50-708b-11da-8202-000d9335906e</siteId>
    <siteName>FAO main site</siteName>
    <schema>iso19139</schema>
    <format>full</format>
    <localId>204</localId>
    <isTemplate>>false</isTemplate>
  </general>
  <categories>
    <category name="maps"/>
    <category name="datasets"/>
  </categories>
  <privileges>
    <group name="editors">
      <operation name="view"/>
      <operation name="download"/>
    </group>
  </privileges>
  <public>
    <file name="small.png" changeDate="2006-10-07T13:44:32"/>
    <file name="large.png" changeDate="2006-11-11T09:33:21"/>
  </public>
  <private>
    <file name="map.zip" changeDate="2006-11-12T13:23:01"/>
  </private>
</info>
```

---

# XML Services

---

## 4.1 Calling specifications

### 4.1.1 Calling XML services

GeoNetwork provides access to several internal structures through the use of XML services. These are much like HTML addresses but return XML instead. As an example, consider the `xml.info` service: you can use this service to get some system's information without fancy styles and graphics. In GeoNetwork, XML services have usually the `xml.` prefix in their address.

#### Request

Each service accepts a set of parameters, which must be embedded into the request. A service can be called using different HTTP methods, depending on the structure of its request:

**GET** The parameters are sent using the URL address. On the server side, these parameters are grouped into a flat XML document with one root and several simple children. A service can be called this way only if the parameters it accepts are not structured. *xml\_request* shows an example of such request and the parameters encoded in XML. **POST** There are 3 variants of this method:

**ENCODED** The request has one of the following content types: `application/x-www-form-urlencoded` or `multipart/form-data`. The first case is very common when sending web forms while the second one is used to send binary data (usually files) to the server. In these cases, the parameters are not structured so the rules of the GET method applies. Even if the second case could be used to send XML documents, this possibility is not considered on the server side.

**XML** The content type is `application/xml`. This is the common case when the client is not a browser but a specialised client. The request is a pure XML document in string form, encoded using the encoding specified into the prologue of the XML document. Using this form, any type of request can be made (structured or not) so any service can be called.

**SOAP** The content type is `application/soap+xml`. SOAP is a simple protocol used to access objects and services using XML. Clients that use this protocol can embed XML requests into a SOAP structure. On the server side, GeoNetwork will remove the SOAP structure and feed the content to the service. Its response will be embedded again into a SOAP structure and sent back to the caller. It makes sense to use this protocol if it is the only protocol understood by the client.

### A GET request to a XML service and its request encoding:

```
<request>
  <hitsPerPage>10</hitsPerPage>
  <any />
</request>
```

### Response

The response of an XML service always has a content type of application/xml (the only exception are those services which return binary data). The document encoding is the one specified into the document's prologue. Anyway, all GeoNetwork services return documents in the UTF-8 encoding.

On a GET request, the client can force a SOAP response adding the application/soap+xml content type to the Accept header parameter.

### 4.1.2 Exception handling

A response document having an error root element means that the XML service raised an exception. This can happen under several conditions: bad parameters, internal errors et cetera. In this cases the returned XML document has the following structure:

- **error**: This is the root element of the document. It has a mandatory id attribute that represents an identifier of the error from a common set. See *error2\_ids* for a list of all id values.
  - **message**: A message related to the error. It can be a short description about the error type or it can contain some other information that completes the id code.
  - **class**: The Java class of the raised error (name without package information).
  - **stack**: The server's stacktrace up to the point that generated the exception. It contains several at children, one for each nested level. Useful for debugging purposes.
    - \* **at**: Information about a nested level of called code. It has the following mandatory attributes: **class** Java class of the called method. **method** Java called method. **line** Line, inside the called method's source code where there the method call of the next nested level. **file** Source file where the class is defined.
  - **object**: An optional container for parameters or other values that caused the exception. In case a parameter is an XML object, this container will contain that object in XML form.
  - **request**: A container for some useful information that can be needed to debug the service.
    - \* **language**: Language used when the service was called.
    - \* **service**: Name of the called service.

#### Summary of error ids:

id	Meaning of message element	Meaning of object element
<b>error</b>	General message, human readable	x
<b>bad-format</b>	Reason	x
<b>bad-parameter</b>	Name of the parameter	Parameter's bad value
<b>file-not-found</b>	x	File's name
<b>file-upload-too-big</b>	x	x
<b>missing-parameter</b>	Name of the parameter	XML container where the parameter should have been present.
<b>object-not-found</b>	x	Object's name
<b>operation-aborted</b>	Reason of abort	If present, the object that caused the abort
<b>operation-not-allowed</b>	x	x
<b>resource-not-found</b>	x	Resource's name
<b>service-not-allowed</b>	x	Service's name
<b>service-not-found</b>	x	Service's name
<b>user-login</b>	User login failed message	User's name
<b>user-not-found</b>	x	User's id or name
<b>metadata-not-found</b>	The requested metadata was not found	Metadata's id

*mef\_export\_exception* shows an example of exception generated by the *mef.export* service. The service complains about a missing parameter, as you can see from the content of the *id* attribute. The object element contains the xml request with an unknown test parameter while the mandatory UUID parameter (as specified by the message element) is missing.

#### An example of generated exception:

```
<error>
  <message>UUID</message>
  <class>MissingParameterEx</class>
  <stack>
    <at class="jeeves.utils.Util" file="Util.java" line="66"
      method="getParam"/>
    <at class="org.fao.geonet.services.mef.Export" file="Export.java"
      line="60" method="exec"/>
    <at class="jeeves.server.dispatchers.ServiceInfo" file="ServiceInfo.java"
      line="226" method="execService"/>
    <at class="jeeves.server.dispatchers.ServiceInfo" file="ServiceInfo.java"
      line="129" method="execServices"/>
    <at class="jeeves.server.dispatchers.ServiceManager" file="ServiceManager.java"
      line="370" method="dispatch"/>
  </stack>
  <object>
    <request>
      <asd>ee</asd>
    </request>
  </object>
</request>
```

```
        <language>en</language>
        <service>mef.export</service>
    </request>
</error>
```

## 4.2 Login and logout services

### 4.2.1 Login services

#### GeoNetwork standard login (xml.user.login)

The **xml.user.login** service is used to authenticate the user in GeoNetwork, allowing using the Xml services that require authentication. For example, the services to maintain group or user information.

#### Request

Parameters:

- **username** (mandatory): Login for the user to authenticate
- **password** (mandatory): Password for the user to authenticate

Login request example:

Url:  
http://localhost:8080/geonetwork/srv/en/xml.user.login

Mime-type:  
application/xml

Post request:  
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>  
<request>  
 <username>admin</username>  
 <password>admin</password>  
</request>

#### Response

When user authentication is succesful the next response is received:

OK

Date: Mon, 01 Feb 2010 09:29:43 GMT  
Expires: Thu, 01 Jan 1970 00:00:00 GMT  
Set-Cookie: JSESSIONID=1xh3kpownhmjh;Path=/geonetwork  
Content-Type: application/xml; charset=UTF-8  
Pragma: no-cache  
Cache-Control: no-cache  
Expires: -1  
Transfer-Encoding: chunked  
Server: Jetty(6.1.14)

The authentication process sets **JSESSIONID** cookie with the authentication token that should be send in the services that need authentication to be invoked. Otherwise, a **Service not allowed** exception will be returned by these services.

## Errors

- **Missing parameter (error id: missing-parameter)**, when mandatory parameters are not send. Returned 400 HTTP code
- **bad-parameter XXXX**, when an empty username or password is provided. Returned 400 HTTP code
- **User login failed (error id: user-login)**, when login information is not valid. Returned 400 HTTP code

Example returning **User login failed** exception:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<error id="user-login">
  <message>User login failed</message>
  <class>UserLoginEx</class>
  <stack>
    <at class="org.fao.geonet.services.login.Login" file="Login.java" line="90" method="login">
    <at class="jeeves.server.dispatchers.ServiceInfo" file="ServiceInfo.java" line="238" method="get">
    <at class="jeeves.server.dispatchers.ServiceInfo" file="ServiceInfo.java" line="141" method="get">
    <at class="jeeves.server.dispatchers.ServiceManager" file="ServiceManager.java" line="141" method="get">
    <at class="jeeves.server.JeevesEngine" file="JeevesEngine.java" line="621" method="do">
    <at class="jeeves.server.sources.http.JeevesServlet" file="JeevesServlet.java" line="141" method="do">
    <at class="jeeves.server.sources.http.JeevesServlet" file="JeevesServlet.java" line="141" method="do">
    <at class="javax.servlet.http.HttpServlet" file="HttpServlet.java" line="727" method="service">
    <at class="javax.servlet.http.HttpServlet" file="HttpServlet.java" line="820" method="service">
    <at class="org.mortbay.jetty.servlet.ServletHolder" file="ServletHolder.java" line="141" method="do">
  </stack>
  <object>admin2</object>
  <request>
    <language>en</language>
    <service>user.login</service>
  </request>
</error>
```

## Shibboleth login (shib.user.login)

The **shib.user.login** service process the credentials of a Shibboleth login.

To use this service the user previously should be authenticated to Shibboleth. If the authentication is succesful, the HTTP headers will contain the user credentials.

When calling **shib.user.login** service in GeoNetwork, the Shibboleth credentials are then used to find or create (if don't exists) the user account in GeoNetwork.

GeoNetwork processes the next HTTP header parameters filled by Shibboleth authentication:

- system/shib/attrib/username
- system/shib/attrib/surname
- system/shib/attrib/firstname

- `system/shib/attrib/profile`: User profile. Values: Administrator, UserAdmin, Reviewer, Editor and Guest

GeoNetwork checks if exists a user with the specified **username** in the users table, creating it if not found.

### 4.2.2 Logout service

#### Logout (`xml.user.logout`)

The `xml.user.logout` service clears user authentication session, removing the **JSESSIONID** cookie.

#### Request

Parameters:

- **None**: This request requires no parameters, just it's required sending the **JSESSIONID** cookie value.

Logout request example:

Url:  
`http://localhost:8080/geonetwork/srv/en/xml.user.logout`

Mime-type:  
`application/xml`

Post request:  
`<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>`  
`<request/>`

#### Response

Logout response example:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<ok />
```

## 4.3 Group services

### 4.3.1 Groups retrieving

#### Groups list (`xml.group.list`)

The `xml.group.list` service can be used to retrieve the user groups available in GeoNetwork.

Requires authentication: No

## Request

Parameters:

- **None**

Group list request example:

Url:

```
http://localhost:8080/geonetwork/srv/en/xml.group.list
```

Mime-type:

```
application/xml
```

Post request::

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<request />
```

## Response

Here follows the structure of the response:

- **record**: This is the container for each group element returned
- **id**: Group identifier
- **name**: Human readable group name
- **description**: Group description
- **email**: Group email address
- **label**: This is just a container to hold the group names translated in the languages supported by GeoNetwork. Each translated label it's enclosed in a tag that identifies the language code

Group list response example:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<response>
  <record>
    <id>2</id>
    <name>sample</name>
    <description />
    <email />
    <referrer />
    <label>
      <en>Sample group</en>
      <fr>Sample group</fr>
      <es>Sample group</es>
      <de>Beispielgruppe</de>
      <nl>Voorbeeldgroep</nl>
    </label>
  </record>
  <record>
    <id>3</id>
    <name>RWS</name>
    <description />
    <email />
```

```
<referrer />
<label>
  <de>RWS</de>
  <fr>RWS</fr>
  <en>RWS</en>
  <es>RWS</es>
  <nl>RWS</nl>
</label>
</record>
</response>
```

### Group information (group.get)

Retrieves group information. **Non XML response.**

## 4.3.2 Groups maintenance

### Create/update a group (group.update)

The **group.update** service can be used to create new groups and update the information of an existing group. Only users with **Administrator** profile can create/update groups.

Requires authentication: Yes

### Request

Parameters:

- **id**: Group identifier to update. If not provided a new group it's created with name, description and email parameters provided.
- **name**: (mandatory) Name of the group
- **description**: Group description
- **email**: Mail address for the group

Group update request example:

Url:  
`http://localhost:8080/geonetwork/srv/en/group.update`

Mime-type:  
`application/xml`

Post request:  
<request>  
 <id>2</id>  
 <name>sample</name>  
 <description>Demo group</description>  
 <email>group@mail.net</email>  
</request>

## Response

If request it's executed successfully HTTP 200 status code it's returned. If request fails an HTTP status code error it's returned and the response contains the XML document with the exception.

## Errors

- **Service not allowed (error id: service-not-allowed)**, when the user is not authenticated or his profile has no rights to execute the service. Returned 401 HTTP code
- **Missing parameter (error id: missing-parameter)**, when mandatory parameters are not provided. Returned 400 HTTP code
- **bad-parameter name**, when **name** it's empty. Returned 400 HTTP code
- **ERROR: duplicate key violates unique constraint "groups\_name\_key"**, when trying to create a new group using an existing group name. Returned 500 HTTP code

## Update label translations (xml.group.update)

The **xml.group.update** service can be used to update translations of a group name. Only users with **Administrator** profile can update groups translations.

Requires authentication: Yes

## Request

Parameters:

- **group**: Container for group information
- **id**: (mandatory) Group identifier to update
- **label**: (mandatory) This is just a container to hold the group names translated in the languages supported by GeoNetwork. Each translated label it's enclosed in a tag that identifies the language code

Group label update request example:

Url:

```
http://localhost:8080/geonetwork/srv/en/xml.group.update
```

Mime-type:

```
application/xml
```

Post request:

```
<request>
  <group id="2">
    <label>
      <es>Grupo de ejemplo</es>
    </label>
  </group>
</request>
```

### Response

Group label update response example:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<ok />
```

### Errors

- **Service not allowed (error id: service-not-allowed)**, when the user is not authenticated or his profile has no rights to execute the service. Returned 401 HTTP code
- **Missing parameter (error id: missing-parameter)**, when mandatory parameters are not provided. Returned 400 HTTP code

### Remove a group (group.remove)

The **group.remove** service can be used to remove an existing group. Only users with **Administrator** profile can delete groups.

Requires authentication: Yes

### Request

Parameters:

- **id:** (mandatory) Group identifier to delete

Group remove request example:

```
Url:
http://localhost:8080/geonetwork/srv/en/group.remove
```

```
Mime-type:
application/xml
```

```
Post request:
<request>
  <id>2</id>
</request>
```

### Response

If request it's executed succesfully HTTP 200 status code it's returned. If request fails an HTTP status code error it's returned and the response contains the XML document with the exception.

### Errors

- **Service not allowed (error id: service-not-allowed)**, when the user is not authenticated or his profile has no rights to execute the service. Returned 401 HTTP code

- **Missing parameter (error id: missing-parameter)**, when mandatory parameters are not provided. Returned 400 HTTP code
- **bad-parameter id**, when **id** parameter it's empty. Returned 400 HTTP code

## 4.4 User services

### 4.4.1 Users retrieving

#### Users list (xml.user.list)

The **xml.user.list** service can be used to retrieve the users defined in GeoNetwork.

Requires authentication: Yes

#### Request

Parameters:

- **None**

User list request example:

Url:

```
http://localhost:8080/geonetwork/srv/en/xml.user.list
```

Mime-type:

```
application/xml
```

Post request:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>  
<request />
```

#### Response

Here follows the structure of the response:

- **record**: This is the container for each user element returned
- **id**: User identifier
- **username**: Login name for the user
- **password**: Password encoded in md5
- **surname**: User surname
- **name**: User name
- **profile**: User profile. The profiles defined in GeoNetwork are: Administrator, User administrator, Content Reviewer, Editor, Registered user
- **address**: User physical address
- **city**: User address city

- **state:** User address state
- **zip:** User address zip
- **country:** User address country
- **email:** User email address
- **organisation:** User organisation/department
- **kind:** Kind of organisation

User list response example:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<response>
  <record>
    <id>1</id>
    <username>admin</username>
    <password>d033e22ae348aeb566fc214aec3585c4da997</password>
    <surname>admin</surname>
    <name>admin</name>
    <profile>Administrator</profile>
    <address />
    <city />
    <state />
    <zip />
    <country />
    <email />
    <organisation />
    <kind />
  </record>
  <record>
    <id>2</id>
    <username>editor</username>
    <password>ab41949825606da179db7c89ddcedcc167b64847</password>
    <surname>Smith</surname>
    <name>John</name>
    <profile>Editor</profile>
    <address />
    <city>Amsterdam</city>
    <state />
    <zip />
    <country>nl</country>
    <email>john.smith@mail.com</email>
    <organisation />
    <kind>gov</kind>
  </record>
</response>
```

Exceptions:

- **Service not allowed (error id: service-not-allowed)**, when the user is not authenticated or his profile has no rights to execute the service

### User groups list (xml.usergroups.list)

The **xml.usergroups.list** service can be used to retrieve the groups assigned to a user.

