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Introduction to the ExtraHop REST API

The ExtraHop REST API enables you to automate administration and configuration tasks on your ExtraHop appliances. You can send requests to the ExtraHop API through a Representational State Transfer (REST) interface, which is accessed through resource URIs and standard HTTP methods.

When a REST API request is sent over HTTPS to an ExtraHop appliance, that request is authenticated and then authorized through an API key. After authentication, the request is submitted to the ExtraHop system and the operation completes.

Each ExtraHop appliance provides access to the built-in ExtraHop REST API Explorer, which enables you to view all of the available system resources, methods, properties, and parameters. The REST API Explorer also enables you to send API calls directly to your ExtraHop appliance.

Note: This guide is intended for an audience that has a basic familiarity with software development and the ExtraHop system.

ExtraHop API requirements

Before you can begin writing scripts for the ExtraHop REST API or performing operations through the REST API Explorer, you must meet the following requirements:

- Your ExtraHop appliance must be configured to allow API key generation for the type of user you are (remote or local).
- You must generate a valid API key.
- You must have a user account on the ExtraHop appliance with appropriate privileges set for the type of tasks you want to perform.
## Access and authenticate to the ExtraHop REST API

Administrators, or users with unlimited privileges, control whether users can generate API keys. For example, you can prevent remote users from generating keys or you can disable API key generation entirely. When this functionality is enabled, API keys are generated by users and can be viewed only by the user who generated the key.

**Note:** Administrators set up user accounts and assign privileges, but then users generate their own API keys. Users can delete API keys for their own account, and users with unlimited privileges can delete API keys for any user. For more information, see [Users and user groups](#).

After you generate an API key, you must append the key to your request headers. The following example shows a request that retrieves metadata about the firmware running on the ExtraHop appliance:

```
curl -i -X GET --header "Accept: application/json" --header "Authorization: ExtraHop apikey=2bc07e55971d4c9a88d0bb4d29ecbb29" "https://<hostname-or-IP-of-your-ExtraHop-appliance>/api/v1/extrahop"
```

### Privilege levels

User privilege levels determine which ExtraHop Web UI and ExtraHop Admin UI tasks the user can perform through the ExtraHop REST API.

You can view the privilege levels for users through the `granted_roles` and `effective_roles` properties. The `granted_roles` property shows you which privilege levels are explicitly granted to the user. The `effective_roles` property shows you all privilege levels for a user, including those received outside of the granted role, such as through a user group.

The `granted_roles` and `effective_roles` properties are returned by the following operations:

- GET `/users`
- GET `/users/{username}`

The `granted_roles` and `effective_roles` properties support the following privilege levels. Note that the type of tasks for each ExtraHop appliance vary by the available resources listed in the REST API Explorer.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Privilege level</th>
<th>Actions allowed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| "system": "full" | • Enable or disable API key generation for the ExtraHop appliance.  
• Generate an API key.  
• View the last four digits and description for any API key on the system.  
• Delete API keys for any user.  
• View and edit cross-origin resource sharing.  
• Transfer ownership of any non-system dashboard to another user.  
• Perform any Admin UI task available through the REST API.  
• Perform any Web UI task available through the REST API. |
| "write": "full" | • Generate your own API key.  
• View or delete your own API key.  
• Change your own password, but you cannot perform any other Admin UI tasks through the REST API.  
• Perform any Web UI task available through the REST API. |
<p>| &quot;write&quot;: &quot;limited&quot; | • Generate an API key. |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Privilege level</th>
<th>Actions allowed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• View or delete their own API key.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Modify the sharing status of dashboards that you are allowed to edit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Perform metric and record queries.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;write&quot;: &quot;personal&quot;</td>
<td>• Generate an API key.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• View or delete your own API key.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Change your own password, but you cannot perform any other Admin UI tasks through the REST API.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• View dashboards and activity maps shared with you.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Perform metric and record queries.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;metrics&quot;: &quot;full&quot;</td>
<td>• Generate an API key.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• View or delete your own API key.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Change your own password, but you cannot perform any other Admin UI tasks through the REST API.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• View dashboards and activity maps shared with you.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Perform metric and record queries.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;metrics&quot;: &quot;restricted&quot;</td>
<td>• Generate an API key.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• View or delete your own API key.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Change your own password, but you cannot perform any other Admin UI tasks through the REST API.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• View dashboards and activity maps shared with you.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;packets&quot;: &quot;full&quot;</td>
<td>• View and download packets from an ExtraHop Discover appliance through the <code>GET/packetcaptures/{id}</code> operation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>This is an add-on privilege that can be granted to a user with one of the following privilege levels:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• &quot;write&quot;: &quot;full&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• &quot;write&quot;: &quot;limited&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• &quot;write&quot;: &quot;personal&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• &quot;write&quot;: null</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• &quot;metrics&quot;: &quot;full&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• &quot;metrics&quot;: &quot;restricted&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;packets&quot;: &quot;full_with_keys&quot;</td>
<td>• View and download packets from an ExtraHop Discover appliance through the <code>GET/packetcaptures/{id}</code> operation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>This is an add-on privilege that can be granted to a user with one of the following privilege levels:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• &quot;write&quot;: &quot;full&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• &quot;write&quot;: &quot;limited&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• &quot;write&quot;: &quot;personal&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• &quot;write&quot;: null</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Manage API key access

Users with unlimited privileges can configure whether users can generate API keys for the ExtraHop system. You can allow only local users to generate keys, or you can also disable API key generation entirely.

Users must generate an API key before they can perform operations through the ExtraHop REST API. Keys can be viewed only by the user who generated the key or system administrators with unlimited privileges. After a user generates an API key, they must append the key to their request headers.

