

Change a dashboard owner through the REST API

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Dashboards are owned by the logged in user that created them. If a user is no longer with your company, you might need to change the owner of the dashboard to maintain that dashboard.

To transfer ownership of a dashboard, you need the dashboard ID and the username of the dashboard owner. You can only view the username of the owner of a dashboard through the REST API.

Before you begin

- You must log into the ExtraHop appliance with an account that has unlimited privileges to generate an API key.
- You must have a valid API key to make changes through the REST API and complete the procedures below. (See [Generate an API key](#).)
- Familiarize yourself with the [ExtraHop REST API Guide](#) to learn how to navigate the ExtraHop REST API Explorer.

Retrieve the dashboard IDs

1. In a browser, navigate to the REST API Explorer.
The URL is the hostname or IP address of your ExtraHop Discover or Command appliance, followed by `/api/v1/explore/`. For example, if your hostname is `seattle-eda`, the URL is `https://seattle-eda/api/v1/explore/`.
2. Paste or type your API Key into the `api_key` field at the top of the page.
3. Click **Dashboard** to display dashboard operations.

Dashboard		Show/Hide	List Operations	Expand Operations
GET	/dashboards			Retrieve all dashboards.
DELETE	/dashboards/{id}			Delete a specific dashboard.
GET	/dashboards/{id}			Retrieve a specific dashboard.
PATCH	/dashboards/{id}			Update ownership of a specific dashboard.
GET	/dashboards/{id}/sharing			Retrieve the users and their sharing permissions for a specific dashboard.
PATCH	/dashboards/{id}/sharing			Update the users and their sharing permissions for a specific dashboard.
PUT	/dashboards/{id}/sharing			Replace the users and their sharing permissions for a specific dashboard.

4. Click **GET /dashboards**.
5. Click **Try it out!** to send the request to your appliance.
The request returns a response body with information about each dashboard.
6. Search for the dashboards by the dashboard name or by the user account listed in the `"owner"` field. If your list of dashboards is long, you can press control-F and search the response body.
For our example, we want to change the `"LDAP Server Health"` dashboard created by the user account for `"marksmith"`:

```
{
  "id": 1876,
  "comment": null,
  "mod_time": 1507576983922,
  "author": "Mark Smith",
  "name": "LDAP Server Health",
```

```

"owner": "marksmith",
"built-in": false,
"short_code": "MpXgk",
"rights": [
  "transfer",
  "view",
  "edit",
  "share",
  "delete"
]
}

```

- Note the number in the "id" field for each dashboard you want to modify.

Change the dashboard owner

- Scroll down the page of Dashboard operations to the /dashboards/{id} section.
- Click **PATCH /dashboards/{id}**.
- In the Parameters section, click **Model Schema**, and then click in the box to automatically add the JSON schema to the **body** parameter text box.
- In the "owner" field, replace **string** with the username of the new owner.
- In the **id** field, type the number you previously noted for the dashboard.

For our example, this value is **1876**. (You can only modify one dashboard at a time through the REST API Explorer.)

In the following figure, we added the JSON **"string"** for the **"owner"** parameter to the body parameter text box, changed **"string"** to **"paulanderson"**, and typed **"1876"** in the id field.

PATCH /dashboards/{id} Update ownership of a specific dashboard.

Implementation Notes

Body Parameters

name	type	required	description
owner	string	no	The username of the dashboard owner.

Parameters

Parameter	Value	Description	Parameter Type	Data Type
body	<pre>{ "owner": "paulanderson" }</pre>	The username of the dashboard owner.	body	Model Model Schema <pre>{ "owner": "string" }</pre> Click to set as parameter value
id	1876	The unique identifier for the dashboard.	path	long

Parameter content type: application/json

- Click **Try it out!** to send the request to your appliance.

Warning: The **Try it out!** button sends the request to your appliance and can make permanent changes.

The Response Code field displays **204** if the operation is successful. You can click **GET /dashboards** again to verify that the **"owner"** field has changed. Note that you can only change the dashboard owner. You cannot change the dashboard name or author fields through the REST API.

```

{
  "id": 1876,
  "comment": null,
  "mod_time": 1507576983922,
  "author": "Mark Smith",


```


```

"name": "LDAP Server Health",
"owner": "paulanderson",
"built-in": false,
"short_code": "MpXgk",
"rights": [
  "transfer",
  "view",
  "edit",
  "share",
  "delete"
]
}

```

The dashboard is now available under **My Dashboards** in the ExtraHop Web UI for the new user. As the new owner, you can now log into your ExtraHop appliance and change other dashboard properties, such as the dashboard name or author.

 **Tip:** If you want to permanently delete the dashboard, instead of changing the owner, click **DELETE / dashboards/{id}**, type the value in the **id** field, and then click **Try it out!**

 **Tip:** After you click **Try it out!**, the REST API Explorer provides scripts for the operation in Curl, Python 2.7, or Ruby.

Python Script Example

The following example script searches for all dashboards owned by the user account `marksmith` on an ExtraHop appliance with the hostname `example.extrahop.com` and then changes the owner for all of those dashboards to the user account `paulanderson`.

```


import httplib
import json

HOST = 'example.extrahop.com'
APIKEY = 'f6876657888a7c1f24ac77827'

headers = {'Accept': 'application/json',
           'Authorization': 'ExtraHop apikey=%s' % APIKEY}
conn = httplib.HTTPSConnection(HOST)
conn.request('GET', '/api/v1/dashboards', headers=headers)
resp = conn.getresponse()
parsed_resp = json.loads(resp.read())

for dashboard in parsed_resp:
    if dashboard['owner'] == 'marksmith':
        print('Dashboard {id} owned by marksmith.'
              ' Switching ownership...'.format(id=dashboard['id']))
        config = {'owner': 'paulanderson'}
        conn.request('PATCH', '/api/v1/dashboards/{id}'.format(
            id=dashboard['id']), json.dumps(config), headers=headers)
        resp = conn.getresponse()
        resp.read()

```

 **Note:** If the script returns an error message that the SSL certificate verification failed, make sure that [a trusted certificate has been added to your appliance](#). Alternatively, you can add the `context` option to send the request over TLSv1.2 and bypass certificate verification; however, this method is not secure and is not recommended. The following code creates an HTTP connection over TLSv1.2:

```

conn = httplib.HTTPSConnection(HOST,
                               context=ssl.SSLContext(ssl.PROTOCOL_TLSv1_2))

```