Requires authentication: Yes

## Request

Parameters:

- **id:** User identifier (multiple id elements can be specified)

User groups list request example:

Url:

```
http://localhost:8080/geonetwork/srv/en/xml.usergroups.list
```

Mime-type:

```
application/xml
```

Post request:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<request>
  <id>3</id>
</request>
```

## Response

Here follows the structure of the response:

- **group:** This is the container for each user group element returned
- **id:** Group identifier
- **name:** Group name
- **description:** Group description

User groups list response example:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<groups>
  <group>
    <id>3</id>
    <name>RWS</name>
    <description />
  </group>
</groups>
```

Exceptions:

- **Service not allowed (error id: service-not-allowed)**, when the user is not authenticated or his profile has no rights to execute the service
- **User XXXX doesn't exist**, if no exists a user with provided **id** value

## User information (user.get)

Retrieves user information. **Non XML response.**

### 4.4.2 Users maintenance

#### Create a user (user.update)

The **user.update** service can be used to create new users, update user information and reset user password, depending on the value of the **operation** parameter. Only users with profiles **Administrator** or **UserAdmin** can create new users.

Users with profile **Administrator** can create users in any group, while users with profile **UserAdmin** can create users only in the groups where they belong.

Requires authentication: Yes

#### Request

Parameters:

- **operation**: (mandatory) **newuser**
- **username**: (mandatory) User login name
- **password**: (mandatory) User password
- **profile**: (mandatory) User profile
- **surname**: User surname
- **name**: User name
- **address**: User physical address
- **city**: User address city
- **state**: User address state
- **zip**: User address zip
- **country**: User address country
- **email**: User email
- **org**: User organisation/departament
- **kind**: Kind of organisation
- **groups**: Group identifier to set for the user, can be multiple **groups** elements
- **groupid**: Group identifier

User create request example:

Url:  
`http://localhost:8080/geonetwork/srv/en/user.update`

Mime-type:  
`application/xml`

Post request:  

```
<request>
  <operation>**newuser**</operation>
  <username>samantha</username>
```

```

<password>editor2</password>
<profile>Editor</profile>
<name>Samantha</name>
<city>Amsterdam</city>
<country>Netherlands</country>
<email>samantha@mail.net</email>
<groups>2</groups>
<groups>4</groups>
</request>

```

## Response

If request it's executed successfully HTTP 200 status code it's returned. If request fails an HTTP status code error it's returned and the response contains the XML document with the exception.

## Errors

- **Service not allowed (error id: service-not-allowed)**, when the user is not authenticated or his profile has no rights to execute the service. Returned 401 HTTP code
- **Missing parameter (error id: missing-parameter)**, when mandatory parameters are not provided
- **bad-parameter**, when a mandatory fields is empty
- **Unknow profile XXXX (error id: error)**, when the profile is not valid
- **ERROR: duplicate key violates unique constraint "users\_username\_key"**, when trying to create a new user using an existing username
- **ERROR: insert or update on table "usergroups" violates foreign key constraint "usergroups\_groupid\_fkey"**, when group identifier is not an existing group identifier
- **ERROR: tried to add group id XX to user XXXX - not allowed because you are not a member of that group**, when the authenticated user has profile **UserAdmin** and tries to add the user to a group in which the **UserAdmin** user is not allowed to manage
- **ERROR: you don't have rights to do this**, when the authenticated user has a profile that is not **Administrator** or **UserAdmin**

## Update user information (user.update)

The **user.update** service can be used to create new users, update user information and reset user password, depending on the value of the **operation** parameter. Only users with profiles **Administrator** or **UserAdmin** can update users information.

Users with profile **Administrator** can update any user, while users with profile **UserAdmin** can update users only in the groups where they belong.

Requires authentication: Yes

## Request

Parameters:

- **operation:** (mandatory) **editinfo**
- **id:** (mandatory) Identifier of the user to update
- **username:** (mandatory) User login name
- **password:** (mandatory) User password
- **profile:** (mandatory) User profile
- **surname:** User surname
- **name:** User name
- **address:** User physical address
- **city:** User address city
- **state:** User address state
- **zip:** User address zip
- **country:** User address country
- **email:** User email
- **org:** User organisation/departament
- **kind:** Kind of organisation
- **groups:** Group identifier to set for the user, can be multiple **groups** elements
- **groupid:** Group identifier

**Remarks:** If an optional parameter it's not provided the value it's updated in the database with an empty string.

Update user information request example:

Url:

`http://localhost:8080/geonetwork/srv/en/user.update`

Mime-type:

`application/xml`

Post request:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<request>
  <operation>**editinfo**</operation>
  <id>5</id>
  <username>samantha</username>
  <password>editor2</password>
  <profile>Editor</profile>
  <name>Samantha</name>
  <city>Rotterdam</city>
  <country>Netherlands</country>
  <email>samantha@mail.net</email>
</request>
```

## Response

If request it's executed successfully HTTP 200 status code it's returned. If request fails an HTTP status code error it's returned and the response contains the XML document with the exception.

## Errors

- **Service not allowed (error id: service-not-allowed)**, when the user is not authenticated or his profile has no rights to execute the service. Returned 401 HTTP code
- **Missing parameter (error id: missing-parameter)**, when the mandatory parameters are not provided. Returned 400 HTTP code
- **bad-parameter**, when a mandatory field is empty. Returned 400 HTTP code
- **Unknow profile XXXX (error id: error)**, when the profile is not valid. Returned 500 HTTP code
- **ERROR: duplicate key violates unique constraint "users\_username\_key"**, when trying to create a new user using an existing username. Returned 500 HTTP code
- **ERROR: insert or update on table "usergroups" violates foreign key constraint "usergroups\_groupid\_fkey"**, when the group identifier is not an existing group identifier. Returned 500 HTTP code
- **ERROR: tried to add group id XX to user XXXX - not allowed because you are not a member of that group**, when the authenticated user has profile **UserAdmin** and tries to add the user to a group in which the **UserAdmin** user is not allowed to manage. Returned 500 HTTP code
- **ERROR: you don't have rights to do this**, when the authenticated user has a profile that is not **Administrator** or **UserAdmin**. Returned 500 HTTP code\*\*\*\*

## Reset user password (user.update)

The **user.update** service can be used to create new users, update user information and reset user password, depending on the value of the **operation** parameter. Only users with profiles **Administrator** or **UserAdmin** can reset users password.

Users with profile **Administrator** can reset the password for any user, while users with profile **UserAdmin** can reset the password for users only in the groups where they belong.

Requires authentication: Yes

## Request

Parameters:

- **operation**: (mandatory) **resetpw**
- **id**: (mandatory) Identifier of the user to reset the password
- **username**: (mandatory) User login name
- **password**: (mandatory) User new password

- **profile:** (mandatory) User profile

Reset user password request example:

Url:

```
http://localhost:8080/geonetwork/srv/en/user.update
```

Mime-type:

```
application/xml
```

Post request:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<request>
  <operation>***resetpw**</operation>
  <id>2</id>
  <username>editor</username>
  <password>newpassword</password>
  <profile>Editor</profile>
</request>
```

## Response

If request it's executed successfully HTTP 200 status code it's returned. If request fails an HTTP status code error it's returned and the response contains the XML document with the exception.

## Errors

- **Service not allowed (error id: service-not-allowed)**, when the user is not authenticated or his profile has no rights to execute the service. Returned 401 HTTP code
- **Missing parameter (error id: missing-parameter)**, when the mandatory parameters are not provided. Returned 400 HTTP code
- **bad-parameter**, when a mandatory field is empty. Returned 400 HTTP code
- **Unknow profile XXXX (error id: error)**, when the profile is not valid. Returned 500 HTTP code
- **ERROR: you don't have rights to do this**, when the authenticated user has a profile that it's not **Administrator** or **UserAdmin**. Returned 500 HTTP code\*\*\*\*

## Update current authenticated user information (user.infoupdate)

The **user.infoupdate** service can be used to update the information related to the current authenticated user.

Requires authentication: Yes

## Request

Parameters:

- **surname:** (mandatory) User surname

- **name:** (mandatory) User name
- **address:** User physical address
- **city:** User address city
- **state:** User address state
- **zip:** User address zip
- **country:** User address country
- **email:** User email
- **org:** User organisation/departament
- **kind:** Kind of organisation

**Remarks:** If an optional parameter is not provided the value is updated in the database with an empty string.

Current user info update request example:

Url:  
`http://localhost:8080/geonetwork/srv/en/user.infoupdate`

Mime-type:  
`application/xml`

Post request:  
<request>  
  <name>admin</name>  
  <surname>admin</surname>  
  <address>address</address>  
  <city>Amsterdam</city>  
  <zip>55555</zip>  
  <country>Netherlands</country>  
  <email>user@mail.net</email>  
  <org>GeoCat</org>  
  <kind>gov</kind>  
</request>

## Response

If request it's executed succesfully HTTP 200 status code it's returned. If request fails an HTTP status code error it's returned and the response contains the XML document with the exception.

## Errors

- **Service not allowed (error id: service-not-allowed)**, when the user is not authenticated. Returned 401 HTTP code

## Change current authenticated user password (user.pwupdate)

The **user.pwupdate** service can be used to change the password of the current user authenticated.

Requires authentication: Yes

### Request

Parameters:

- **password:** Actual user password
- **newPassword:** New password to set for the user

Example:

```
<request>
  <password>admin</password>
  <newPassword>admin2</newPassword>
</request>
```

### Response

If request it's executed successfully HTTP 200 status code it's returned. If request fails an HTTP status code error it's returned and the response contains the XML document with the exception.

### Errors

- **Service not allowed (error id: service-not-allowed)**, when the user is not authenticated. Returned 401 HTTP code
- **Old password is not correct.** Returned 500 HTTP code
- **Bad parameter (newPassword)**, when an empty password is provided. Returned 400 HTTP code

### Remove a user (user.remove)

The **user.remove** service can be used to remove an existing user. Only users with profiles **Administrator** or **UserAdmin** can delete users.

Users with profile **Administrator** can delete any user (except himself), while users with profile **UserAdmin** can delete users only in the groups where they belong (except himself).

Requires authentication: Yes

### Request

Parameters:

- **id:** (mandatory) User identifier to delete

User remove request example:

```
Url:
http://localhost:8080/geonetwork/srv/en/user.remove
```

```
Mime-type:
application/xml
```

```
Post request:
<request>
  <id>2</id>
</request>
```

## Response

If request it's executed successfully HTTP 200 status code it's returned. If request fails an HTTP status code error it's returned and the response contains the XML document with the exception.

## Errors

- **Service not allowed (error id: service-not-allowed)**, when the user is not authenticated or his profile has no rights to execute the service. Returned 401 HTTP code
- **Missing parameter (error id: missing-parameter)**, when the **id** parameter is not provided. Returned 400 HTTP code
- **You cannot delete yourself from the user database (error id: error)**, when trying to delete the authenticated user himself. Returned 500 HTTP code
- **You don't have rights to delete this user (error id: error)**, when trying to delete using an authenticated user that don't belongs to **Administrator** or **User administrator** profiles. Returned 500 HTTP code
- **You don't have rights to delete this user because the user is not part of your group (error id: error)**, when trying to delete a user that is not in the same group of the authenticated user (belonging the authenticated user to profile **User administrator**). Returned 500 HTTP code

## 4.5 Metadata services

### 4.5.1 Retrieve metadata services

#### Search metadata (xml.search)

The **xml.search** service can be used to retrieve the metadata stored in GeoNetwork.

Requires authentication: Optional

#### Request

Search configuration parameters (all values are optional)

- **remote**: Search in local catalog or in a remote catalog. Values: off (default), on
- **extended**: Values: on, off (default)
- **timeout**: Timeout for request in seconds (default: 20)
- **hitsPerPage**: Results per page (default: 10)
- **similarity**: Lucene accuracy for searches (default 0.8)

- **sortBy**: Sorting criteria. Values: relevance (default), rating, popularity, changeDate, title

Search parameters (all values are optional):

- **eastBL, southBL, northBL, westBL**: Bounding box to restrict the search
- **relation**: Bounding box criteria. Values: equal, overlaps (default), encloses, fullyOutsideOf, intersection, crosses, touches, within
- **any**: Text to search in a free text search
- **title**: Metadata title
- **abstract**: Metadata abstract
- **themeKey**: Metadata keywords. To search for several use a value like “Global” or “watersheds”
- **template**: Indicates if search for templates or not. Values: n (default), y
- **dynamic**: Map type. Values: off (default), on
- **download**: Map type. Values: off (default), on
- **digital**: Map type. Values: off (default), on
- **paper**: Map type. Values: off (default), on
- **group**: Filter metadata by group, if missing search in all groups
- **attrset**:
- **dateFrom**: Filter metadata created after specified date
- **dateTo**: Filter metadata created before specified date
- **category**: Metadata category. If not specified, search all categories

Request to search for all metadata example:

```
Url:  
http://localhost:8080/geonetwork/srv/en/xml.search
```

```
Mime-type:  
application/xml
```

```
Post request:  
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>  
<request />
```

Request with free text search example:

```
Url:  
http://localhost:8080/geonetwork/srv/en/xml.search
```

```
Mime-type:  
application/xml
```

```
Post request:s  
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>  
<request>  
  <any>africa</any>  
</request>
```

Request with a geographic search example:

Url:  
http://localhost:8080/geonetwork/srv/en/xml.search

Mime-type:  
application/xml

Post request:  
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>  
<request>  
  <any>africa</any>  
  <eastBL>74.91574</eastBL>  
  <southBL>29.40611</southBL>  
  <northBL>38.47198</northBL>  
  <westBL>60.50417</westBL>  
  <relation>overlaps</relation>  
  <sortBy>relevance</sortBy>  
  <attrset>geo</attrset>  
</request>

Request to search using dates and keywords example:

Url:  
http://localhost:8080/geonetwork/srv/en/xml.search

Mime-type:  
application/xml

Post request:  
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>  
<request>  
  <title>africa</title>  
  <themekey>"Global" or "World"</themekey>  
  <dateFrom>2000-02-03T12:47:00</dateFrom>  
  <dateTo>2010-02-03T12:49:00</dateTo>  
</request>

## Response

The response is the metadata record with additional **geonet:info** section. The main fields for **geonet:info** are:

- **response:** Response container.
  - **summary:** Attribute **count** indicates the number of metadata records retrieved
    - \* **keywords:** List of keywords that are part of the metadata resultset. Each keyword contains the value and the number of occurrences in the retrieved metadata
  - **metadata:** Container for metadata records found. Each record contains an **geonet:info** element with the following information:
    - \* **title:** RSS channel title
    - \* **description:** RSS channel description
    - \* **item:** Metadata RSS item (one item for each metadata retrieved)

- **id**: Metadata internal identifier
- **uuid** : Metadata Universally Unique Identifier (UUID)
- **schema**: Metadata schema
- **createDate**: Metadata creation date
- **changeDate**: Metadata last modification date
- **source**: Source catalogue the metadata
- **category**: Metadata category (Can be multiple elements)
- **score**: Value indicating the accuracy of search

Metadata search response example:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<response from="1" to="7">
  <summary count="7" type="local">
    <keywords>
      <keyword count="2" name="Global"/>
      <keyword count="2" name="World"/>
      <keyword count="2" name="watersheds"/>
      <keyword count="1" name="Biology"/>
      <keyword count="1" name="water resources"/>
      <keyword count="1" name="endangered plant species"/>
      <keyword count="1" name="Africa"/>
      <keyword count="1" name="Eurasia"/>
      <keyword count="1" name="endangered animal species"/>
      <keyword count="1" name="Antarctic ecosystem"/>
    </keywords>
  </summary>
  <metadata xmlns:gmx="http://www.isotc211.org/2005/gmx">
    <geonet:info xmlns:geonet="http://www.fao.org/geonetwork">
      <id>12</id>
      <uuid>bc179f91-11c1-4878-b9b4-2270abde98eb</uuid>
      <schema>iso19139</schema>
      <createDate>2007-07-25T12:05:45</createDate>
      <changeDate>2007-11-06T12:10:47</changeDate>
      <source>881a1630-d4e7-4c9c-aa01-7a9bbbbc47b2</source>
      <category>maps</category>
      <category>interactiveResources</category>
      <score>1.0</score>
    </geonet:info>
  </metadata>
  <metadata xmlns:gmx="http://www.isotc211.org/2005/gmx">
    <geonet:info xmlns:geonet="http://www.fao.org/geonetwork">
      <id>11</id>
      <uuid>5df54bf0-3a7d-44bf-9abf-84d772da8df1</uuid>
      <schema>iso19139</schema>
      <createDate>2007-07-19T14:45:07</createDate>
      <changeDate>2007-11-06T12:13:00</changeDate>
      <source>881a1630-d4e7-4c9c-aa01-7a9bbbbc47b2</source>
      <category>maps</category>
      <category>datasets</category>
      <category>interactiveResources</category>
      <score>0.9178859</score>
    </geonet:info>
  </metadata>
</response>
```