1. Log into the ExtraHop Admin UI through the following URL:

   https://<hostname-or-IP-of-your-ExtraHop-appliance>/admin

2. In the Access Settings section, click API Access.

3. In the Manage API Access section, select one of the following options:

   • **Allow all users to generate an API key**: Local and remote users can generate API keys.

   • **Only local users can generate an API key**: Remote users cannot generate API keys.

   • **No users can generate an API key**: No API keys can be generated by any user.

4. Click Save Settings.

Generate an API key

You must generate an API key before you can perform operations through the ExtraHop REST API. Keys can be viewed only by the user who generated the key or by system administrators with unlimited privileges. After you generate an API key, add the key to your request headers or the ExtraHop REST API Explorer.

**Before you begin**

Make sure the ExtraHop appliance is configured to allow API key generation.

1. In the Access Settings section, click API Access.

2. In the Generate an API Key section, type a description for the new key, and then click Generate.

3. Scroll down to the API Keys section, and copy the API key that matches your description.

You can paste the key into the REST API Explorer or append the key to a request header.

Configure cross-origin resource sharing (CORS)

Cross-origin resource sharing (CORS) allows you to access the ExtraHop REST API across domain-boundaries and from specified web pages without requiring the request to travel through a proxy server.

You can configure one or more allowed origins or you can allow access to the ExtraHop REST API from any origin. Only administrative users with unlimited privileges can view and edit CORS settings.

1. In the Access Settings section, click API Access.

2. In the CORS Settings section, specify one of the following access configurations.

   • To add a specific URL, type an origin URL in the text box, and then click the plus (+) icon or press ENTER.

     The URL must include a scheme, such as HTTP or HTTPS, and the exact domain name. You cannot append a path; however, you can provide a port number.
• To allow access from any URL, select the Allow API requests from any Origin checkbox.

**Note:** Allowing REST API access from any origin is less secure than providing a list of explicit origins.

3. Click **Save Settings** and then click **Done**.

### Set up an SSL certificate

Before making requests to an ExtraHop appliance with a self-signed certificate, you must set up an SSL certificate for each user who will access the ExtraHop appliance from a particular computer.

In each of the following examples, replace `{HOST}` with the hostname of your ExtraHop system and replace `{API KEY}` with a valid API key from your ExtraHop system.

**Note:** The SSL certificate applies only to the user performing the command. Each user must run the command with their login credentials to set up the SSL certificate.

#### Set up SSL through Windows PowerShell

```powershell
Invoke-WebRequest "http://{HOST}/public.cer" -OutFile ($env:USERPROFILE + "\ex.cer"); Import-Certificate ($env:USERPROFILE + "\ex.cer") -CertStoreLocation Cert:\CurrentUser\Root
```

#### Set up SSL through OS X

```bash
curl -O http://{HOST}/public.cer; security add-trusted-cert -r trustRoot -k ~/Library/Keychains/login.keychain public.cer
```
Learn about the REST API Explorer

The REST API Explorer is a web-based tool that enables you to view detailed information about the ExtraHop REST API resources, methods, parameters, properties, and error codes. Code samples are available in Python, cURL, and Ruby for each resource. You also can perform operations directly through the tool.

Open the REST API Explorer

You can open the REST API Explorer from the ExtraHop Admin UI or through the following URL:

https://<extrahop-username-or-ip-address>/api/v1/explore/

1. Log into the Admin UI on the ExtraHop appliance.
2. From the Access Setting section, click API Access.
3. On the API Access page, click REST API Explorer.
   The REST API Explorer opens in your browser.

View operation information

From the REST API Explorer, you can click any operation to view configuration information for the resource.

The following table provides information about the sections available for resources in the REST API Explorer. Section availability varies by HTTP method. Not all methods have all of the sections listed in the table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Body Parameters</td>
<td>Provides all of the fields for the request body and supported values for each field.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parameters</td>
<td>Provides information about the available query parameters.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Responses</td>
<td>Provides information about the possible HTTP status codes for the resource. If you click Send Request, this section also includes the response from the server and the cURL, Python, and Ruby syntax required to send the specified request.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Identify objects on the ExtraHop system

Objects on the ExtraHop system can be identified by any unique value, such as the IP address, MAC address, name, or system ID. However, to perform API operations on a specific object, you must locate the object ID. You can easily locate the object ID through the following methods in the REST API Explorer.

- The object ID is provided in the headers returned from a POST request. For example, if you send a POST request to create a page, the response headers display a location URL.

   The following request returned the location for the newly created page as /api/v1/pages/221 and the ID for the page as 221.

   ```json
   {
     "date": "Wed, 25 Nov 2015 17:39:06 GMT",
     "via": "1.1 localhost",
     "server": "Apache",
   }
   ```
The object ID is provided for all objects returned from a GET request. For example, if you perform a GET request on all devices, the response body contains information for each device, including the ID.

The following response body displays an entry for a single device, with an ID of 10212:

```json
{
  "mod_time": 1448474346504,
  "node_id": null,
  "id": 10212,
  "extrahop_id": "test0001",
  "description": null,
  "user_mod_time": 1448474253809,
  "discover_time": 1448474250000,
  "vlanid": 0,
  "parent_id": 9352,
  "macaddr": "00:05:G3:FF:FC:28",
  "vendor": "Cisco",
  "is_l3": true,
  "ipaddr4": "10.10.10.5",
  "ipaddr6": null,
  "device_class": "node",
  "default_name": "Cisco5",
  "custom_name": null,
  "cdp_name": "",
  "dhcp_name": "",
  "netbios_name": "",
  "dns_name": "",
  "custom_type": "",
  "analysis_level": 1
}
```

The object ID is provided in the URL for most objects. For example, in the ExtraHop Web UI, click on Assets, and then Devices. Select any device and view the URL. In the following example, the URL for the device page shows Oid=10180.

```
https://10.10.10.205/extrahop/#/Devices?details=true&device Oid=10180&from=6&interval_type=HR&until=0&view=l2stats
```

To perform specific requests for that device, add 10180 to the id field in the REST API Explorer or to the body parameter in your request.

The URL for dashboards displays a short_code, which appears after /Dashboard. When you add the short_code to the REST API Explorer or to your request, you must prepend a tilde to the short code.

In the following example, kmC9Y is the short_code. To perform requests for this dashboard, add ~kmC9Y as the value for the short_code field.

```
https://10.10.10.205/extrahop/#/Dashboard/kmC9Y/?from=6&interval_ type=HR&until=0
```

You can also find the short_code and dashboard ID in the Dashboard Properties for any dashboard, which can be accessed from the command menu. Some API operations, such as DELETE, require the dashboard ID.
ExtraHop API resources

You can perform operations on the following resources through the ExtraHop REST API. You also can view more detailed information about these resources, such as available HTTP methods, query parameters, and object properties in the REST API Explorer.

Activity group

Activity groups classify devices automatically based on their network traffic.

You can retrieve IDs for all activity groups and then perform additional operations on a group that is associated with a single ID. For example, activity group IDs can be added to Metric queries to retrieve metrics simultaneously for a group of devices. For more information, see Activity groups.

The following table displays all of the operations you can perform on this resource:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Operation</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GET /activitygroups</td>
<td>Retrieve all activity groups from the ExtraHop appliance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GET /activitygroups/{id}/dashboards</td>
<td>Retrieve all dashboards related to a specific activity group.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Implementation information and instructions for each operation are documented in the REST API Explorer. You can click on any operation in the REST API Explorer to view implementation information such as parameters, response class and messages, and JSON model and schema.

Activity Map

An activity map is a dynamic visual representation of the L4-L7 protocol activity between devices in your network. Create a 2D or 3D layout of device connections in real-time to learn about the traffic flow and relationships between devices.

Here are some important considerations about activity maps:

- You can only create activity maps for devices in Standard Analysis and Advanced Analysis. Discovery Mode devices are not included in activity maps. For more information, see Analysis levels.
- If you create an activity map for a device, activity group, or device group with no protocol activity in the selected time interval, the map appears without any data. Change the time interval or your origin selection and try again.
- You can create an activity map in a Command appliance to view device connections across all of your Discover appliances. However, connected Discover appliances must be upgraded to firmware version 7.0 or later.

To learn about configuring and navigating activity maps, see Activity maps.

The following table displays all of the operations you can perform on this resource:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Operation</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GET /activitymaps</td>
<td>Retrieve all activity maps.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POST /activitymaps</td>
<td>Create a new activity map.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POST /activitymaps/query</td>
<td>Perform a network topology query, which returns activity map data in flat file content.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operation</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DELETE /activitymaps/{id}</td>
<td>Delete a specific activity map.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GET /activitymaps/{id}</td>
<td>Retrieve a specific activity map.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PATCH /activitymaps/{id}</td>
<td>Update a specific activity map.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POST /activitymaps/{id}/query</td>
<td>Perform a topology query for a specific activity map, which returns activity map data in flat file content.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GET /activitymaps/{id}/sharing</td>
<td>Retrieve the users and their sharing permissions for a specific activity map.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PATCH /activitymaps/{id}/sharing</td>
<td>Update the users and their sharing permissions for a specific activity map.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PUT /activitymaps/{id}/sharing</td>
<td>Replace the users and their sharing permissions for a specific activity map.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Implementation information and instructions for each operation are documented in the REST API Explorer. You can click on any operation in the REST API Explorer to view implementation information such as parameters, response class and messages, and JSON model and schema.

**Alert**

Alerts are system notifications that are generated upon specified alert criteria. Default alerts are available in the system, or you can create a custom alert.

Detections and threshold alerts can be set to alert you if a metric crosses the value defined in the alert configuration. Trend alerts cannot be configured through the REST API. For more information, see [Alerts](#). Note: Machine learning detections require a connection to ExtraHop Cloud Services.

The following table displays all of the operations you can perform this resource:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Operation</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GET /alerts</td>
<td>Retrieve all alerts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POST /alerts</td>
<td>Create a new alert with specified values.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DELETE /alerts{id}</td>
<td>Delete a specific alert.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GET /alerts{id}</td>
<td>Retrieve a specific alert.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PATCH /alerts{id}</td>
<td>Apply updates to a specific alert.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GET /alerts{id}/applications</td>
<td>Retrieve all applications that have a specific alert assigned.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POST /alerts{id}/applications</td>
<td>Assign and unassign a specific alert to applications.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DELETE /alerts{id}/applications/{child-id}</td>
<td>Unassign an application from a specific alert.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POST /alerts{id}/applications/{child-id}</td>
<td>Assign an application to a specific alert.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GET /alerts/{id}/devicegroups</td>
<td>Retrieve all device groups that have a specific alert assigned.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POST /alerts/{id}/devicegroups</td>
<td>Assign and unassign a specific alert to device groups.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DELETE /alerts/{id}/devicegroups/{child-id}</td>
<td>Unassign a device group from a specific alert.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operation</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POST /alerts/{id}/devicegroups/{child-id}</td>
<td>Assign a device group to a specific alert.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GET /alerts/{id}/devices</td>
<td>Retrieve all devices that have a specific alert assigned.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POST /alerts/{id}/devices</td>
<td>Assign and unassign a specific alert to devices.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DELETE /alerts/{id}/devices/{child-id}</td>
<td>Unassign a device from a specific alert.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POST /alerts/{id}/devices/{child-id}</td>
<td>Assign a device to a specific alert.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GET /alerts/{id}/emailgroups</td>
<td>Retrieve all email groups that have a specific alert assigned.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POST /alerts/{id}/emailgroups</td>
<td>Assign and unassign a specific alert to email groups.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DELETE /alerts/{id}/emailgroups/{child-id}</td>
<td>Unassign an email group from a specific alert.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POST /alerts/{id}/emailgroups/{child-id}</td>
<td>Assign an email group to a specific alert.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GET /alerts/{id}/exclusionintervals</td>
<td>Retrieve all exclusion intervals that have a specific alert assigned.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POST /alerts/{id}/exclusionintervals</td>
<td>Assign and unassign a specific alert to exclusion intervals.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DELETE /alerts/{id}/exclusionintervals/{child-id}</td>
<td>Unassign an exclusion interval from a specific alert.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POST /alerts/{id}/exclusionintervals/{child-id}</td>
<td>Assign an exclusion interval to a specific alert.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GET /alerts/{id}/networks</td>
<td>Retrieve all networks that have a specific alert assigned.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POST /alerts/{id}/networks</td>
<td>Assign and unassign a specific alert to networks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DELETE /alerts/{id}/networks/{child-id}</td>
<td>Unassign a network from a specific alert.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POST /alerts/{id}/networks/{child-id}</td>
<td>Assign a network to a specific alert.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GET /alerts/{id}/stats</td>
<td>Retrieve all additional statistics for a specific alert.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Implementation information and instructions for each operation are documented in the REST API Explorer. You can click on any operation in the REST API Explorer to view implementation information such as parameters, response class and messages, and JSON model and schema.