```
</metadata>  
</response>
```

## Get metadata (xml.metadata.get)

The **xml.metadata.get** service can be used to retrieve a metadata record stored in GeoNetwork.

Requires authentication: Optional

## Request

Parameters (one of them mandatory):

- **uuid** : Metadata Universally Unique Identifier (UUID)
- **id**: Metadata internal identifier

Get metadata request example:

```
Url:  
http://localhost:8080/geonetwork/srv/en/xml.metadata.get
```

```
Mime-type:  
application/xml
```

```
Post request:  
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>  
<request>  
  <uuid>aa9bc613-8eef-4859-a9eb-4df35d8b21e4</uuid>  
</request>
```

## Response

The response is the metadata record with additional **geonet:info** section. The principal fields for **geonet:info** are:

- **schema**: Metadata schema
- **createDate**: Metadata creation date
- **changeDate**: Metadata last modification date
- **isTemplate**: Indicates if the metadata returned is a template
- **title**: Metadata title
- **source**: Source catalogue the metadata
- **uuid** : Metadata Universally Unique Identifier (UUID)
- **isHarvested**: Indicates if the metadata is harvested
- **popularity**: Indicates how often the record is retrieved
- **rating**: Average rating provided by users
- State of operation on metadata for the user: view, notify, download, dynamic, featured, edit

- **owner:** Indicates if the user that executed the service is the owner of metadata
- **ownername:** Metadata owner name

Get metadata response example:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<Metadata xmlns:geonet="http://www.fao.org/geonetwork"
  xmlns:csw="http://www.opengis.net/cat/csw/2.0.2">
  <mdFileID>aa9bc613-8eef-4859-a9eb-4df35d8b21e4</mdFileID>
  ...
  <geonet:info>
    <id>10</id>
    <schema>iso19115</schema>
    <createDate>2005-08-23T17:58:18</createDate>
    <changeDate>2007-03-12T17:49:50</changeDate>
    <isTemplate>n</isTemplate>
    <title />
    <source>881a1630-d4e7-4c9c-aa01-7a9bbbbbc47b2</source>
    <uuid>aa9bc613-8eef-4859-a9eb-4df35d8b21e4</uuid>
    <isHarvested>n</isHarvested>
    <popularity>0</popularity>
    <rating>0</rating>
    <view>>true</view>
    <notify>>true</notify>
    <download>>true</download>
    <dynamic>>true</dynamic>
    <featured>>true</featured>
    <edit>>true</edit>
    <owner>>true</owner>
    <ownername>admin</ownername>
    <subtemplates />
  </geonet:info>
</Metadata>
```

## Errors

- **Request must contain a UUID or an ID**, when no uuid or id parameter is provided
- **Operation not allowed (error id: operation-not-allowed)**, when the user is not allowed to show the metadata record. Returned 403 HTTP code

## RSS Search: Search metadata and retrieve in RSS format (rss.search)

The **rss.search** service can be used to retrieve metadata records in RSS format, using regular search parameters. This service can be configured in **WEB-INF\config.xml** file setting the next parameters:

- **maxSummaryKeys:** Maximum number of RSS records to retrieve (default = 10)

Requires authentication: Optional. If not provided only public metadata records are retrieved

## Request

Parameters:

- **georss**: valid values are simple, simplepoint and default. See also <http://georss.org>
  - **simple**: Bounding box in georss simple format
  - **simplepoint**: Bounding box in georss simplepoint format
  - **default**: Bounding box in georss GML format
- **eastBL, southBL, northBL, westBL**: Bounding box to restrict the search\*\*\*\*
- **relation**: Bounding box criteria. Values: equal, overlaps (default), encloses, fullyOutsideOf, intersection, crosses, touches, within
- **any**: Text to search in a free text search
- **title**: Metadata title
- **abstract**: Metadata abstract
- **themeKey**: Metadata keywords. To search for several use a value like “Global” or “watersheds”
- **dynamic**: Map type. Values: off (default), on
- **download**: Map type. Values: off (default), on
- **digital**: Map type. Values: off (default), on
- **paper**: Map type. Values: off (default), on
- **group**: Filter metadata by group, if missing search in all groups
- **attrset**:
- **dateFrom**: Filter metadata created after specified date
- **dateTo**: Filter metadata created before specified date
- **category**: Metadata category. If not specified, search all categories

RSS search request example:

Url:

`http://localhost:8080/geonetwork/srv/en/rss.search`

Mime-type:

`application/xml`

Post request:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<request>
  <georss>simplepoint</georss>
  <any>africa</any>
  <eastBL>74.91574</eastBL>
  <southBL>29.40611</southBL>
  <northBL>38.47198</northBL>
  <westBL>60.50417</westBL>
  <relation>overlaps</relation>
  <sortBy>relevance</sortBy>
  <attrset>geo</attrset>
</request>
```

## Response

Here follows the principal fields of the response:

- **channel:** This is the container for the RSS response
  - **title:** RSS channel title
  - **description:** RSS channel description
  - **item:** Metadata RSS item (one item for each metadata retrieved)
    - \* **title:** Metadata title
    - \* **link:** Link to show metadata page. Additional link elements (with rel="alternate") to OGC WXS services, shapefile/images files, Google KML, etc. can be returned depending on metadata
    - \* **description:** Metadata description
    - \* **pubDate:** Metadata publication date
    - \* **media:** Metadata thumbnails
    - \* **georss:point:** Bounding box in georss simplepoint format

RSS latest response example:

Mimetype:

```
application/rss+xml
```

Response:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<rss xmlns:media="http://search.yahoo.com/mrss/" xmlns:georss="http://www.georss.org/georss"
  <channel>
  <title>GeoNetwork opensource portal to spatial data and information</title>
  <link>http://localhost:8080/geonetwork</link>
  <description>GeoNetwork opensource provides Internet access to interactive maps, sat
  <language>en</language>
  <copyright>All rights reserved. Your generic copyright statement </copyright>
  <category>Geographic metadata catalog</category>
  <generator>GeoNetwork opensource</generator>
  <ttl>30</ttl>
  <item>
  <title>Hydrological Basins in Africa (Sample record, please remove!)</title>
  <link>http://localhost:8080/geonetwork?uuid=5df54bf0-3a7d-44bf-9abf-84d772da8df1</
  <link href="http://geonetwork3.fao.org/ows/296?SERVICE=wms&VERSION=1.1.1&REQUE
  <link href="http://localhost:8080/geonetwork/srv/en/google.kml?uuid=5df54bf0-3a7d-
  <category>Geographic metadata catalog</category>
  <description><![CDATA[ ... ]]></description>
  <pubDate>06 Nov 2007 12:13:00 EST</pubDate>
  <guid>http://localhost:8080/geonetwork?uuid=5df54bf0-3a7d-44bf-9abf-84d772da8df1</
  <media:content url="/geonetwork/srv/en/resources.get?id=11&fname=thumbnail_s.gif&
  <media:text>Major hydrological basins and their sub-basins ...</media:text>
  <!-- Bounding box in georss simplepoint format (default) (http://georss.org)-->
  <georss:point>16.9 1.8</georss:point>
  </item>
  </channel>
</rss>
```

## RSS latest: Get latest updated metadata (rss.latest)

The **rss.latest** service can be used to retrieve the latest added metadata records in RSS format. This service can be configured in **WEB-INF\config.xml** file setting the next parameters:

- **maxItems**: Maximum number of RSS records to retrieve (default = 20)
- **timeBetweenUpdates**: Minutes to query database for new metadata (default = 60)

Requires authentication: Optional. If not provided only public metadata records are retrieved

## Request

Parameters:

- **georss**: valid values are simple, simplepoint and default. See also <http://georss.org>
  - **simple**: Bounding box in georss simple format
  - **simplepoint**: Bounding box in georss simplepoint format
  - **default**: Bounding box in georss GML format

RSS latest request example:

Url:

```
http://localhost:8080/geonetwork/srv/en/rss.latest
```

Mime-type:

```
application/xml
```

Post request:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<request>
  <georss>default</georss>
  <maxItems>1</maxItems>
</request>
```

## Response

Here follows the principal fields of the response:

- **channel**: This is the container for the RSS response
  - **title**: RSS channel title
  - **description**: RSS channel description
  - **item**: Metadata RSS item (one item for each metadata retrieved)
    - \* **title**: Metadata title
    - \* **link**: Link to show metadata page. Additional link elements (with rel="alternate") to OGC WXS services, shapefile/images files, Google KML, etc. can be returned depending on metadata
    - \* **description**: Metadata description
    - \* **pubDate**: Metadata publication date

- \* **media:** Metadata thumbnails
- \* **georss:where:** Bounding box with the metadata extent

RSS latest response example:

Mimetype:

application/rss+xml

Response:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<rss xmlns:media="http://search.yahoo.com/mrss/" xmlns:georss="http://www.georss.org/georss"
  xmlns:gml="http://www.opengis.net/gml" version="2.0">
<channel>
  <title>GeoNetwork opensource portal to spatial data and information</title>
  <link>http://localhost:8080/geonetwork</link>
  <description>GeoNetwork opensource provides Internet access to interactive maps,
  satellite imagery and related spatial databases ... </description>
  <language>en</language>
  <copyright>All rights reserved. Your generic copyright statement </copyright>
  <category>Geographic metadata catalog</category>
  <generator>GeoNetwork opensource</generator>
  <ttl>30</ttl>
  <item>
    <title>Hydrological Basins in Africa (Sample record, please remove!)</title>
    <link>http://localhost:8080/geonetwork?uuid=5df54bf0-3a7d-44bf-9abf-84d772da8df1</li>
    <link href="http://geonetwork3.fao.org/ows/296?SERVICE=wms&VERSION=1.1.1&REQUEST
      &BBOX=-17.3,-34.6,51.1,38.2&LAYERS=hydrological_basins&SRS=EPSG:4326&WIDTH=200
      &HEIGHT=213&FORMAT=image/png&TRANSPARENT=TRUE&STYLES=default" type="image/png"
      rel="alternate" title="Hydrological basins in Africa"/>
    <link href="http://localhost:8080/geonetwork/srv/en/google.kml?
      uuid=5df54bf0-3a7d-44bf-9abf-84d772da8df1&layers=hydrological_basins"
      type="application/vnd.google-earth.kml+xml"
      rel="alternate" title="Hydrological basins in Africa"/>
    <category>Geographic metadata catalog</category>
    <description><![CDATA[ ... ]]></description>
    <pubDate>06 Nov 2007 12:13:00 EST</pubDate>
    <guid>http://localhost:8080/geonetwork?uuid=5df54bf0-3a7d-44bf-9abf-84d772da8df1</gu>
    <media:content url="/geonetwork/srv/en/resources.get?id=11&fname=thumbnail_s.gif
      &access=public" type="image/gif" width="100"/>
    <media:text>Major hydrological basins and their sub-basins ...</media:text>
    <!--Bounding box in georss GML format (http://georss.org)-->
    <georss:where>
      <gml:Envelope>
        <gml:lowerCorner>-34.6 -17.3</gml:lowerCorner>
        <gml:upperCorner>38.2 51.1</gml:upperCorner>
      </gml:Envelope>
    </georss:where>
  </item>
</channel>
</rss>
```

## 4.5.2 Metadata administration services

### Update operations allowed for a metadata (metadata.admin)

The **metadata.admin** service updates the operations allowed for a metadata with the list of operations allowed send in the parameters, **deleting all the operations allowed assigned previously**.

Requires authentication: Yes

### Request to metadata.admin service

Parameters:

- **id**: Identifier of metadata to update
- **\_G\_O**: (can be multiple elements)
  - **G**: Group identifier
  - **O**: Operation identifier

Operation identifiers:

- 0: view
- 1: download
- 2: editing
- 3: notify
- 4: dynamic
- 5: featured

Request metadata update operations allowed example:

#### POST:

Url:

`http://localhost:8080/geonetwork/srv/en/metadata.admin`

Mime-type:

`application/xml`

Post request:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<request>
  <id>6</id>
  <_1_2 />
  <_1_1 />
</request>
```

#### GET:

Url:

`http://localhost:8080/geonetwork/srv/en/metadata.admin?id=6&_1_2&_1_1`

## Response to metadata.admin service

The response contains the identifier of the metadata updated.

Response metadata update operations allowed example:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<request>
  <id>6</id>
</request>
```

## Errors

- **Service not allowed (error id: service-not-allowed)**, when the user is not authenticated or his profile has no rights to execute the service. Returned 401 HTTP code
- **Metadata not found (error id: metadata-not-found)** if not exists a metadata record with the identifier provided
- **ERROR: insert or update on table “operationallowed” violates foreign key ‘operational-allowed\_operationid\_fkey »**, if an operation identifier provided is not valid
- **ERROR: insert or update on table “operationallowed” violates foreign key ‘operational-allowed\_groupid\_fkey »**, if a group identifier provided is not valid

## Massive update privileges (metadata.massive.update.privileges)

The **metadata.massive.update.privileges** service updates the operations allowed for a selected metadata with the list of operations allowed send in the parameters, **deleting all the operations allowed assigned previously**.

This service requires a previous call to **metadata.select** service to select the metadata records to update.

Requires authentication: Yes

## Request to metadata.select service

Parameters:

- **id**: Identifier of metadata to select
- **selected**: Selection state. Values: add, add-all, remove, remove-all

Select all metadata allowed example:

```
Url:
http://localhost:8080/geonetwork/srv/en/metadata.select
```

```
Mime-type:
application/xml
```

```
Post request:
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<request>
```

```
<selected>add-all</selected>
</request>
```

Select a metadata record example:

Url:  
http://localhost:8080/geonetwork/srv/en/metadata.select

Mime-type:  
application/xml

Post request:  
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>  
<request>  
 <id>2</id>  
 <selected>add</selected>  
</request>

Clear metadata selection example:

Url:  
http://localhost:8080/geonetwork/srv/en/metadata.select

Mime-type:  
application/xml

Post request:  
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>  
<request>  
 <selected>remove-all</selected>  
</request>

## Response to metadata.select service

The response contains the number of metadata selected.

Response select metadata example:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<request>
  <Selected>10</Selected>
</request>
```

## Request to metadata.massive.update.privileges

Parameters:

- **\_G\_O**: (can be multiple elements) - **G**: Group identifier - **O**: Operation identifier

Operation identifiers:

- 0: view
- 1: download
- 2: editing

- 3: notify
- 4: dynamic
- 5: featured

Request metadata massive update privileges example:

### POST:

Url:  
`http://localhost:8080/geonetwork/srv/en/metadata.massive.update.privileges`

Mime-type:  
`application/xml`

Post request:  

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<request>
  <_1_2 />
  <_1_1 />
</request>
```

### GET:

Url:  
`http://localhost:8080/geonetwork/srv/en/metadata.massive.update.privileges?_1_2&_1_1`

## Response to metadata.massive.update.privileges

If request is executed successfully HTTP 200 status code is returned. If request fails an HTTP status code error is returned and the response contains the XML document with the exception.

## Errors

- **Service not allowed (error id: service-not-allowed)**, when the user is not authenticated or his profile has no rights to execute the service. Returned 401 HTTP code
- **Metadata not found (error id: metadata-not-found)** if not exists a metadata record with the identifier provided
- **ERROR: insert or update on table “operationallowed” violates foreign key ‘operational-allowed\_operationid\_fkey »**, if an operation identifier provided is not valid
- **ERROR: insert or update on table “operationallowed” violates foreign key ‘operational-allowed\_groupid\_fkey »**, if a group identifier provided is not valid

### 4.5.3 Metadata ownership services

This services allow to manage the metadata ownership (the user who created the metadata), for example to get information about the users who created metadata records or transfer the ownership of metadata records to another user. Only users with **Administrator** and **UserAdmin** profiles can execute these services.

## Massive new owner (metadata.massive.newowner)

The **metadata.massive.newowner** service allows to change the owner of a group of metadata. This service requires a previous call to **metadata.select** service to select the metadata records to update.