### Alert severity levels

The severity level you specify for an alert is displayed on the Alerts page, email notifications, and SNMP traps. The following severity levels are supported. Severity levels 0-2 require immediate attention.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>Emergency</td>
<td>System functionality is unavailable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Alert</td>
<td>Immediate action is required.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Critical</td>
<td>Critical conditions are occurring.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Error</td>
<td>Error conditions are occurring.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Warning</td>
<td>Warning conditions are occurring.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Value</td>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Notice</td>
<td>Normal operations are occurring with significant conditions, such as a restart.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Info</td>
<td>Normal operations are occurring with process updates.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Debug</td>
<td>Debug-level messages are available.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Analysis Priority**

The ExtraHop system analyzes and classifies traffic for every device it discovers. Your license reserves capacity for the ExtraHop system to collect metrics for critical assets. This capacity is associated with two analysis levels: Advanced Analysis and Standard Analysis.

You can specify which devices receive Advanced Analysis and Standard Analysis levels by configuring analysis priority rules. Analysis priorities help inform the ExtraHop system about which devices are important in your environment. A third analysis level, Discovery Mode, is available for devices that are not in Advanced or Standard Analysis.

**Note:** By default, a Discover appliance manages its own analysis priorities for devices that it discovers. If the Discover appliance is connected to a Command appliance, you can transfer priority management to that Command appliance, which can help save time in a large deployment.

The following table displays all of the operations you can perform on this resource:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Operation</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GET /analysispriority/config/{appliance_id}</td>
<td>Retrieve the analysis priority rules for a specific Discover appliance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PUT /analysispriority/config/{appliance_id}</td>
<td>Replace the analysis priority rules for a specific Discover appliance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GET /analysispriority/{appliance_id}/manager</td>
<td>Retrieve the appliance that manages analysis priority rules for a specific Discover appliance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PATCH /analysispriority/{appliance_id}/manager</td>
<td>Update which appliance manages analysis priority rules for a specific Discover appliance.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Implementation information and instructions for each operation are documented in the REST API Explorer. You can click on any operation in the REST API Explorer to view implementation information such as parameters, response class and messages, and JSON model and schema.

**APIKey**

An API key enables a user to perform operations through the ExtraHop REST API.

You can generate the initial API key for the setup user account through the REST API. All other API keys are generated through the API Access page in the ExtraHop Admin UI.

The following table displays all of the operations you can perform on this resource:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Operation</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GET /apikeys</td>
<td>Retrieve all API keys.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Operation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Operation</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>POST /apikeys</td>
<td>Create the initial API key for the setup user account.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GET /apikeys/keyid</td>
<td>Retrieve information about a specific API key.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Implementation information and instructions for each operation are documented in the REST API Explorer. You can click on any operation in the REST API Explorer to view implementation information such as parameters, response class and messages, and JSON model and schema.

### Appliance

The ExtraHop system consists of a network of connected appliances that perform tasks such as monitoring traffic, analyzing data, storing data, and identifying detections.

You can retrieve information about ExtraHop appliances connected to the local appliance and establish new connections to remote ExtraHop appliances.

**Note:** You can only establish a connection to a remote ExtraHop appliance that is licensed for the same edition as the local ExtraHop appliance.

The following table displays all of the operations you can perform on this resource:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Operation</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GET /appliances</td>
<td>Retrieve all remote ExtraHop appliances connected to the local appliance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POST /appliances</td>
<td>Establish a new connection to a remote ExtraHop appliance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GET /appliances/id</td>
<td>Retrieve a specific remote ExtraHop appliance connected to the local appliance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GET /appliances/id/productkey</td>
<td>Retrieve the product key of the specified appliance.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Implementation information and instructions for each operation are documented in the REST API Explorer. You can click on any operation in the REST API Explorer to view implementation information such as parameters, response class and messages, and JSON model and schema.

### Application

Applications are user-defined groups that collect metrics identified through triggers across multiple types of traffic. The default All Activity application contains all collected metrics.

The following table displays all of the operations you can perform on the application resource:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Operation</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GET /applications</td>
<td>Retrieve all applications that were active within a specific timeframe.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POST /applications</td>
<td>Create a new application.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GET /applications/id</td>
<td>Retrieve a specific application.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PATCH /applications/id</td>
<td>Update a specific application.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GET /applications/id/activity</td>
<td>Retrieve all activity for a specific application.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operation</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GET <code>/applications/{id}/alerts</code></td>
<td>Retrieve all alerts that are assigned to a specific application.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POST <code>/applications/{id}/alerts</code></td>
<td>Assign and unassign alerts to a specific application.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DELETE <code>/applications/{id}/alerts/{child-id}</code></td>
<td>Unassign an alert from a specific application.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POST <code>/applications/{id}/alerts/{child-id}</code></td>
<td>Assign an alert to a specific application.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GET <code>/applications/{id}/dashboards</code></td>
<td>Retrieve all dashboards related to a specific application.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GET <code>/applications/{id}/pages</code></td>
<td>Retrieve all pages that are assigned to a specific application.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POST <code>/applications/{id}/pages</code></td>
<td>Assign and unassign pages to a specific application.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DELETE <code>/applications/{id}/pages/{child-id}</code></td>
<td>Unassign a page from a specific application.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POST <code>/applications/{id}/pages/{child-id}</code></td>
<td>Assign a page to a specific application.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Implementation information and instructions for each operation are documented in the REST API Explorer. You can click on any operation in the REST API Explorer to view implementation information such as parameters, response class and messages, and JSON model and schema.

**Audit log**

The audit log displays a record of all recorded system administration and configuration activity, such as the time of the activity, the user who performed the activity, the operation, operation details, and system component.

The following table displays all of the operations you can perform on this resource:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Operation</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GET <code>/auditlog</code></td>
<td>Retrieve all audit log messages.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Implementation information and instructions for each operation are documented in the REST API Explorer. You can click on any operation in the REST API Explorer to view implementation information such as parameters, response class and messages, and JSON model and schema.

**Auth**

You can configure secure, single sign-on (SSO) authentication to the Command and Discover appliances through one or more security assertion markup language (SAML) identity providers.

When a user logs into a Command or Discover appliance that is configured as a service provider (SP) for SAML SSO authentication, the ExtraHop appliance requests authorization from the appropriate identity provider (IdP). The identity provider authenticates the user’s credentials and then returns the authorization for the user to the ExtraHop appliance. The user is then able to access the ExtraHop system.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Operation</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GET <code>/auth/identityproviders</code></td>
<td>Retrieve all identity providers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POST <code>/auth/identityproviders</code></td>
<td>Add an identity provider for remote authentication.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DELETE <code>/auth/identityproviders/{id}</code></td>
<td>Delete a specific identity provider.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Operation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Operation</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GET /auth/identityproviders/{id}</td>
<td>Retrieve a specific identity provider.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PATCH /auth/identityproviders/{id}</td>
<td>Update an existing identity provider.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GET /auth/samlsp</td>
<td>Retrieve SAML security provider (SP) metadata for this appliance.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Implementation information and instructions for each operation are documented in the REST API Explorer. You can click on any operation in the REST API Explorer to view implementation information such as parameters, response class and messages, and JSON model and schema.

### Bundle

Bundles are JSON-formatted documents that contain information about selected system configuration, such as triggers, dashboards, applications, or alerts.

You can create a bundle and then transfer those configurations to another ExtraHop appliance, or save the bundle as a backup. Bundles can also be downloaded from ExtraHop Solution Bundles and applied through the REST API. For more information, see [Bundles](#).

The following table displays all of the operations you can perform on this resource:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Operation</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GET /bundles</td>
<td>Retrieve metadata about all bundles on the ExtraHop appliance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POST /bundles</td>
<td>Upload a new bundle to the ExtraHop appliance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DELETE /bundles/{id}</td>
<td>Delete a specific bundle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GET /bundles/{id}</td>
<td>Retrieve a specific bundle export.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POST /bundles/{id}/apply</td>
<td>Apply a saved bundle to the ExtraHop appliance.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Implementation information and instructions for each operation are documented in the REST API Explorer. You can click on any operation in the REST API Explorer to view implementation information such as parameters, response class and messages, and JSON model and schema.

### Custom device

You can create a custom device by defining a set of rules.

For example, you can create a custom device that has an IP address on a specified VLAN. By default, all IP addresses outside of the locally-monitored broadcast domains are aggregated behind a router. To identify devices that are behind that router, you can create a custom device, and then collect metrics from the device. For more information, see [Create custom devices through the REST API](#).

The following table displays all of the operations you can perform on this resource:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Operation</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GET /customdevices</td>
<td>Retrieve all custom devices.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POST /customdevices</td>
<td>Create a custom device.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DELETE /customdevices/{id}</td>
<td>Delete a specific custom device.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GET /customdevices/{id}</td>
<td>Retrieve a specific custom device.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Operation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Operation</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PATCH /customdevices/{id}</td>
<td>Update a specific custom device.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GET /customdevices/{id}/criteria</td>
<td>Retrieve all criteria for the specific custom device.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POST /customdevices/{id}/criteria</td>
<td>Create a new criterion for a specific custom device.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DELETE /customdevices/{id}/criteria/{child-id}</td>
<td>Delete a criterion for a specific custom device.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GET /customdevices/{id}/criteria/{child-id}</td>
<td>Retrieve a single custom device criterion.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Implementation information and instructions for each operation are documented in the REST API Explorer. You can click on any operation in the REST API Explorer to view implementation information such as parameters, response class and messages, and JSON model and schema.

### Customization

The Customization resource enables you to manage backups files on the ExtraHop Discover or Command appliance. You must have unlimited privileges to perform operations on this resource.

Backup files contain both customizations and systems resources. Customizations are user-defined objects, such as alerts, dashboards, triggers, and custom metrics. System resources are items such as bundles, local users and groups, and the appliance SSL certificate. For more information, see Backup and restore a Discover or Command appliance.