Requires authentication: Yes

## Request to metadata.select service

Parameters:

- **id**: Identifier of metadata to select (can be multiple elements)
- **selected**: Selection state. Values: add, add-all, remove, remove-all

Select metadata request example:

Url:  
`http://localhost:8080/geonetwork/srv/en/metadata.select`

Mime-type:  
`application/xml`

Post request:  

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<request>
  <selected>add-all</selected>
</request>
```

## Response to metadata.select service

The response contains the number of metadata selected.

Select metadata response example:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<request>
  <Selected>10</Selected>
</request>
```

## Request to metadata.massive.newowner

Once the metadata records have been selected can be **metadata.massive.newowner** invoked with the next parameters:

- **user**: (mandatory) New owner user identifier
- **group**: (mandatory) New owner group user identifier

Transfer ownership request example:

Url:  
`http://localhost:8080/geonetwork/srv/en/metadata.massive.newowner`

Mime-type:

application/xml

Post request:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<request>
  <user>2</user>
  <group>2</group>
</request>
```

### Response to metadata.massive.newowner

If request is executed successfully HTTP 200 status code is returned. If request fails an HTTP status code error is returned and the response contains the XML document with the exception.

### Transfer ownership (xml.ownership.transfer)

The **xml.ownership.transfer** service can be used to transfer ownership and privileges of metadata owned by a user (in a group) to another user (in a group). This service should be used with data retrieved from previous invocations to the services *xml.ownership.editors* and *xml.ownership.groups*, described below.

Requires authentication: Yes

### Request

Parameters:

- **sourceUser:** (mandatory) Identifier of the user to transfer the ownership of her metadata\*\*\*\*
- **sourceGroup:** (mandatory) Identifier of source group of the metadata to transfer ownership
- **targetUser:** (mandatory) Identifier of the user to get the set the new metadata ownership
- **targetGroup:** (mandatory) Identifier of target group of the transferred ownership metadata

Example: In the next example we are going to transfer the ownership and privileges of metadata owned of user John (id=2) in group RWS (id=5) to user Samantha(id=7) in group NLR (id=6)

Transfer ownership request example:

Url:

```
http://localhost:8080/geonetwork/srv/en/xml.ownership.transfer
```

Mime-type:

application/xml

Post request:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<request>
  <sourceUser>2</sourceUser>
  <sourceGroup>5</sourceGroup>
  <targetUser>7</targetUser>
  <targetGroup>6</targetGroup>
</request>
```

## Response

Here follows the structure of the response:

- **response:** This is the container for the response
  - **privileges:** Transferred privileges
  - **metadata:** Transferred metadata records

Transfer ownership response example:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<response>
  <privileges>4</privileges>
  <metadata>2</metadata>
</response>
```

## Errors

- **Service not allowed (error id: service-not-allowed)**, when the user is not authenticated or his profile has no rights to execute the service. Returned 401 HTTP code
- **Missing parameter (error id: missing-parameter)**, when mandatory parameters are not provided
- **bad-parameter XXXX**, when a mandatory parameter is empty

### Retrieve metadata owners (xml.ownership.editors)

The **xml.ownership.editors** service can be used to retrieve the users that own metadata records.

Requires authentication: Yes

## Request

Parameters:

- **None**

Retrieve metadata owners request example:

```
Url:
http://localhost:8080/geonetwork/srv/en/xml.ownership.editors
```

```
Mime-type:
application/xml
```

```
Post request:
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<request />
```

### Response

Here follows the structure of the response:

- **root**: This is the container for the response
  - **editor**: Container for each editor user information
    - \* **id**: User identifier
    - \* **username**: User login
    - \* **name**: User name
    - \* **surname**: User surname
    - \* **profile**: User profile

Retrieve metadata editors response example:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<root>
  <editor>
    <id>1</id>
    <username>admin</username>
    <name>admin</name>
    <surname>admin</surname>
    <profile>Administrator</profile>
  </editor>
  <editor>
    <id>2</id>
    <username>samantha</username>
    <name>Samantha</name>
    <surname>Smith</surname>
    <profile>Editor</profile>
  </editor>
</root>
```

### Errors

- **Service not allowed (error id: service-not-allowed)**, when the user is not authenticated or his profile has no rights to execute the service. Returned 401 HTTP code

### Retrieve groups/users allowed to transfer metadata ownership from a user (xml.ownership.groups)

The **xml.ownership.groups** service can be used to retrieve the groups/users to which can be transferred the metadata ownership/privileges from the specified user.

### Request

Parameters:

- **id**: (mandatory) User identifier of the user to check to which groups/users can be transferred the ownership/privileges of her metadata

Retrieve ownership groups request example:

Url:

```
http://localhost:8080/geonetwork/srv/en/xml.ownership.groups
```

Mime-type:

```
application/xml
```

Post request:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<request>
  <id>2</id>
</request>
```

## Response

Here follows the structure of the response:

- **response:** This is the container for the response
  - **targetGroup:** Allowed target group to transfer ownership of user metadata (can be multiple **targetGroup** elements)
    - \* **id, name, description, email, referrer, label:** Group information
    - \* **editor:** Users of the group that own metadata (can be multiple **editor** elements)
      - **id,surname, name:** Metadata user owner information

Retrieve ownership groups response example:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<response>
  <targetGroup>
    <id>2</id>
    <name>sample</name>
    <description>Demo group</description>
    <email>group@mail.net</email>
    <referrer />
    <label>
      <en>Sample group</en>
      <fr>Sample group</fr>
      <es>Sample group</es>
      <de>Beispielgruppe</de>
      <nl>Voorbeeldgroep</nl>
    </label>
    <editor>
      <id>12</id>
      <surname />
      <name />
    </editor>
    <editor>
      <id>13</id>
      <surname />
      <name>Samantha</name>
    </editor>
  </targetGroup>
</targetGroup>
```

```
<id>6</id>
<name>RWS</name>
<description />
<email />
<referrer />
<label>
  <de>RWS</de>
  <fr>RWS</fr>
  <en>RWS</en>
  <es>RWS</es>
  <nl>RWS</nl>
</label>
<editor>
  <id>7</id>
  <surname />
  <name>Samantha</name>
</editor>
</targetGroup>
...
</response>
```

## Errors

- **Service not allowed (error id: service-not-allowed)**, when the user is not authenticated or his profile has no rights to execute the service. Returned 401 HTTP code

## 4.5.4 Metadata editing

This services allow to maintaining the metadata in the catalog.

### Insert metadata (`metadata.insert`)

The `metadata.insert` service allows to create a new metadata record in the catalog.

Requires authentication: Yes

## Request

Parameters:

- **data**: (mandatory) Contains the metadata record
- **group** (mandatory): Owner group identifier for metadata
- **isTemplate**: indicates if the metadata content is a new template or not. Default value: “n”
- **title**: Metadata title. Only required if `isTemplate = “y”`
- **category** (mandatory): Metadata category. Use “\_none\_” value to don’t assign any category
- **styleSheet** (mandatory): Stylesheet name to transform the metadata before inserting in the catalog. Use “\_none\_” value to don’t apply any stylesheet

- **validate**: Indicates if the metadata should be validated before inserting in the catalog. Values: on, off (default)

Insert metadata request example:

Url:

```
http://localhost:8080/geonetwork/srv/en/metadata.insert
```

Mime-type:

```
application/xml
```

Post request:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<request>
  <group>2</group>
  <category>_none_</category>
  <styleSheet>_none_</styleSheet>
  <data><![CDATA[
    <gmd:MD_Metadata xmlns:gmd="http://www.isotc211.org/2005/gmd"
      xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
      ...
    </gmd:DQ_DataQuality>
    </gmd:dataQualityInfo>
    </gmd:MD_Metadata>]]>
  </data>
</request>
```

## Response

If request is executed successfully HTTP 200 status code is returned. If request fails an HTTP status code error is returned and the response contains the XML document with the exception.

If validate parameter is set to “on” and the provided metadata is not valid confirming the xsd schema an exception report is returned.

Validation metadata report:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<error id="xsd-validation-error">
  <message>XSD Validation error(s)</message>
  <class>XSDValidationErrorMessage</class>
  <stack>
    <at class="org.fao.geonet.services.metadata.ImportFromDir"
      file="ImportFromDir.java" line="297" method="validateIt" />
    <at class="org.fao.geonet.services.metadata.ImportFromDir"
      file="ImportFromDir.java" line="281" method="validateIt" />
    <at class="org.fao.geonet.services.metadata.Insert"
      file="Insert.java" line="102" method="exec" />
    <at class="jeeves.server.dispatchers.ServiceInfo"
      file="ServiceInfo.java" line="238" method="execService" />
    <at class="jeeves.server.dispatchers.ServiceInfo"
      file="ServiceInfo.java" line="141" method="execServices" />
    <at class="jeeves.server.dispatchers.ServiceManager"
      file="ServiceManager.java" line="377" method="dispatch" />
    <at class="jeeves.server.JeevesEngine"
      file="JeevesEngine.java" line="621" method="dispatch" />
    <at class="jeeves.server.sources.http.JeevesServlet"
```

```
    file="JeevesServlet.java" line="174" method="execute" />
  <at class="jeeves.server.sources.http.JeevesServlet"
    file="JeevesServlet.java" line="99" method="doPost" />
  <at class="javax.servlet.http.HttpServlet"
    file="HttpServlet.java" line="727" method="service" />
</stack>
</object>
<xsderrors>
  <error>
    <message>ERROR(1) org.xml.sax.SAXParseException: cvc-datatype-valid.1.2.1: '' is
    <xpath>gmd:identificationInfo/gmd:MD_DataIdentification/gmd:citation/gmd:CI_Cita
  </error>
  <error>
    <message>ERROR(2) org.xml.sax.SAXParseException: cvc-type.3.1.3: The value '' of
    <xpath>gmd:identificationInfo/gmd:MD_DataIdentification/gmd:citation/gmd:CI_Cita
  </error>
  <error>
    <message>ERROR(3) org.xml.sax.SAXParseException: cvc-datatype-valid.1.2.1: '' is
    <xpath>gmd:identificationInfo/gmd:MD_DataIdentification/gmd:spatialResolution/gm
  </error>
  <error>
    <message>ERROR(4) org.xml.sax.SAXParseException: cvc-type.3.1.3: The value '' of
    <xpath>gmd:identificationInfo/gmd:MD_DataIdentification/gmd:spatialResolution/gm
  </error>
</xsderrors>
</object>
<request>
  <language>en</language>
  <service>metadata.insert</service>
</request>
</error>
```

## Errors

- **Service not allowed (error id: service-not-allowed)**, when the user is not authenticated or his profile has no rights to execute the service. Returned 401 HTTP code
- **Missing parameter (error id: missing-parameter)**, when mandatory parameters are not provided. Returned 400 HTTP code
- **bad-parameter XXXX**, when a mandatory parameter is empty. Returned 400 HTTP code
- **ERROR: duplicate key violates unique constraint “metadata\_uuid\_key”**, if exists another metadata record in catalog with the same uuid of the metadata provided to insert

## Update metadata (metadata.update)

The metadata.update service allows to update the content of a metadata record in the catalog.

Requires authentication: Yes

## Request

Parameters:

- **id:** (mandatory) Identifier of the metadata to update
- **version:** (mandatory) This parameter is used to check if another user has updated the metadata after we retrieved it and before invoking the update metadata service. **CHECK how to provide value to the user**
- **isTemplate:** indicates if the metadata content is a new template or not. Default value: “n”
- **showValidationErrors:** Indicates if the metadata should be validated before updating in the catalog.
- **title:** Metadata title (for templates)
- **data** (mandatory) Contains the metadata record

Update metadata request example:

Url:

```
http://localhost:8080/geonetwork/srv/en/metadata.update
```

Mime-type:

```
application/xml
```

Post request:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<request>
  <id>11</id>
  **<version>1</version>**
  <data><![CDATA[
    <gmd:MD_Metadata xmlns:gmd="http://www.isotc211.org/2005/gmd"
      xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
      ...
    </gmd:DQ_DataQuality>
  </gmd:dataQualityInfo>
  </gmd:MD_Metadata>]]>
</data>
</request>
```

## Response

If request is executed successfully HTTP 200 status code is returned. If request fails an HTTP status code error is returned and the response contains the XML document with the exception.

## Errors

- **Service not allowed (error id: service-not-allowed)**, when the user is not authenticated or his profile has no rights to execute the service. Returned 401 HTTP code
- **Missing parameter (error id: missing-parameter)**, when mandatory parameters are not provided. Returned 400 HTTP code
- **bad-parameter XXXX**, when a mandatory parameter is empty. Returned 400 HTTP code

- **Concurrent update (error id: client)**, when the version number provided is different from actual version number for metadata. Returned 400 HTTP code

### Delete metadata (`metadata.delete`)

The `metadata.delete` service allows to remove a metadata record from the catalog. The metadata content is backup in MEF format by default in `data\removed` folder. This folder can be configured in `geonetwork\WEB-INF\config.xml`.

Requires authentication: Yes

### Request

Parameters:

- **id**: (mandatory) Identifier of the metadata to delete

Delete metadata request example:

```
Url:  
http://localhost:8080/geonetwork/srv/en/metadata.delete
```

```
Mime-type:  
application/xml
```

```
Post request:  
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>  
<request>  
  <id>10</id>  
</request>
```

### Response

If request is executed successfully HTTP 200 status code is returned. If request fails an HTTP status code error is returned and the response contains the XML document with the exception.

### Errors

- **Service not allowed (error id: service-not-allowed)**, when the user is not authenticated or his profile has no rights to execute the service. Returned 401 HTTP code
- **Metadata not found (error id: error)**, if the identifier provided don't correspond to an existing metadata. Returned 500 HTTP code
- **Operation not allowed (error id: operation-not-allowed)**, when the user is not authorized to edit the metadata. To edit a metadata:
  - The user is the metadata owner
  - The user is an Administrator
  - The user has edit rights over the metadata
  - The user is a Reviewer and/or UserAdmin and the metadata groupOwner is one of his groups

## 4.6 System configuration

### 4.6.1 Introduction

The GeoNetwork's configuration is made up of a set of parameters that can be changed to accommodate any installation need. These parameters are subdivided into 2 groups:

- parameters that can be easily changed through a web interface.
- parameters not accessible from a web interface and that must be changed when the system is not running.

The first group of parameters can be queried or changed through 2 services: `xml.config.get` and `xml.config.update`. The second group of parameters can be changed using the GAST tool.

### 4.6.2 `xml.config.get`

This service returns the system configuration's parameters.

#### Request

No parameters are needed.

#### Response

The response is an XML tree similar to the system hierarchy into the settings structure. The response has the following elements:

- **site**: A container for site information.
  - **name**: Site's name.
  - **organisation**: Site's organisation name.
- **server**: A container for server information.
  - **host**: Name of the host from which the site is reached.
  - **port**: Port number of the previous host.
- **Intranet**: Information about the Intranet of the organisation.
  - **network**: IP address that specifies the network.
  - **netmask**: netmask of the network.
- **z3950**: Configuration about Z39.50 protocol.
  - **enable**: true means that the server component is running.
  - **port**: Port number to use to listen for incoming Z39.50 requests.
- **proxy**: Proxy configuration
  - **use**: true means that the proxy is used when connecting to external nodes.
  - **host**: Proxy's server host.

- **port**: Proxy's server port.
- **username**: Proxy's credentials.
- **password**: Proxy's credentials.
- **feedback**: A container for feedback information
  - **email**: Administrator's email address
  - **mailServer**: Email server to use to send feedback
    - \* **host**: Email's host address
    - \* **port**: Email's port to use in host address
- **removedMetadata**: A container for removed metadata information
  - **dir**: Folder used to store removed metadata in MEF format
- **ldap**: A container for LDAP parameters
  - **use**:
  - **host**:
  - **port**:
  - **defaultProfile**:
  - **login**:
    - \* **userDN**:
    - \* **password**:
  - **distinguishedNames**:
    - \* **base**:
    - \* **users**:
  - **userAttribs**:
    - \* **name**:
    - \* **password**:
    - \* **profile**:

Example of xml.config.get response:

```
<config>
  <site>
    <name>dummy</name>
    <organisation>dummy</organization>
  </site>
  <server>
    <host>localhost</host>
    <port>8080</port>
  </server>
  <Intranet>
    <network>127.0.0.1</network>
    <netmask>255.255.255.0</netmask>
  </intranet>
```