The following table displays all of the operations you can perform on this resource:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Operation</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GET /customizations</td>
<td>Retrieve all backup files.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POST /customizations</td>
<td>Create a backup file.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GET /customizations/status</td>
<td>Retrieve status details for the most recent backup attempt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DELETE /customizations/{id}</td>
<td>Delete a specific backup file.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GET /customizations/{id}</td>
<td>Retrieve a specific backup file.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POST /customizations/{id}/apply</td>
<td>Restore only customizations from a specific backup file.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POST /customizations/{id}/download</td>
<td>Download a specific backup file.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Implementation information and instructions for each operation are documented in the REST API Explorer. You can click on any operation in the REST API Explorer to view implementation information such as parameters, response class and messages, and JSON model and schema.

### Dashboards

Dashboards are built-in or customized views of your ExtraHop metrics information. For more information, see Dashboards.

The following table displays all of the operations you can perform on this resource:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Operation</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GET /dashboards</td>
<td>Retrieve all dashboards.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Operation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Operation</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DELETE /dashboards/{id}</td>
<td>Delete a specific dashboard.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GET /dashboards/{id}</td>
<td>Retrieve a specific dashboard.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PATCH /dashboards/{id}</td>
<td>Update ownership of a specific dashboard.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GET /dashboards/{id}/reports</td>
<td>Retrieve scheduled reports that contain a specific dashboard.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Important:</strong> This operation is only available from an ExtraHop Command appliance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GET /dashboards/{id}/sharing</td>
<td>Retrieve the users and their sharing permissions for a specific dashboard.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PATCH /dashboards/{id}/sharing</td>
<td>Update the users and their sharing permissions for a specific dashboard.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PUT /dashboards/{id}/sharing</td>
<td>Replace the users and their sharing permissions for a specific dashboard.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Implementation information and instructions for each operation are documented in the REST API Explorer. You can click on any operation in the REST API Explorer to view implementation information such as parameters, response class and messages, and JSON model and schema.

## Device

Devices are objects on your network that have been identified and classified by your ExtraHop appliance. For more information, see Devices.

The following table displays all of the operations you can perform on this resource:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Operation</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GET /devices</td>
<td>Retrieve all devices that were active within a specific time period. For more information, see Extract the device list through the REST API.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POST /devices/search</td>
<td>Retrieve all devices that match specific criteria. For more information, see Search for a device through the REST API.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GET /devices/{id}</td>
<td>Retrieve a specific device.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PATCH /devices/{id}</td>
<td>Update a specific device.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GET /devices/{id}/activity</td>
<td>Retrieve all activity for a device.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GET /devices/{id}/alerts</td>
<td>Retrieve all alerts that are assigned to a specific device.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POST /devices/{id}/alerts</td>
<td>Assign and unassign a specific device to alerts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DELETE /devices/{id}/alerts/{child-id}</td>
<td>Unassign an alert from a specific device.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POST /devices/{id}/alerts/{child-id}</td>
<td>Assign an alert to a specific device.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GET /devices/{id}/dashboards</td>
<td>Retrieve all dashboards related to a specific device.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GET /devices/{id}/devicegroups</td>
<td>Retrieve all device groups that are assigned to a specific device.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operation</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POST /devices/{id}/devicegroups</td>
<td>Assign and unassign a specific device to device groups.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DELETE /devices/{id}/devicegroups/{child-id}</td>
<td>Unassign a device group from a specific device.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POST /devices/{id}/devicegroups/{child-id}</td>
<td>Assign a device group to a specific device.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GET /devices/{id}/pages</td>
<td>Retrieve all pages that are assigned to a specific device.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POST /devices/{id}/pages</td>
<td>Assign and unassign a specific device to pages.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DELETE /devices/{id}/pages/{child-id}</td>
<td>Unassign a page from a specific device.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POST /devices/{id}/pages/{child-id}</td>
<td>Assign a page to a specific device.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GET /devices/{id}/software</td>
<td>Retrieve a list of software running on the specified device.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GET /devices/{id}/tags</td>
<td>Retrieve all tags that are assigned to a specific device.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POST /devices/{id}/tags</td>
<td>Assign and unassign a specific device to tags.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DELETE /devices/{id}/tags/{child-id}</td>
<td>Unassign a tag from a specific device.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POST /devices/{id}/tags/{child-id}</td>
<td>Assign a tag to a specific device.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GET /devices/{id}/triggers</td>
<td>Retrieve all triggers that are assigned to a specific device.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POST /devices/{id}/triggers</td>
<td>Assign and unassign a specific device to triggers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DELETE /devices/{id}/triggers/{child-id}</td>
<td>Unassign a trigger from a specific device.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POST /devices/{id}/triggers/{child-id}</td>
<td>Assign a trigger to a specific device.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Implementation information and instructions for each operation are documented in the REST API Explorer. You can click on any operation in the REST API Explorer to view implementation information such as parameters, response class and messages, and JSON model and schema.

**Operand values for device search**

The operand for the POST /devices/search operation enables you to filter for devices by specific criteria. You can specify match criteria as a regex string or as a time range.

**Match search criteria by Regex string**

To match a regex string, specify an object with a **value** parameter for the string and an **is_regex** parameter set to **true**. For example, the following filter matches all DNS names that end with **com**:

```json
{
    "filter": {
        "field": "dns_name",
        "operand": {
            "value": ".*?com",
            "is_regex": true
        },
        "operator": "=
    }
}
```

Regex matching is supported for the following fields:
• cdp_name
• custom_name
• dns_name
• dhcp_name
• model
• name
• netbios_name
• software
• tag
• vendor

Match search criteria by time range

To match a time range, specify an object with from and until parameters where the values are dates, expressed in milliseconds since the epoch. For example, the following filter matches 1:00 PM to 3:00 PM on August 21, 2019:

```json
{
    "filter": {
        "field": "discover_time",
        "operand": {
            "from": "1566392400000",
            "until": "1566399600000"
        },
        "operator": "="
    }
}
```

Time ranges are supported for the following fields:

• discover_time

Examples

These examples provide valid operand values for each of the following field types.

activity

Specify the ID of the type of activity the device participates in.

```json
{
    "filter": {
        "field": "activity",
        "operand": "http_server",
        "operator": "="
    }
}
```

Note: Activity type values appear in the metric_category field in the Metric Catalog under REST API Parameters. In the REST API, you can view activity types through the GET /devices/{id}/activity operation. Activity types are returned in the stat_name field. For example, the activity type in the following object is dhcp_client:

```json
{
    "id": 198606,
    "from_time": 1581537120000,
    "until_time": 1581542520000,
    "mod_time": 1581542533963,
    "device_id": 30096,
    "stat_name": "extrahop.device.dhcp_client"
}
```
discovery_id
Specify the discovery ID of the device.

```json
{
   "filter": {
      "field": "discovery_id",
      "operand": "c12vf90gpg290000",
      "operator": "="
   }
}
```

discovery_id

node
Specify the UUID of the Discover appliance that the device is associated with.

```json
{
   "filter": {
      "field": "node",
      "operand": "qqvsplfa-zxsk-32l0-19g1-076vfr42pw31",
      "operator": "="
   }
}
```

node

macaddr
Specify the MAC address of the device.

```json
{
   "filter": {
      "operator": "or",
      "rules": [
         { 
            "field": "macaddr",
            "operand": "C1:1C:N2:0Q:PJ:10",
            "operator": "="
         },
         { 
            "field": "macaddr",
            "operand": "C1:1C:N2:0Q:PJ:11",
            "operator": "="
         }
      ]
   }
}
```

macaddr

name
Specify the display name of the device.

```json
{
   "filter": {
      "field": "name",
      "operand": "VMware B2CEB6",
      "operator": "="
   }
}
```

name

role
Specify the role of the device.

```json
{
   "filter": {
```

role
software
Specify the ID of the software running on the device.

```json
{
    "filter": {
        "field": "software",
        "operand": "windows_10",
        "operator": "="
    }
}
```

**Note:** In the REST API, you can view software names through the GET /devices/{id}/software operation. Software names are returned in the id field. For example, the software name in the following object is windows_10:

```
[
    {
        "software_type": "OS",
        "name": "Windows",
        "version": "10",
        "description": null,
        "id": "windows_10"
    }
]
```

tag
Specify the name of the tag that has been added to the device.

```json
{
    "filter": {
        "field": "tag",
        "operand": "Custom Tag",
        "operator": "="
    }
}
```

**Note:** In the REST API, you can view tag names through the GET /devices/{id}/tags operation. Tag names are returned in the name field. For example, the tag name in the following object is Custom Tag:

```
[
    {
        "mod_time": 1521577040934,
        "id": 19,
        "name": "Custom Tag"
    }
]
```

vlan
Specify the ID of the VLAN that the device is on.

```json
{
    "filter": {
        "field": "vlan",
        "operand": "0",
        "operator": "="
    }
}
```

Supported time units

For most parameters, the default unit for time measurement is milliseconds. However, the following parameters return or accept alternative time units such as minutes and hours:

- Device
  - active_from
  - active_until
- Device group
  - active_from
  - active_until
- Metrics
  - from
  - until
- Record Log
  - from
  - until
  - context_ttl

The following table displays supported time units:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time unit</th>
<th>Unit suffix</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Year</td>
<td>y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Month</td>
<td>M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Week</td>
<td>w</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Day</td>
<td>d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hour</td>
<td>h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minute</td>
<td>m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second</td>
<td>s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Millisecond</td>
<td>ms</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To specify a time unit other than milliseconds for a parameter, append the unit suffix to the value. For example, to request devices active in the last 30 minutes, specify the following parameter value:

```
GET /api/v1/devices?active_from=-30m
```

The following example specifies a search for HTTP records created between 1 and 2 hours ago:

```
{
  "from": "-2h",
  "until": "-1h",
  "types": ["~http"]
}
```
Device group

Device groups can be either static or dynamic.

A static device group is user-defined: you create a device group and then manually identify and assign each device to that group. A dynamic device group is defined and automatically managed by a set of configured rules.

For example, you can create a device group and then set a rule to classify all devices within a certain IP address range to be added to that group automatically. For more information, see Device groups.

The following table displays all of the operations you can perform on this resource:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Operation</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GET /devicegroups</td>
<td>Retrieve all device groups that were active within a specific time period.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POST /devicegroups</td>
<td>Create a new device group.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DELETE /devicegroups/{id}</td>
<td>Delete a device group.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GET /devicegroups/{id}</td>
<td>Retrieve a specific device group.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PATCH /devicegroups/{id}</td>
<td>Update a specific device group.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GET /devicegroups/{id}/alerts</td>
<td>Retrieve all alerts that are assigned to a specific device group.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POST /devicegroups/{id}/alerts</td>
<td>Assign and unassign a specific device group to alerts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DELETE /devicegroups/{id}/alerts/{child-id}</td>
<td>Unassign an alert from a specific device group.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POST /devicegroups/{id}/alerts/{child-id}</td>
<td>Assign an alert to a specific device group.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GET /devicegroups/{id}/dashboards</td>
<td>Retrieve all dashboards related to a specific device group.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GET /devicegroups/{id}/devices</td>
<td>Retrieve all devices in the device group that are active within a specific time window.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POST /devicegroups/{id}/devices</td>
<td>Assign and unassign a devices to a specific static device group.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DELETE /devicegroups/{id}/devices/{child-id}</td>
<td>Unassign a device from a specific static device group.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POST /devicegroups/{id}/devices/{child-id}</td>
<td>Assign a device to a specific static device group.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GET /devicegroups/{id}/pages</td>
<td>Retrieve all pages that are assigned to a specific device group.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POST /devicegroups/{id}/pages</td>
<td>Assign and unassign a specific device to pages group.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DELETE /devicegroups/{id}/pages/{child-id}</td>
<td>Unassign a page from a specific device group.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POST /devicegroups/{id}/pages/{child-id}</td>
<td>Assign a page to a specific device group.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GET /devicegroups/{id}/triggers</td>
<td>Retrieve all triggers that are assigned to a specific device group.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POST /devicegroups/{id}/triggers</td>
<td>Assign and unassign a specific device group to triggers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DELETE /devicegroups/{id}/triggers/{child-id}</td>
<td>Unassign a trigger from a specific device group.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Operation**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Operation</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>POST /devicegroups/{id}/triggers/{child-id}</td>
<td>Assign a trigger to a specific device group.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Implementation information and instructions for each operation are documented in the REST API Explorer. You can click on any operation in the REST API Explorer to view implementation information such as parameters, response class and messages, and JSON model and schema.