```

<z3950>
  <enable>>true</enable>
  <port>2100</port>
</z3950>
<proxy>
  <use>>false</use>
  <host/>
  <port/>
  <username>proxyuser</username>
  <password>proxypass</password>
</proxy>
<feedback>
  <email/>
  <mailServer>
    <host/>
    <port>25</port>
  </mailServer>
</feedback>
<removedMetadata>
  <dir>WEB-INF/removed</dir>
</removedMetadata>
<ldap>
  <use>>false</use>
  <host />
  <port />
  <defaultProfile>RegisteredUser</defaultProfile>
  <login>
    <userDN>cn=Manager</userDN>
    <password />
  </login>
  <distinguishedNames>
    <base>dc=fao,dc=org</base>
    <users>ou=people</users>
  </distinguishedNames>
  <userAttribs>
    <name>cn</name>
    <password>userPassword</password>
    <profile>profile</profile>
  </userAttribs>
</ldap>
</config>

```

### 4.6.3 xml.config.update

This service is used to update the system's information and so it is restricted to administrators.

#### Request

The request format must have the same structure returned by the `xml.config.get` service and can contain only elements that the caller wants to be updated. If an element is not included, it will not be updated. However, when included some elements require mandatory information (i.e. the value cannot be empty). Please, refer to *table\_config\_parameters*. **Mandatory and optional parameters for the `xml.config.update` service:**

Parameter	Type	Mandatory
site/name	string	yes
site/organization	string	no
server/host	string	yes
server/port	integer	no
intranet/network	string	yes
intranet/netmask	string	yes
z3950/enable	boolean	yes
z3950/port	integer	no
proxy/use	boolean	yes
proxy/host	string	no
proxy/port	integer	no
proxy/username	string	no
proxy/password	string	no
feedback/email	string	no
feedback/mailServer/host	string	no
feedback/mailServer/port	integer	no
removedMetadata/dir	string	yes
ldap/use	boolean	yes
ldap/host	string	no
ldap/port	integer	no
ldap/defaultProfile	string	yes
ldap/login/userDN	string	yes
ldap/login/password	string	no
ldap/distinguishedNames/base	string	yes
ldap/distinguishedNames/users	string	yes
ldap/userAttribs/name	string	yes
ldap/userAttribs/password	string	yes
ldap/userAttribs/profile	string	no

## Response

On success, the service returns a response element with the OK text. Example:

```
<response>ok</response>
```

Otherwise a proper error element is returned.

## 4.7 General services

### 4.7.1 xml.info

The xml.info service can be used to query the site about its configuration, services, status and so on. For example, it is used by the harvesting web interface to retrieve information about a remote node.

### Request

The XML request should contain at least one type element to indicates the kind of information to retrieve. More type elements can be specified to obtain more information at once. The set of allowed values are:

1. **site**: Returns general information about the site like its name, id, etc...
2. **categories**: Returns all site's categories
3. **groups**: Returns all site's groups visible to the requesting user. If the user does not authenticate himself, only the Intranet and the all groups are visible.
4. **operations**: Returns all possible operations on metadata
5. **regions**: Returns all geographical regions usable for queries
6. **sources**: Returns all GeoNetwork sources that the remote site knows.

The result will contain:

- The remote node's name and siteId
- All source UUIDs and names that have been discovered through harvesting.
- All source UUIDs and names of metadata that have been imported into the remote node through the MEF format.
- Administrators can see all users into the system (normal, other administrators, etc...)
- User administrators can see all users they can administrate and all other user administrators in the same group set. The group set is defined by all groups visible to the user administration, beside the All and the Intranet groups.
- An authenticated user can see only himself.
- A guest cannot see any user.

Request example:

```
<request>
  <type>site</type>
  <type>groups</type>
</request>
```

## Response

Each type element produces an XML subtree so the response to the previous request is like this:

```
<info>
  <site>...</site>
  <categories>...</categories>
  <groups>...</groups>
  ...
</info>
```

Here follows the structure of each subtree:

- **site**: This is the container
  - **name**: Human readable site name
  - **siteId**: Universal unique identifier of the site
  - **platform**: This is just a container to hold the site's back end
    - \* **name**: Platform name. For GeoNetwork installations it must be GeoNetwork.

- \* **version:** Platform version, given in the X.Y.Z format
- \* **subVersion:** Additional version notes, like 'alpha-1' or 'beta-2'.

Example site information:

```
<site>
  <name>My site</name>
  <organisation>FAO</organization>
  <siteId>0619cc50-708b-11da-8202-000d9335906e</siteId>
  <platform>
    <name>geonetwork</name>
    <version>2.2.0</version>
  </platform>
</site>
```

- **categories:** This is the container for categories.
  - **category [0..n]:** A single GeoNetwork's category. This element has an id attribute which represents the local identifier for the category. It can be useful to a client to link back to this category.
    - \* **name:** Category's name
    - \* **label:** The localised labels used to show the category on screen. See *xml\_response\_categories*.

Example response for categories:

```
<categories>
  <category id="1">
    <name>datasets</name>
    <label>
      <en>Datasets</en>
      <fr>Jeux de données</fr>
    </label>
  </category>
</categories>
```

- **groups:** This is the container for groups
  - **group [2..n]:** This is a GeoNetwork group. There are at least the Internet and Intranet groups. This element has an id attribute which represents the local identifier for the group.
    - \* **name:** Group's name
    - \* **description:** Group's description
    - \* **referrer:** The user responsible for this group
    - \* **email:** The email address to notify when a map is downloaded
    - \* **label:** The localised labels used to show the group on screen. See *xml\_response\_groups*.

Example response for groups:

```
<groups>
  <group id="1">
    <name>editors</name>
    <label>
      <en>Editors</en>
      <fr>Éditeurs</fr>
    </label>
  </group>
</groups>
```

```

    </label>
  </group>
</groups>

```

- **operations:** This is the container for the operations
  - **operation [0..n]:** This is a possible operation on metadata. This element has an id attribute which represents the local identifier for the operation.
    - \* **name:** Short name for the operation.
    - \* **reserved:** Can be y or n and is used to distinguish between system reserved and user defined operations.
    - \* **label:** The localised labels used to show the operation on screen. See *xml\_response\_operations*.

Example response for operations:

```

<operations>
  <operation id="0">
    <name>view</name>
    <label>
      <en>View</en>
      <fr>Voir</fr>
    </label>
  </operation>
</operations>

```

- **regions:** This is the container for geographical regions
  - **region [0..n]:** This is a region present into the system. This element has an id attribute which represents the local identifier for the operation.
    - \* **north:** North coordinate of the bounding box.
    - \* **south:** South coordinate of the bounding box.
    - \* **west:** West coordinate of the bounding box.
    - \* **east:** east coordinate of the bounding box.
    - \* **label:** The localised labels used to show the region on screen. See *xml\_response\_regions*.

Example response for regions:

```

<regions>
  <region id="303">
    <north>82.99</north>
    <south>26.92</south>
    <west>-37.32</west>
    <east>39.24</east>
    <label>
      <en>Western Europe</en>
      <fr>Western Europe</fr>
    </label>
  </region>
</regions>

```

- **sources:** This is the container.

– **source [0..n]**: A source known to the remote node.

- \* **name**: Source's name
- \* **UUID**: Source's unique identifier

Example response for a source:

```
<sources>
  <source>
    <name>My Host</name>
    <UUID>0619cc50-708b-11da-8202-000d9335906e</uuid>
  </source>
</sources>
```

• **users**: This is the container for user information

– **user [0..n]**: A user of the system

- \* **id**: The local identifier of the user
- \* **username**: The login name
- \* **surname**: The user's surname. Used for display purposes.
- \* **name**: The user's name. Used for display purposes.
- \* **profile**: User's profile, like Administrator, Editor, UserAdmin etc...
- \* **address**: The user's address.
- \* **state**: The user's state.
- \* **zip**: The user's address zip code.
- \* **country**: The user's country.
- \* **email**: The user's email address.
- \* **organisation**: The user's organisation.
- \* **kind**:

Example response for a user:

```
<users>
  <user>
    <id>3</id>
    <username>eddi</username>
    <surname>Smith</surname>
    <name>John</name>
    <profile>Editor</profile>
    <address/>
    <state/>
    <zip/>
    <country/>
    <email/>
    <organisation/>
    <kind>gov</kind>
  </user>
</users>
```

## Localised entities

Localised entities have a general label element which contains the localised strings in all supported languages. This element has as many children as the supported languages. Each child has a name that reflect the language code while its content is the localised text. Here is an example of such elements:

```
<label>
  <en>Editors</en>
  <fr>Éditeurs</fr>
  <es>Editores</es>
</label>
```

### 4.7.2 xml.forward

This is just a router service. It is used by JavaScript code to connect to a remote host because a JavaScript program cannot access a machine other than its server. For example, it is used by the harvesting web interface to query a remote host and retrieve the list of site ids.

#### Request

The service's request:

```
<request>
  <site>
    <url>...</url>
    <type>...</type>
    <account>
      <username>...</username>
      <password>...</password>
    </account>
  </site>
  <params>...</params>
</request>
```

Where:

1. **site**: A container for site information where the request will be forwarded.
2. **url**: Refers to the remote URL to connect to. Usually it points to a GeoNetwork XML service but it can point to any XML service.
3. **type**: Its only purpose is to distinguish GeoNetwork nodes which use a different authentication scheme. The value GeoNetwork refers to these nodes. Any other value, or if the element is missing, refers to a generic node.
4. **account**: This element is optional. If present, the provided credentials will be used to authenticate to the remote site.
5. **params**: This is just a container for the request that must be executed remotely.

Request for info from a remote server:

```
<request>
  <site>
    <url>http://mynode.org:8080/geonetwork/srv/en/xml.info</url>
  </site>
```

```
<params>
  <request>
    <type>site<type>
  </request>
</params>
</request>
```

Please note that this service uses the GeoNetwork's proxy configuration.

### Response

The response is just the response from the remote service.

## 4.8 File download services

### 4.8.1 Introduction

This chapter provides a detailed explanation of GeoNetwork file download services. These are the services you would use if you want to download a file attached to a metadata record as 'Data for Download' (usually in onlineResources section of an ISO record) or perhaps as a gmx:FileName (where allowed).

The two services, used together, can be used to create a simple click through licensing scheme for file resources attached to metadata records in GeoNetwork.

### 4.8.2 xml.file.disclaimer

Retrieves information from the metadata about constraints or restrictions on the resources attached to the metadata record. The information is xml and an xhtml presentation of the constraints and restrictions.

Note: only users that have download rights over the record will be able to use this service. To obtain these rights your application will need to use xml.user.login.

### Request

Called with a metadata id or uuid, one or more file names (if more than one file is attached to the metadata record as 'data for download') and access (which is almost always private). Example:

```
<request>
  <uuid>d8c8ca11-ecc8-45dc-b424-171a9e212220</uuid>
  <fname>roam-rsf-aus-bathy-topo-contours.sff</fname>
  <fname>mse09_M8.nc</fname>
  <access>private</access>
</request>
```

### Response

The service returns a copy of the request parameters, a copy of the metadata record xml and an HTML version of the license annex generated from the metadata record by the XSL metadata-license-annex.xsl (see web/geonetwork/xsl directory).

Example of an `xml.file.disclaimer` response for a GeoNetwork node (Note: the `<metadata>` and `<license>` elements are not shown in full as they are too big):

```
<response>
  <id>22</id>
  <uuid>d8c8ca11-ecc8-45dc-b424-171a9e212220</uuid>
  <fname>roam-rsf-aus-bathy-topo-contours.sff</fname>
  <fname>mse09_M8.nc</fname>
  <access>private</access>
  <metadata>
    <gmd:MD_Metadata xmlns:gmd="http://www.isotc211.org/2005/gmd" xmlns:xsi="http://
      <!--.....-->
    </gmd:MD_Metadata>
  </metadata>
  <license>
    <html>
      <head>
        <link href="http://localhost:8080/geonetwork/favicon.ico" rel="shortcut
        <link href="http://localhost:8080/geonetwork/favicon.ico" rel="icon" typ
        <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="http://localhost:8080/geone
        <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="http://localhost:8080/geone
      </head>
      <body>
        <!--.....-->
      </body>
    </html>
  </license>
</response>
```

The idea behind this service is that you will receive an HTML presentation of the constraints/restrictions on the resource that you can show to a user for an accept/decline response.

The HTML presentation is controlled by the server so together with the `xml.file.download` service, this is the way that GeoNetwork can be used to provide a simple click-through licensing system for file resources attached to metadata records.

To signify acceptance of the license and download the resources you should use the `xml.file.download` service.

## Errors

- **IllegalArgumentException:** Request must contain a UUID or an ID parameter.
- **IllegalArgumentException:** Metadata not found.
- **OperationNowAllowedException:** you don't have download permission over this record.

### 4.8.3 xml.file.download

After your application has received any license conditions that go with the file resources attached to the metadata record from `xml.file.disclaimer`, you can use this service to download the resources.

Note: only users that have download rights over the record will be able to use this service. To obtain these rights your application will need to use `xml.user.login`.

### Request

Called with a metadata id or uuid, one or more file names (if more than one file is attached to the metadata record as 'data for download'), access (which is almost always private) and details of the user who has accepted the license and wants to download the files. Example:

```
<request>
  <uuid>d8c8ca11-ecc8-45dc-b424-171a9e212220</uuid>
  <fname>roam-rsf-aus-bathy-topo-contours.sff</fname>
  <fname>mse09_M8.nc</fname>
  <access>private</access>
  <name>Aloyisus Wankania</name>
  <org>Allens Butter Factory</org>
  <email>A.Wankania@allens.org</email>
  <comments>Gimme the data buddy</comments>
</request>
```

### Response

The service returns a zip archive containing the file resources requested, a copy of the metadata record (as a mef) and a copy of the html license generated and provided by the xml.file.disclaimer service.

Note: this service is protected against users and/or applications that do not go through the xml.file.disclaimer service first.

### Errors

- **IllegalArgumentException:** Request must contain a UUID or an ID parameter.
- **OperationNowAllowedException:** you don't have download permission over this record.

## 4.9 Harvesting services

### 4.9.1 Introduction

This chapter provides a detailed explanation of the GeoNetwork's harvesting services. These services allow a complete control over the harvesting behaviour. They are used by the web interface and can be used by any other client.

### 4.9.2 xml.harvesting.get

Retrieves information about one or all configured harvesting nodes.

### Request

Called with no parameters returns all nodes. Example:

```
<request/>
```

Otherwise, an id parameter can be specified:

```
<request>
  <id>123</id>
</request>
```

## Response

When called with no parameters the service provide its output inside a nodes container. You get as many node elements as are configured.

### Example of an xml.harvesting.get response for a GeoNetwork node:

```
<nodes>
  <node id="125" type="geonetwork">
    <site>
      <name>test 1</name>
      <UUID>0619cc50-708b-11da-8202-000d9335aaae</uuid>
      <host>localhost</host>
      <port>8080</port>
      <servlet>geonetwork</servlet>
      <account>
        <use>>false</use>
        <username />
        <password />
      </account>
    </site>
    <searches>
      <search>
        <freeText />
        <title />
        <abstract />
        <keywords />
        <digital>>false</digital>
        <hardcopy>>false</hardcopy>
        <source>
          <UUID>0619cc50-708b-11da-8202-000d9335906e</uuid>
          <name>Food and Agriculture organisation</name>
        </source>
      </search>
    </searches>
    <options>
      <every>90</every>
      <oneRunOnly>>false</oneRunOnly>
      <status>inactive</status>
    </options>
    <info>
      <lastRun />
      <running>>false</running>
    </info>
    <groupsCopyPolicy>
      <group name="all" policy="copy"/>
      <group name="mygroup" policy="createAndCopy"/>
    </groupsCopyPolicy>
    <categories>
      <category id="4"/>
    </categories>
  </node>
```

```
</nodes>
```

If you specify an id, you get a response like the one below.

**Example of an xml.harvesting.get response for a WebDAV node:**

```
<node id="165" type="webdav">
  <site>
    <name>test 1</name>
    <UUID>0619cc50-708b-11da-8202-000d9335aaae</uuid>
    <url>http://www.mynode.org/metadata</url>
    <icon>default.gif</icon>
    <account>
      <use>true</use>
      <username>admin</username>
      <password>admin</password>
    </account>
  </site>
  <options>
    <every>90</every>
    <oneRunOnly>>false</oneRunOnly>
    <recurse>>false</recurse>
    <validate>>true</validate>
    <status>inactive</status>
  </options>
  <privileges>
    <group id="0">
      <operation name="view" />
    </group>
    <group id="14">
      <operation name="download" />
    </group>
  </privileges>
  <categories>
    <category id="2"/>
  </categories>
  <info>
    <lastRun />
    <running>>false</running>
  </info>
</node>
```

The node's structure has a common XML format, plus some additional information provided by the harvesting types. In the following structure, each element has a cardinality specified using the [x..y] notation, where x and y denote the minimum and the maximum values. The cardinality [1..1] is omitted for clarity.

- **node**: The root element. It has a mandatory **id** attribute that represents the internal identifier and a mandatory type attribute which indicates the harvesting type.
  - **site**: A container for site information.
    - \* **name (string)**: The node's name used to describe the harvesting.
    - \* **UUID (string)**: This is a system generated unique identifier associated to the harvesting node. This is used as the source field into the Metadata table to group all metadata from the remote node.
    - \* **account**: A container for account information.

- **use (boolean)**: true means that the harvester will use the provided username and password to authenticate itself. The authentication mechanism depends on the harvesting type.
- **username (string)**: Username on the remote node.
- **password (string)**: Password on the remote node.
- **options**: A container for generic options.
  - \* **every (integer)**: Harvesting interval in minutes.
  - \* **oneRunOnly (boolean)**: After the first run, the entry's status will be set to inactive.
  - \* **status (string)**: Indicates if the harvesting from this node is stopped (inactive) or if the harvester is waiting for the timeout (active).
- **privileges [0..1]**: A container for privileges that must be associated to the harvested metadata. This optional element is present only if the harvesting type supports it.
  - \* **group [0..n]**: A container for allowed operations associated to this group. It has the id attribute which value is the identifier of a GeoNetwork group.
    - **operation [0..n]**: Specifies an operation to associate to the containing group. It has a name attribute which value is one of the supported operation names. The only supported operations are: **view**, **dynamic**, **featured**.
- **categories [0..1]**: This is a container for categories to assign to each imported metadata. This optional element is present if the harvesting type supports it.
  - \* **category (integer) [0..n]**: Represents a local category and the id attribute is its local identifier.
- **info**: A container for general information.
  - \* **lastRun (string)**: The lastRun element will be filled as soon as the harvester starts harvesting from this entry. The value is the
  - \* **running (boolean)**: True if the harvester is currently running.
- **error**: This element will be present if the harvester encounters an error during harvesting.
  - \* **code (string)**: The error code, in string form.
  - \* **message (string)**: The description of the error.
  - \* **object (string)**: The object that caused the error (if any). This element can be present or not depending on the case.

## Errors

- ObjectNotFoundEx If the id parameter is provided but the node cannot be found.

### 4.9.3 xml.harvesting.add

Create a new harvesting node. The node can be of any type supported by GeoNetwork (GeoNetwork node, web folder etc...). When a new node is created, its status is set to inactive. A call to the xml.harvesting.start service is required to start harvesting.

### Request

The service requires an XML tree with all information the client wants to add. In the following sections, default values are given in parenthesis (after the parameter's type) and are used when the parameter is omitted. If no default is provided, the parameter is mandatory. If the type is boolean, only the true and false strings are allowed.

All harvesting nodes share a common XML structure that must be honoured. Please, refer to the previous section for elements explanation. Each node type can add extra information to that structure. The common structure is here described:

- **node**: The root container. The type attribute is mandatory and must be one of the supported harvesting types.
  - **site** [0..1]
    - \* **name** (**string**, "")
    - \* **account** [0..1]
      - **use** (**boolean**, 'false')
      - **username** (**string**, "")
      - **password** (**string**, "")
  - **options** [0..1]
    - \* **every** (**integer**, '90')
    - \* **oneRunOnly** (**boolean**, 'false')
  - **privileges** [0..1]: Can be omitted but doing so the harvested metadata will not be visible. Please note that privileges are taken into account only if the harvesting type supports them.
    - \* **group** [0..n]: It must have the **id** attribute which value should be the identifier of a GeoNetwork group. If the id is not a valid group id, all contained operations will be discarded.
      - **operation** [0..n]: It must have a **name** attribute which value must be one of the supported operation names.
  - **categories** [0..1]: Please, note that categories will be assigned to metadata only if the harvesting type supports them.
    - \* **category** (**integer**) [0..n]: The mandatory id attribute is the category's local identifier.

Please note that even if clients can store empty values (") for many parameters, before starting the harvesting entry those parameters should be properly set in order to avoid errors.

In the following sections, the XML structures described inherit from this one here so the common elements have been removed for clarity reasons (unless they are containers and contain new children).

### Standard GeoNetwork harvesting

To create a node capable of harvesting from another GeoNetwork node, the following XML information should be provided:

- **node**: The type attribute is mandatory and must be GeoNetwork.

- **site**
  - \* **host** (string, ”): The GeoNetwork node’s host name or IP address.
  - \* **port** (string, ’80’): The port to connect to.
  - \* **servlet** (string, ’geonetwork’): The servlet name chosen in the remote site.
- **searches [0..1]**: A container for search parameters.
  - \* **search [0..n]**: A container for a single search on a siteID. You can specify 0 or more searches. If no search element is provided, an unconstrained search is performed.
    - **freeText** (string, ”) : Free text to search. This and the following parameters are the same used during normal search using the web interface.
    - **title** (string, ”): Search the title field.
    - **abstract** (string, ”) : Search the abstract field.
    - **keywords** (string, ”) : Search the keywords fields.
    - **digital** (boolean, ’false’): Search for metadata in digital form.
    - **hardcopy** (boolean, ’false’): Search for metadata in printed form.
    - **source** (string, ”): One of the sources present on the remote node.
- **groupsCopyPolicy [0..1]**: Container for copy policies of remote groups. This mechanism is used to retain remote metadata privileges.
  - \* **group**: There is one copy policy for each remote group. This element must have 2 mandatory attributes: **name** and **policy**. The name attribute is the remote group’s name. If the remote group is renamed, it is not found anymore and the copy policy is skipped. The policy attribute represents the policy itself and can be: **copy**, **createAndCopy**, **copyToIntranet**. **copy** means that remote privileges are copied locally if there is locally a group with the same name as the **name** attribute. **createAndCopy** works like **copy** but the group is created locally if it does not exist. **copyToIntranet** works only for the remote group named **all**, which represents the public group. This policy copies privileges of the remote group named **all** to the local Intranet group. This is useful to restrict metadata access.

#### Example of an xml.harvesting.add request for a GeoNetwork node:

```
<node type="geonetwork">
  <site>
    <name>South Africa</name>
    <host>south.africa.org</host>
    <port>8080</port>
    <servlet>geonetwork</servlet>
    <account>
      <use>true</use>
      <username>admin</username>
      <password>admin</password>
    </account>
  </site>
  <searches>
    <search>
      <freeText />
      <title />
      <abstract />
    </search>
  </searches>
</node>
```

```
        <keywords />
        <digital>true</digital>
        <hardcopy>false</hardcopy>
        <source>0619cc50-708b-11da-8202-000d9335906e</source>
    </search>
</searches>
<options>
    <every>90</every>
    <oneRunOnly>>false</oneRunOnly>
</options>
<groupsCopyPolicy>
    <group name="all" policy="copy"/>
    <group name="mygroup" policy="createAndCopy"/>
</groupsCopyPolicy>
<categories>
    <category id="4"/>
</categories>
</node>
```

## WebDAV harvesting

To create a web DAV node, the following XML information should be provided.

- **node**: The type attribute is mandatory and must be WebDAV.
  - site
    - \* **url (string, ”)**: The URL to harvest from. If provided, must be a valid URL starting with `HTTP://`.
    - \* **icon (string, 'default.gif')**: Icon file used to represent this node in the search results. The icon must be present into the `images/harvesting` folder.
  - options
    - \* **recurse (boolean, 'false')**: When true, folders are scanned recursively to find metadata.
    - \* **validate (boolean, 'false')**: When true, GeoNetwork will validate every metadata against its schema. If the metadata is not valid, it will not be imported.

This type supports both privileges and categories assignment.

### Example of an `xml.harvesting.add` request for a WebDAV node:

```
<node type="webdav">
  <site>
    <name>Asia remote node</name>
    <url>http://www.mynode.org/metadata</url>
    <icon>default.gif</icon>
    <account>
      <use>true</use>
      <username>admin</username>
      <password>admin</password>
    </account>
  </site>
  <options>
    <every>90</every>
    <oneRunOnly>>false</oneRunOnly>
```

```

    <recurse>>false</recurse>
    <validate>>true</validate>
</options>
<privileges>
  <group id="0">
    <operation name="view" />
  </group>
  <group id="14">
    <operation name="features" />
  </group>
</privileges>
<categories>
  <category id="4"/>
</categories>
</node>

```

## CSW harvesting

To create a node to harvest from a CSW capable server, the following XML information should be provided:

- **node**: The type attribute is mandatory and must be csw.
  - **site**
    - \* **capabilitiesUrl (string)**: URL of the capabilities file that will be used to retrieve the operations address.
    - \* **icon (string, 'default.gif')** : Icon file used to represent this node in the search results. The icon must be present into the images/harvesting folder.
  - **searches [0..1]**
    - \* **search [0..n]**: Contains search parameters. If this element is missing, an unconstrained search will be performed.
      - **freeText (string, ")** : Search the entire metadata.
      - **title (string, ")**: Search the dc:title queryable.
      - **abstract (string, ")**: Search the dc:abstract queryable.
      - **subject (string, ")**: Search the dc:subject queryable.

This type supports both privileges and categories assignment.

*xml\_request\_harvesting\_add\_csw* shows an example of an XML request to create a CSW entry.

### Example of an xml.harvesting.add request for a CSW node:

```

<node type="csw">
  <site>
    <name>Minos CSW server</name>
    <capabilitiesUrl>http://www.minos.org/csw?request=GetCapabilities
      &service=CSW&acceptVersions=2.0.1</capabilitiesUrl>
    <icon>default.gif</icon>
    <account>
      <use>true</use>
      <username>admin</username>
    </account>
  </site>
</node>

```

```

        <password>admin</password>
    </account>
</site>
<options>
    <every>90</every>
    <oneRunOnly>>false</oneRunOnly>
    <recurse>>false</recurse>
    <validate>>true</validate>
</options>
<privileges>
    <group id="0">
        <operation name="view" />
    </group>
    <group id="14">
        <operation name="features" />
    </group>
</privileges>
<categories>
    <category id="4"/>
</categories>
</node>

```

## Response

The service's response is the output of the `xml.harvesting.get` service of the newly created node.

## Summary

The following table:

### Summary of features of the supported harvesting types

Harvesting type	Authentication	Privileges	Categories
GeoNetwork	native	through policies	yes
WebDAV	HTTP digest	yes	yes
CSW	HTTP Basic	yes	yes

#### 4.9.4 xml.harvesting.update

This service is responsible for changing the node's parameters. A typical request has a node root element and must include the `id` attribute:

```

<node id="24">
    ...
</node>

```

The body of the node element depends on the node's type. The update policy is this:

- If an element is specified, the associated parameter is updated.
- If an element is not specified, the associated parameter will not be changed.

So, you need to specify only the elements you want to change. However, there are some exceptions:

1. **privileges**: If this element is omitted, privileges will not be changed. If specified, new privileges will replace the old ones.
2. **categories**: Like the previous one.
3. **searches**: Some harvesting types support multiple searches on the same remote note. When supported, the updated behaviour should be like the previous ones.

Note that you cannot change the type of an node once it has been created.

## Request

The request is the same as that used to add an entry. Only the id attribute is mandatory.

## Response

The response is the same as the `xml.harvesting.get` called on the updated entry.

### 4.9.5 `xml.harvesting.remove /start /stop /run`

These services are put together because they share a common request interface. Their purpose is obviously to remove, start, stop or run a harvesting node. In detail:

1. **remove**: Remove a node. Completely deletes the harvesting instance.
2. **start**: When created, a node is in the inactive state. This operation makes it active, that is the countdown is started and the harvesting will be performed at the timeout.
3. **stop**: Makes a node inactive. Inactive nodes are never harvested.
4. **run**: Just start the harvester now. Used to test the harvesting.

## Request

A set of ids to operate on. Example:

```
<request>
  <id>123</id>
  <id>456</id>
  <id>789</id>
</request>
```

If the request is empty, nothing is done.

## Response

The same as the request but every id has a status attribute indicating the success or failure of the operation. For example, the response to the previous request could be:

```
<request>
  <id status="ok">123</id>
  <id status="not-found">456</id>
  <id status="inactive">789</id>
</request>
```

*Summary of status values* summarises, for each service, the possible status values.

## Summary of status values

Status value	remove	start	stop	run
ok	✓	✓	✓	✓
not-found	✓	✓	✓	✓
inactive				✓
already-inactive			✓	
already-active		✓		
already-running				✓

## 4.10 Schema information

### 4.10.1 Introduction

GeoNetwork is able to handle several metadata schema formats. Up to now, the supported schemas are:

- **ISO-19115 (iso19115)**: GeoNetwork implements an old version of the draft, which uses short names for elements. This is not so standard so this schema is obsolete and will be removed in future releases.
- **ISO-19139 (iso19139)**: This is the XML encoding of the ISO 19115:2007 metadata and ISO 19119 service metadata specifications.
- **Dublin core (dublin-core)**: This is a simple metadata schema based on a set of elements capable of describing any metadata.
- **FGDC (fgdc-std)**: It stands for Federal Geographic Data Committee and it is a metadata schema used in North America.

In parenthesis is indicated the name used by GeoNetwork to refer to that schema. These schemas are handled through their XML schema files (XSD), which GeoNetwork loads and interprets to allow the editor to add and remove elements. Beside its internal use, GeoNetwork provides some useful XML services to find out some element properties, like label, description and so on.

### 4.10.2 xml.schema.info

This service returns information about a set of schema elements or codelists. The returned information consists of a localised label, a description, conditions that the element must satisfy etc...

## Request

Due to its nature, this service accepts only the POST binding with application/XML content type. The request can contain several element and codelist elements. Each element indicate the will to retrieve information for that element. Here follows the element descriptions:

- **element:** It must contain a **schema** and a **name** attribute. The first one must be one of the supported schemas (see the section above). The second must be the qualified name of the element which information must be retrieved. The namespace must be declared into this element or into the root element of the request.
- **codelist:** Works like the previous one but returns information about codelists.

```
<request xmlns:gmd="http://www.isotc211.org/2005/gmd">
  <element schema="iso19139" name="gmd:constraintLanguage" />
  <codelist schema="iso19115" name="DateTypCd" />
</request>
```

**Note:** The returned text is localised depending on the language specified during the service call. A call to /geonetwork/srv/en/xml.schema.info will return text in the English language.

## Response

The response's root element will be populated with information of the elements/codelists specified into the request. The structure is the following:

- **element:** A container for information about an element. It has a name attribute which contains the qualified name of the element.
  - **label:** The human readable name of the element, localised into the request's language.
  - **description:** A generic description of the element.
  - **condition [0..1]:** This element is optional and indicates if the element must satisfy a condition, like the element is always mandatory or is mandatory if another one is missing.
- **codelist:** A container for information about a codelist. It has a name attribute which contains the qualified name of the codelist.
  - **entry [1..n]:** A container for a codelist entry. There can be many entries.
    - \* **code:** The entry's code. This is the value that will be present inside the metadata.
    - \* **label:** This is a human readable name, used to show the entry into the user interface. It is localised.
    - \* **description:** A generic localised description of the codelist.

```
<response>
  <element name="gmd:constraintLanguage">
    <label>Constraint language</label>
    <description>language used in Application Schema</description>
    <condition>mandatory</condition>
  </element>
  <codelist name="DateTypCd">
    <entry>
      <code>creation</code>
      <label>Creation</label>
      <description>date when the resource was brought into existence</description>
```

```

</entry>
<entry>
  <code>publication</code>
  <label>Publication</label>
  <description>date when the resource was issued</description>
</entry>
<entry>
  <code>revision</code>
  <label>Revision</label>
  <description>date identifies when the resource was examined
  or re-examined and improved or amended</description>
</entry>
</codelist>
</response>

```

## Error management

Beside the normal exceptions management, the service can encounter some errors trying to retrieve an element/codelist information. In this case, the object is copied verbatim to the response with the addition of an error attribute that describes the encountered error. Here follows an example of such response:

```

<response>
  <element schema="iso19139" name="blablabla" error="not-found"/>
</response>

```

Possible errors returned by xml.schema.info service:

Error code	Description
unknown-schema	The specified schema is not supported
unknown-namespace	The namespace of the specified prefix was not found
not-found	The requested element / codelist was not found

## 4.11 Relations

### 4.11.1 Introduction

This chapter describes general services used to get and set relations between metadata records inside GeoNetwork. The association is performed by a Relations table which stores a metadata id and a metadata relatedId fields.

Structure of table Relations:

Field	Datatype	Description
id	foreign key to Metadata(id)	Source metadata whose relation is being described.
relatedId	foreign key to Metadata(id)	Metadata related to the source one

### 4.11.2 xml.relation.get

This service retrieves all relations between metadata.

## Request

The request accepts an id and a relation parameters, whose meaning is this:

- **id (integer)**: This is the local GeoNetwork identifier of the metadata whose relations are requested.
- **relation (string, 'normal')**: This optional parameter identifies the kind of relation that the client wants to be returned. It can be one of these values:
  - **normal**: The service performs a query into the id field and returns all relatedId records.
  - **reverse**: The service performs a query into the relatedId field and returns all id records.
  - **full**: Includes both normal and reverse queries (duplicated ids are removed).

Here is an example of POST/XML request:

```
<request>
  <id>10</id>
  <relation>full</relation>
</request>
```

## Response

The response has a response root element with several metadata children depending on the relations found. Example:

```
<response>
  <metadata>...</metadata>
  <metadata>...</metadata>
  ...
</response>
```

Each metadata element has the following structure:

- **title**: Metadata title
- **abstract**: A brief explanation of the metadata
- **keyword**: Keywords found inside the metadata
- **image**: Information about thumbnails
- **link**: A link to the source site
- **geoBox**: coordinates of the bounding box
- **geonet:info**: A container for GeoNetwork related information

Example of a metadata record:

```
<metadata>
  <title>Globally threatened species of the world</title>
  <abstract> Contains information on animals.</abstract>
  <keyword>biodiversity</keyword>
  <keyword>endangered animal species</keyword>
  <keyword>endangered plant species</keyword>
  <link type="url">http://www.mysite.org</link>
  <geoBox>
    <westBL>-180.0</westBL>
```

```
<eastBL>180.0</eastBL>
<southBL>-90.0</southBL>
<northBL>90.0</northBL>
</geoBox>
<geonet:info>
  <id>11</id>
  <schema>fgdc-std</schema>
  <createDate>2005-03-31T19:13:31</createDate>
  <changeDate>2007-03-12T14:52:46</changeDate>
  <isTemplate>n</isTemplate>
  <title/>
  <source>38b75c1b-634b-443e-9c36-a12e89b4c866</source>
  <UUID>84b4190b-de43-4bd7-b25f-6ed47eb239ac</uuid>
  <isHarvested>n</isHarvested>
  <view>true</view>
  <admin>>false</admin>
  <edit>>false</edit>
  <notify>>false</notify>
  <download>>true</download>
  <dynamic>>false</dynamic>
  <featured>>false</featured>
</geonet:info>
</metadata>
```

## 4.12 MEF services

### 4.12.1 Introduction

This chapter describes the services related to the Metadata Exchange Format. These services allow to import/export metadata using the MEF format.

### 4.12.2 mef.export

As the name suggests, this service exports a GeoNetwork's metadata using the MEF file format.

This service is public but metadata access rules apply. For a partial export, the view privilege is enough but for a full export the download privilege is also required. Without a login step, only partial exports on public metadata are allowed.

This service uses the system's temporary directory to build the MEF file. With full exports of big data maybe it is necessary to change this directory. In this case, use the Java's `-D` command line option to set the new directory before running GeoNetwork (if you use Jetty, simply change the script into the bin directory).

### Request

This service accepts requests in GET/POST and XML form. The input parameters are:

- **UUID** the universal unique identifier of the metadata
- **format** which format to use. Can be one of: simple, partial, full.

- **skipUuid** If provided, tells the exporter to not export the metadata's UUID. Without the UUID (which is a unique key inside the database) the metadata can be imported over and over again. Can be one of: true, false. The default value is false.

## Response

The service's response is a MEF file with these characteristics:

- the name of the file is the metadata's UUID
- the extension of the file is mef

### 4.12.3 mef.import

This service is reserved to administrators and is used to import a metadata provided in the MEF format.

## Request

The service accepts a multipart/form-data POST request with a single **mefFile** parameter that must contain the MEF information.

## Response

If all goes well, the service returns an OK element containing the local id of the created metadata. Example:

```
<ok>123</ok>
```

### 4.12.4 Metadata ownership

Version 1.0 of the MEF format does not take into account the metadata owner (the creator) and the group owner. This implies that this information is not contained into the MEF file. During import, the user that is performing this operation will become the metadata owner and the group owner will be set to null.

## 4.13 CSW service

### 4.13.1 Introduction

GeoNetwork opensource catalog publishes metadata using CSW (Catalog Services for the Web) protocol supporting HTTP binding to invoke the operations.

The protocol operations are described in the document **OpenGIS® Catalogue Services Specification: [http://portal.opengeospatial.org/files/?artifact\\_id=20555](http://portal.opengeospatial.org/files/?artifact_id=20555)**

GeoNetwork it's compliant with 2.0.2 version of specification supporting the next CSW operations:

- *GetCapabilities*
- *DescribeRecord*

- *GetRecordById*
- *GetRecords*
- *Transaction*

In this chapter a brief description of the different operations supported in GeoNetwork and some usage examples. To get a complete reference of the operations and parameters of each CSW operation refer to the document **OpenGIS® Catalogue Services Specification**.

The invocation of the operations from a Java client is analogous as described in before chapter for XML services.

### 4.13.2 CSW operations

The GeoNetwork opensource catalog CSW service operations are accesible thought the url:

**http://localhost:8080/geonetwork/srv/en/csw**

The CSW operations can be accesed using POST, GET methods and SOAP encoding.

#### GetCapabilities

**GetCapabilities** operation allows CSW clients to retrieve service metadata from a server. The response to a **GetCapabilities** request is an XML document containing service metadata about the server.

#### Request examples

GET request:

`http://localhost:8080/geonetwork/srv/en/csw?request=GetCapabilities&service=CSW&acceptVe`

POST request:

Url:

`http://localhost:8080/geonetwork/srv/en/csw`

Mime-type:

`application/xml`

Post data:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<csw:GetCapabilities xmlns:csw="http://www.opengis.net/cat/csw/2.0.2" service="CSW">
<ows:AcceptVersions xmlns:ows="http://www.opengis.net/ows">
<ows:Version>2.0.2</ows:Version>
</ows:AcceptVersions>
<ows:AcceptFormats xmlns:ows="http://www.opengis.net/ows">
<ows:OutputFormat>application/xml</ows:OutputFormat>
</ows:AcceptFormats>
</csw:GetCapabilities>
```

SOAP request:

Url:  
http://localhost:8080/geonetwork/srv/en/csw

Mime-type:  
application/soap+xml

Post data:  
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>  
<env:Envelope xmlns:env="http://www.w3.org/2003/05/soap-envelope">  
<env:Body>  
<csw:GetCapabilities xmlns:csw="http://www.opengis.net/cat/csw/2.0.2"  
service="CSW">  
<ows:AcceptVersions xmlns:ows="http://www.opengis.net/ows">  
<ows:Version>2.0.2</ows:Version>  
</ows:AcceptVersions>  
<ows:AcceptFormats xmlns:ows="http://www.opengis.net/ows">  
<ows:OutputFormat>application/xml</ows:OutputFormat>  
</ows:AcceptFormats>  
</csw:GetCapabilities>  
</env:Body>  
</env:Envelope>

## DescribeRecord

**DescribeRecord** operation allows a client to discover elements of the information model supported by the target catalogue service. The operation allows some or all of the information model to be described.

## Request examples

GET request:

http://localhost:8080/geonetwork/srv/en/csw?request=DescribeRecord&service=CSW&version=2

POST request:

Url:  
http://localhost:8080/geonetwork/srv/en/csw

Mime-type:  
application/xml

Post data:  
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>  
<csw:DescribeRecord xmlns:csw="http://www.opengis.net/cat/csw/2.0.2" service="CSW" versi

SOAP request:

Url:  
http://localhost:8080/geonetwork/srv/en/csw

Mime-type:  
application/soap+xml

Post data:  
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>

```
<env:Envelope xmlns:env="http://www.w3.org/2003/05/soap-envelope">
  <env:Body>
    <csw:DescribeRecord xmlns:csw="http://www.opengis.net/cat/csw/2.0.2" service="CSW" v
  </env:Body>
</env:Envelope>
```

### GetRecordById

**GetRecordById** request retrieves the default representation of catalogue metadata records using their identifier.

To retrieve non public metadata a previous `**xml.user.login**` service invocation is required. See *login service*.

### Request examples

GET request:

```
http://localhost:8080/geonetwork/srv/en/csw?request=GetRecordById&service=CSW&version=2.
```

POST request:

Url:

```
http://localhost:8080/geonetwork/srv/en/csw
```

Mime-type:

```
application/xml
```

Post data:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
  <csw:GetRecordById xmlns:csw="http://www.opengis.net/cat/csw/2.0.2" service="CSW" vers
  <csw:Id>5df54bf0-3a7d-44bf-9abf-84d772da8df1</csw:Id>
  <csw:ElementSetName>full</csw:ElementSetName>
</csw:GetRecordById>
```

SOAP request:

Url:

```
http://localhost:8080/geonetwork/srv/en/csw
```

Mime-type:

```
application/soap+xml
```

Post data:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<env:Envelope xmlns:env="http://www.w3.org/2003/05/soap-envelope">
  <env:Body>
    <csw:GetRecordById xmlns:csw="http://www.opengis.net/cat/csw/2.0.2" service="CSW" ve
      <csw:Id>5df54bf0-3a7d-44bf-9abf-84d772da8df1</csw:Id>
      <csw:ElementSetName>full</csw:ElementSetName>
    </csw:GetRecordById>
  </env:Body>
</env:Envelope>
```

## GetRecords

GetRecords request allows to query the catalogue metadata records specifying a query in OCG Filter or CQL languages.

To retrieve non public metadata a previous `**xml.user.login**` service invocation is required. See *login service*.

## Request examples

GET request (using CQL language):

Url:

```
http://localhost:8080/geonetwork/srv/en/csw?request=GetRecords&service=CSW&version=2.0.2
```

POST request:

Url:

```
http://localhost:8080/geonetwork/srv/en/csw
```

Mime-type:

```
application/xml
```

Post data:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<csw:GetRecords xmlns:csw="http://www.opengis.net/cat/csw/2.0.2" service="CSW" version="2.0.2">
  <csw:Query typeName="csw:Record">
    <csw:Constraint version="1.1.0">
      <Filter xmlns="http://www.opengis.net/ogc" xmlns:gml="http://www.opengis.net/gml">
        <PropertyIsLike wildCard="%" singleChar="_" escape="\\">
          <PropertyName>AnyText</PropertyName>
          <Literal>%africa%</Literal>
        </PropertyIsLike>
      </Filter>
    </csw:Constraint>
  </csw:Query>
</csw:GetRecords>
```

SOAP request:

Url:

```
http://localhost:8080/geonetwork/srv/en/csw
```

Mime-type:

```
application/soap+xml
```

Post data:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<env:Envelope xmlns:env="http://www.w3.org/2003/05/soap-envelope">
  <env:Body>
    <csw:GetRecords xmlns:csw="http://www.opengis.net/cat/csw/2.0.2" service="CSW" version="2.0.2">
      <csw:Query typeName="csw:Record">
        <csw:Constraint version="1.1.0">
          <Filter xmlns="http://www.opengis.net/ogc" xmlns:gml="http://www.opengis.net/gml">
            <PropertyIsLike wildCard="%" singleChar="_" escape="\\">
              <PropertyName>AnyText</PropertyName>
              <Literal>%africa%</Literal>
            </PropertyIsLike>
          </Filter>
        </csw:Constraint>
      </csw:Query>
    </csw:GetRecords>
  </env:Body>
</env:Envelope>
```

```
        </PropertyIsLike>
      </Filter>
    </csw:Constraint>
  </csw:Query>
</csw:GetRecords>
</env:Body>
</env:Envelope>
```

### Transaction

The **Transaction** operation defines an interface for creating, modifying and deleting catalogue records. This operation requires user authentication to be invoked.

### Insert operation example

POST request:

Url:  
http://localhost:8080/geonetwork/srv/en/csw

Mime-type:  
application/xml

Post data:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<csw:Transaction xmlns:csw="http://www.opengis.net/cat/csw/2.0.2" version="2.0.2" service="csw">
  <csw:Insert>
    <gmd:MD_Metadata xmlns:gmd="http://www.isotc211.org/2005/gmd" xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance">
      ...
    </gmd:MD_Metadata>
  </csw:Insert>
</csw:Transaction>
```

Response:

```
Url:
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<csw:TransactionResponse xmlns:csw="http://www.opengis.net/cat/csw/2.0.2">
  <csw:TransactionSummary>
    <csw:totalInserted>1</csw:totalInserted>
    <csw:totalUpdated>0</csw:totalUpdated>
    <csw:totalDeleted>0</csw:totalDeleted>
  </csw:TransactionSummary>
</csw:TransactionResponse>
```

### Update operation example

POST request:

Url:  
http://localhost:8080/geonetwork/srv/en/csw

Mime-type:

application/xml

Post data:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<csw:Transaction xmlns:csw="http://www.opengis.net/cat/csw/2.0.2" version="2.0.2" service="CSW"
  <csw:Update>
    <gmd:MD_Metadata xmlns:gmd="http://www.isotc211.org/2005/gmd" xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
      ...
    </gmd:MD_Metadata>
    <csw:Constraint version="1.1.0">
      <ogc:Filter>
        <ogc:PropertyIsEqualTo>
          <ogc:PropertyName>title</ogc:PropertyName>
          <ogc:Literal>Eurasia</ogc:Literal>
        </ogc:PropertyIsEqualTo>
      </ogc:Filter>
    </csw:Constraint>
  </csw:Update>
</csw:Transaction>
```

Response:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<csw:TransactionResponse xmlns:csw="http://www.opengis.net/cat/csw/2.0.2">
  <csw:TransactionSummary>
    <csw:totalInserted>0</csw:totalInserted>
    <csw:totalUpdated>1</csw:totalUpdated>
    <csw:totalDeleted>0</csw:totalDeleted>
  </csw:TransactionSummary>
</csw:TransactionResponse>
```

## Delete operation example

POST request:

Url:

http://localhost:8080/geonetwork/srv/en/csw

Mime-type:

application/xml

Post data:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<csw:Transaction xmlns:csw="http://www.opengis.net/cat/csw/2.0.2" xmlns:ogc="http://www.opengis.net/ogc"
  <csw>Delete>
    <csw:Constraint version="1.1.0">
      <ogc:Filter>
        <ogc:PropertyIsEqualTo>
          <ogc:PropertyName>title</ogc:PropertyName>
          <ogc:Literal>africa</ogc:Literal>
        </ogc:PropertyIsEqualTo>
      </ogc:Filter>
    </csw:Constraint>
  </csw>Delete>
</csw:Transaction>
```

Response:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<csw:TransactionResponse xmlns:csw="http://www.opengis.net/cat/csw/2.0.2">
  <csw:TransactionSummary>
    <csw:totalInserted>0</csw:totalInserted>
    <csw:totalUpdated>0</csw:totalUpdated>
    <csw:totalDeleted>1</csw:totalDeleted>
  </csw:TransactionSummary>
</csw:TransactionResponse>
```

## Errors

- User is not authenticated:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<ows:ExceptionReport xmlns:ows="http://www.opengis.net/ows" xmlns:xsi="http://www
  <ows:Exception exceptionCode="NoApplicableCode">
    <ows:ExceptionText>Cannot process transaction: User not authenticated.</ows:E
  </ows:Exception>
</ows:ExceptionReport>
```

## 4.14 Java development with XML services

In this chapter are shown some examples to access GeoNetwork XML services in Java. Apache http commons library is used to send the requests and retrieve the results.

### 4.14.1 Retrieve groups list

This example shows a simple request, without requiring authentication, to retrieve the GeoNetwork groups.

#### Source

```
package org.geonetwork.xmlservices.client;

import org.apache.commons.httpclient.HttpClient;
import org.apache.commons.httpclient.methods.PostMethod;
import org.apache.commons.httpclient.methods.StringRequestEntity;
import org.jdom.Document;
import org.jdom.Element;

public class GetGroupsClient {

    public static void main(String args[]) {
        /**/ Create request xml**/
        Element request = new Element("request");
        /**/ Create PostMethod specifying service url**/
        String serviceUrl = "http://localhost:8080/geonetwork/srv/en/xml.group.list";
        PostMethod post = new PostMethod(serviceUrl);
```

```

try {
    String postData = Xml.getString(new Document(request));

    /**/ Set post data, mime-type and encoding**
    post.setRequestEntity(new StringRequestEntity(postData, "application/xml", "UTF8"))

    /**/ Send request**
    HttpClient httpClient = new HttpClient();
    int result = httpClient.executeMethod(post);

    /**/ Display status code**
    System.out.println("Response status code: " + result);

    /**/ Display response**
    System.out.println("Response body: ");
    System.out.println(post.getResponseBodyAsString());

} catch (Exception ex) {
    ex.printStackTrace();

} finally {
    /**/ Release current connection to the connection pool
    // once you are done**
    post.releaseConnection();
}
}
}

```

## Output

Response status code: 200

Response body:

```

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<response>
<record>
<id>2</id>
<name>sample</name>
<description>Demo group</description>
<email>group@mail.net</email>
<referrer />
<label>
<en>Sample group</en>
<fr>Sample group</fr>
<es>Sample group</es>
<de>Beispielgruppe</de>
<nl>Voorbeeldgroep</nl>
</label>
</record>
</response>

```

### 4.14.2 Create a new user (exception management)

This example show a request to create a new user, that requires authentication to complete successfully. The request is executed without authentication to capture the exception returned by GeoNetwork.

#### Source

```
package org.geonetwork.xmlservices.client;

import org.apache.commons.httpclient.HttpClient;
import org.apache.commons.httpclient.HttpStatus;
import org.apache.commons.httpclient.methods.PostMethod;
import org.apache.commons.httpclient.methods.StringRequestEntity;
import org.jdom.Document;
import org.jdom.Element;

public class CreateUserClient {
    public static void main(String args[]) {

        /**// Create request** xml
        Element request = new Element("request")
            .addContent(new Element("operation").setText("newuser"))
            .addContent(new Element("username").setText("samantha"))
            .addContent(new Element("password").setText("editor2"))
            .addContent(new Element("profile").setText("Editor"))
            .addContent(new Element("name").setText("Samantha"))
            .addContent(new Element("city").setText("Amsterdam"))
            .addContent(new Element("country").setText("Netherlands"))
            .addContent(new Element("email").setText("samantha@mail.net"));

        /**// Create PostMethod specifying service url**
        String serviceUrl = "http://localhost:8080/geonetwork/srv/en/user.update";
        PostMethod post = new PostMethod(serviceUrl);

        try {
            String postData = Xml.getString(new Document(request));

            /**// Set post data, mime-type and encoding**
            post.setRequestEntity(new StringRequestEntity(postData, "application/xml", "UTF8"));

            /**// Send request**
            HttpClient httpClient = new HttpClient();
            int result = httpClient.executeMethod(post);

            /**// Display status code**
            System.out.println("Response status code: " + result);

            /**// Display response**
            System.out.println("Response body: ");
            String responseBody = post.getResponseBodyAsString();
            System.out.println(responseBody);

            if (result != HttpStatus.SC_OK) {
                /**// Process exception**
                Element response = Xml.loadString(responseBody, false);
                System.out.println("Error code: " +
```

```

        response.getAttribute("id").getValue());
        System.out.println("Error message: " +
            response.getChildText("message"));
    }

    } catch (Exception ex) {
        ex.printStackTrace();
    }

    } finally {
        // Release current connection to the connection pool
        // once you are done
        post.releaseConnection();
    }
}
}
}

```

## Output

Response status code: 401

Response body:

```

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<error id="service-not-allowed">
  <message>Service not allowed</message>
  <class>ServiceNotAllowedEx</class>
  <stack>
    <at class="jeeves.server.dispatchers.ServiceManager" file="ServiceManager.java" line=
    <at class="jeeves.server.JeevesEngine" file="JeevesEngine.java" line="621" method="c
    <at class="jeeves.server.sources.http.JeevesServlet" file="JeevesServlet.java" line=
    <at class="jeeves.server.sources.http.JeevesServlet" file="JeevesServlet.java" line=
    <at class="javax.servlet.http.HttpServlet" file="HttpServlet.java" line="727" method=
    <at class="javax.servlet.http.HttpServlet" file="HttpServlet.java" line="820" method=
    <at class="org.mortbay.jetty.servlet.ServletHolder" file="ServletHolder.java" line=
    <at class="org.mortbay.jetty.servlet.ServletHandler" file="ServletHandler.java" line=
    <at class="org.mortbay.jetty.security.SecurityHandler" file="SecurityHandler.java" l
    <at class="org.mortbay.jetty.servlet.SessionHandler" file="SessionHandler.java" line=
  </stack>
  <object>user.update</object>
  <request>
    <language>en</language>
    <service>user.update</service>
  </request>
</error>

```

Error code: service-not-allowed Error message: Service not allowed

### 4.14.3 Create a new user (sending credentials)

This example show a request to create a new user, that requires authentication to complete successfully.

In this example **httpClient** it's used first to send a login request to GeoNetwork, getting with **JSESSIONID** cookie. Nexts requests send to GeoNetwork using **httpClient** send the **JSESSIONID** cookie, and are managed as authenticated requests.

## Source

```
package org.geonetwork.xmlservices.client;

import org.apache.commons.httpclient.Credentials;
import org.apache.commons.httpclient.HttpClient;
import org.apache.commons.httpclient.HttpStatus;
import org.apache.commons.httpclient.UsernamePasswordCredentials;
import org.apache.commons.httpclient.auth.AuthScope;
import org.apache.commons.httpclient.methods.PostMethod;
import org.apache.commons.httpclient.methods.StringRequestEntity;
import org.jdom.Document;
import org.jdom.Element;

public class CreateUserClientAuth {
    private HttpClient httpClient;

    CreateUserClientAuth() {
        httpClient = new HttpClient();
    }

    /**/\**
     * Authenticates the user in GeoNetwork and send a request
     * that needs authentication to create a new user
     *
     */
    \*/\**
    public void sendRequest() {
        /**// Authenticate user**
        if (!login()) System.exit(-1);

        /**// Create request XML**
        Element request = new Element("request")
            .addContent(new Element("operation").setText("newuser"))
            .addContent(new Element("username").setText("samantha"))
            .addContent(new Element("password").setText("editor2"))
            .addContent(new Element("profile").setText("Editor"))
            .addContent(new Element("name").setText("Samantha"))
            .addContent(new Element("city").setText("Amsterdam"))
            .addContent(new Element("country").setText("Netherlands"))
            .addContent(new Element("email").setText("samantha@mail.net"));

        /**// Create PostMethod specifying service url**
        String serviceUrl = "http://localhost:8080/geonetwork/srv/en/user.update";
        PostMethod post = new PostMethod(serviceUrl);

        try {
            String postData = Xml.getString(new Document(request));

            /**// Set post data, mime-type and encoding**
            post.setRequestEntity(new StringRequestEntity(postData, "application/xml", "UTF8"))

            /**// Send request**
            /**(httpClient has been set in
            // login request with JSESSIONID cookie)**
            int result = httpClient.executeMethod(post);

            /**// Display status code**
```

```

System.out.println("Create user response status code: " + result);

if (result != HttpStatus.SC_OK) {
    /**/ Process exception**
    String responseBody = post.getResponseBodyAsString();
    Element response = Xml.loadString(responseBody, false);
    System.out.println("Error code: " +
        response.getAttribute("id").getValue());
    System.out.println("Error message: " +
        response.getChildText("message"));
}

} catch (Exception ex) {
    ex.printStackTrace();

} finally {
    /**/ Release current connection to the connection pool
    // once you are done**
    post.releaseConnection();
}
}

**/\**
* Logins a user in GeoNetwork
*
* After login **httpClient** gets with JSSESSIONID cookie. Using it
* for nexts requests, these are managed as "authenticated requests"
*
* @return True if login it's ok, false otherwise
\*/**
private boolean login() {
    /**/ Create request XML**
    Element request = new Element("request")
        .addContent(new Element("username").setText("admin"))
        .addContent(new Element("password").setText("admin"));

    /**/ Create PostMethod specifying login service url**
    String loginUrl =
        "http://localhost:8080/geonetwork/srv/en/xml.user.login";
    PostMethod post = new PostMethod(loginUrl);

    try {
        String postData = Xml.getString(new Document(request));

        /**/ Set post data, mime-type and encoding**
        post.setRequestEntity(new StringRequestEntity(postData,
            "application/xml", "UTF8"));

        /**/ Send login request**
        int result = httpClient.executeMethod(post);

        /**/ Display status code and authentication session cookie**
        System.out.println("Login response status code: " + result);
        System.out.println("Authentication session cookie: " +
            httpClient.getState().getCookies()[0]);

        return (result == HttpStatus.SC_OK);
    }
}

```

```
    } catch (Exception ex) {
        ex.printStackTrace();
        return false;

    } finally {
        // Release current connection to the connection pool
        // once you are done
        post.releaseConnection();
    }

}

public static void main(String args[]) {
    CreateUserClientAuth request = new CreateUserClientAuth();

    request.sendRequest();
}
}
```

### Output

```
Login response status code: 200
Authentication session cookie: JSESSIONID=ozj8iyva0agv
Create user response status code: 200
```

Trying to run again the program, as the user it's just created we get an exception:

```
Login response status code: 200
Authentication session cookie: JSESSIONID=1q09kwg0r6fqe
Create user response status code: 500
```

### Error response:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<error id="error">
  <message>ERROR: duplicate key violates unique constraint "users_username_key"</message>
  <class>SQLException</class>
  <stack>
    <at class="org.postgresql.core.v3.QueryExecutorImpl" file="QueryExecutorImpl.java" l
    <at class="org.postgresql.core.v3.QueryExecutorImpl" file="QueryExecutorImpl.java" l
    <at class="org.postgresql.core.v3.QueryExecutorImpl" file="QueryExecutorImpl.java" l
    <at class="org.postgresql.jdbc2.AbstractJdbc2Statement" file="AbstractJdbc2Statement
    <at class="org.postgresql.jdbc2.AbstractJdbc2Statement" file="AbstractJdbc2Statement
    method="executeWithFlags" />
    <at class="org.postgresql.jdbc2.AbstractJdbc2Statement" file="AbstractJdbc2Statement
    method="executeUpdate" />
    <at class="jeeves.resources.dbms.Dbms" file="Dbms.java" line="261" method="execute"
    <at class="org.fao.geonet.services.user.Update" file="Update.java" line="134" method
    <at class="jeeves.server.dispatchers.ServiceInfo" file="ServiceInfo.java" line="238"
    <at class="jeeves.server.dispatchers.ServiceInfo" file="ServiceInfo.java" line="141"
  </stack>
  <request>
    <language>en</language>
    <service>user.update</service>
  </request>
</error>
```

Error code: error Error message: ERROR: duplicate key violates unique constraint  
"users\_username\_key"



---

# Settings hierarchy

---

## 5.1 Introduction

GeoNetwork stores many options and information inside the Settings table. Information is grouped into hierarchies where each node has a key/value pair and can have many children. Each key is limited to 32 characters while each value is limited to 250. The 2 top level hierarchies are system and harvesting.

In the following sections, the indentation is used to show hierarchies. Names in bold represent keys with the value's datatype in parenthesis. An *italic* font is used to indicate basic types (string, integer, boolean) while normal font with a | is used to represent a set of allowed values. Regarding the boolean type, value can be only true or false. A missing datatype means that the value of the node is not used. Square brackets indicate cardinality. If they are missing, a cardinality of [1..1] should be considered.

## 5.2 The system hierarchy

- **site**: Contains information about the site
  - **name** (*string*): Name used to present this site to other sites. Used to fill comboboxes or lists.
  - **organisation** (*string*): Name of the organization/company/institute that is running GeoNetwork
  - **siteId** (*string*): A UUID that uniquely identifies the site. It is generated by the installer.
- **platform**: Contains information about the current version
  - **version** (*string*): GeoNetwork's version in the X.Y.Z format
  - **subVersion** (*string*): A small description about the version, like 'alpha-1', 'beta' etc...
- **server**: Used when it is necessary to build absolute URLs to the GeoNetwork server. This is the case, for example, when creating links inside a metadata or when providing CSW capabilities.
  - **host** (*string*): Main HTTP server's address
  - **port** (*integer*): Main HTTP server's port (can be empty)
- **Intranet**: specify the network of the Intranet
  - **network** (*string*): Network's address

- netmask (*string*): Network's netmask
- z3950: A container for Z39.50 server parameters
  - enable (*boolean*): If true, GeoNetwork will start the Z30.50 server
  - port (*integer*): The port opened by GeoNetwork to listen to Z39.50 requests. Usually is 2100.
- proxy: This container specify proxy configuration to use
  - use (*boolean*): If true, GeoNetwork will use the given proxy for outgoing connections
  - host (*string*): Proxy's host
  - port (*integer*): Proxy's port
  - username (*string*): Proxy's credentials.
  - password (*string*): Proxy's credentials.
- feedback: Feedback is sent with proper web form or when downloading a resource.
  - email (*string*): email address of a GeoNetwork administrator or someone else
  - mailServer: This container represents the mail server that will be used to send email
    - \* host (*string*): Address of the SMTP server to use
    - \* port (*string*): SMTP port to use
- removedMetadata: This container contains settings about removed metadata.
  - dir: This folder will contain removed metadata in MEF format. It gets populated when the user deletes a metadata using the web interface.
- LDAP: Parameters for LDAP authentication
  - use (*boolean*)
  - host (*string*)
  - port (*integer*)
  - defaultProfile (*string*): Default GeoNetwork's profile to use when the profile user attribute does not exist.
  - login
    - \* userDN (*string*)
    - \* password (*string*)
  - distinguishedNames
    - \* base (*string*)
    - \* users (*string*)
  - userAttribs: A container for user attributes present into the LDAP directory that must be retrieved and used to create the user in GeoNetwork.
    - \* name (*string*)
    - \* password (*string*)
    - \* profile (*string*)

## 5.3 Harvesting nodes

The second top level hierarchy is harvesting. All nodes added using the web interface are stored here. Each child has node in its key and its value can be GeoNetwork, WebDAV, CSW or another depending on the node type.

All harvesting nodes share a common setting structure, which is used by the harvesting engine to retrieve these common parameters. This imply that any new harvesting type must honour this structure, which is the following:

- site: A container for site information.
  - name (*string*): Node name as shown in the harvesting list.
  - UUID (*string*): A unique identifier assigned by the system when the harvesting node is created.
  - useAccount (*boolean*): Indicates if the harvester has to authenticate to access the data.
    - \* username (*string*):
    - \* password (*string*):
- options:
  - every (*integer*): Timeout, in minutes, between 2 consecutive harvesting.
  - oneRunOnly (*boolean*): If true, the harvester will harvest one time from this node and then it will set the status to inactive.
  - status (*active/inactive*): Indicates if the harvesting from this node is stopped (inactive) or if the harvester is waiting until the timeout comes.
- privileges [0..1]: This is a container for privileges to assign to each imported metadata
  - group (*integer*) [0..n]: Indicate a local group. The node's value is its local identifier. There can be several group nodes each with its set of privileges.
    - \* operation (*integer*) [0..n]: Privilege to assign to the group. The node's value is the numeric id of the operation like 0=view, 1=download, 2=edit etc...
- categories [0..1]: This is a container for categories to assign to each imported metadata
  - category (*integer*) [0..n]: Indicate a local category and the node's value is its local identifier.
- info: Just a container for some information about harvesting from this node.
  - lastRun (*string*): If not empty, tells when the harvester harvested from this node. The value is the current time in milliseconds since 1 January, 1970.

Privileges and categories nodes can or cannot be present depending on the harvesting type. In the following structures, this common structure is not shown. Only extra information specific to the harvesting type is described.

### 5.3.1 Nodes of type GeoNetwork

This is the native harvesting supported by GeoNetwork 2.1 and above.

- site: Contains host and account information
  - host (*string*)

- port (*integer*)
  - servlet (*string*)
- search [0..n]: Contains the search parameters. If this element is missing, an unconstrained search will be performed.
  - freeText (*string*)
  - title (*string*)
  - abstract (*string*)
  - keywords (*string*)
  - digital (*boolean*)
  - hardcopy (*boolean*)
  - source (*string*)
- groupsCopyPolicy [0..n]: Represents a copy policy for a remote group. It is used to maintain remote privileges on harvested metadata.
  - name (*string*): Internal name (not localised) of a remote group.
  - policy (*string*): Copy policy. For the group all, policies are: copy, copyToIntranet. For all other groups, policies are: copy, createAndCopy. The Intranet group is not considered.

### 5.3.2 Nodes of type GeoNetwork20

This type allows harvesting from older GeoNetwork 2.0.x nodes.

- site: Contains host and account information
  - host (*string*)
  - port (*integer*)
  - servlet (*string*)
- search [0..n]: Contains the search parameters. If this element is missing no harvesting will be performed but the host's parameters will be used to connect to the remote node.
  - freeText (*string*)
  - title (*string*)
  - abstract (*string*)
  - keywords (*string*)
  - digital (*boolean*)
  - hardcopy (*boolean*)
  - siteId (*string*)

### 5.3.3 Nodes of type WebDAV

This harvesting type is capable of connecting to a web server which is WebDAV enabled.

- Site: Contains the URL to connect to and account information
  - URL (*string*): URL to connect to. Must be well formed, starting with `http://`, `file://` or a supported protocol.
  - Icon (*string*): This is the icon that will be used as the metadata source's logo. The image is taken from the `images/harvesting` folder and copied to the `images/logos` folder.
- options
  - Recurse (*boolean*): Indicates if the remote folder must be recursively scanned for metadata.
  - Validate (*boolean*): If set, the harvester will validate the metadata against its schema and the metadata will be harvested only if it is valid.

### 5.3.4 Nodes of type CSW

This type of harvesting is capable of querying a Catalogue Services for the Web (CSW) server and retrieving all found metadata.

- site
  - capabUrl (*string*): URL of the capabilities file that will be used to retrieve the operations address.
  - icon (*string*): This is the icon that will be used as the metadata source's logo. The image is taken from the `images/harvesting` folder and copied to the `images/logos` folder.
- search [0..n]: Contains search parameters. If this element is missing, an unconstrained search will be performed.
  - freeText (*string*)
  - title (*string*)
  - abstract (*string*)
  - subject (*string*)