**Supported time units**

For most parameters, the default unit for time measurement is milliseconds. However, the following parameters return or accept alternative time units such as minutes and hours:

- Device
  - active_from
  - active_until
- Device group
  - active_from
  - active_until
- Metrics
  - from
  - until
- Record Log
  - from
  - until
  - context_ttl

The following table displays supported time units:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time unit</th>
<th>Unit suffix</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Year</td>
<td>y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Month</td>
<td>M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Week</td>
<td>w</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Day</td>
<td>d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hour</td>
<td>h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minute</td>
<td>m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second</td>
<td>s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Millisecond</td>
<td>ms</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To specify a time unit other than milliseconds for a parameter, append the unit suffix to the value. For example, to request devices active in the last 30 minutes, specify the following parameter value:

```
GET /api/v1/devices?active_from=-30m
```

The following example specifies a search for HTTP records created between 1 and 2 hours ago:

```json
{
  "from": "-2h",
  "until": "-1h",
  "types": ["~http"]
}
```
Detections

The Detections class enables you to retrieve detections that have been identified by your appliance. The following table displays all of the operations you can perform on this resource:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Operation</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GET /detections</td>
<td>Retrieve all detections.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POST /detections/search</td>
<td>Retrieve detections that match the specified search criteria.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PATCH /detections/tickets</td>
<td>Update a ticket associated with detections.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GET /detections/{id}</td>
<td>Retrieve a specific detection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PATCH /detections/{id}</td>
<td>Update a detection.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Implementation information and instructions for each operation are documented in the REST API Explorer. You can click on any operation in the REST API Explorer to view implementation information such as parameters, response class and messages, and JSON model and schema.

Email group

You can add individual or group email addresses to an email group and assign them to a system alert. When that alert is triggered, the system sends an email to all of the addresses in the email group. The following table displays all of the operations you can perform on this resource:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Operation</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GET /emailgroups</td>
<td>Retrieve all email groups.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POST /emailgroups</td>
<td>Create a new email group.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DELETE /emailgroups/{id}</td>
<td>Delete a email group by a unique identifier.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GET /emailgroups/{id}</td>
<td>Retrieve a specific email group by a unique identifier.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PATCH /emailgroups/{id}</td>
<td>Apply updates to a specific email group.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Implementation information and instructions for each operation are documented in the REST API Explorer. You can click on any operation in the REST API Explorer to view implementation information such as parameters, response class and messages, and JSON model and schema.

Exclusion intervals

An exclusion interval can be created to set a time period to suppress an alert. For example, if you do not want to be notified about alerts after hours or on the weekends, an exclusion interval can create a rule to suppress the alert during that time period. For more information, see Alerts.

The following table displays all of the operations you can perform on this resource:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Operation</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GET /exclusionintervals</td>
<td>Retrieve all exclusion intervals.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operation</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POST /exclusionintervals</td>
<td>Create a new exclusion interval.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DELETE /exclusionintervals/{id}</td>
<td>Delete a specific exclusion interval.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GET /exclusionintervals/{id}</td>
<td>Retrieve a specific exclusion interval.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PATCH /exclusionintervals/{id}</td>
<td>Apply updates to a specific exclusion interval.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Implementation information and instructions for each operation are documented in the REST API Explorer. You can click on any operation in the REST API Explorer to view implementation information such as parameters, response class and messages, and JSON model and schema.

**ExtraHop**

This resource provides metadata about the ExtraHop appliance, such as the firmware version or if the appliance is a Command appliance.

The following table displays all of the operations you can perform on this resource:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Operation</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GET /extrahop</td>
<td>Retrieve metadata about the firmware running on the ExtraHop appliance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GET /extrahop/cluster</td>
<td>Retrieve Explore cluster configuration settings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PATCH /extrahop/cluster</td>
<td>Update Explore cluster configuration settings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POST /extrahop/firmware</td>
<td>Upload a new firmware image to the ExtraHop appliance. For more information, see Upgrade ExtraHop firmware through the REST API.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POST /extrahop/firmware/latest/upgrade</td>
<td>Upgrade the ExtraHop appliance to the most recently uploaded firmware image.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GET /extrahop/idrac</td>
<td>Retrieve the iDRAC IP address of the ExtraHop appliance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GET /extrahop/platform</td>
<td>Retrieve the platform name of the ExtraHop appliance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GET /extrahop/processes</td>
<td>Retrieve a list of processes running on the ExtraHop appliance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POST/extrahop/processes/{process}/restart</td>
<td>Restart a process running on the ExtraHop appliance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POST /extrahop/sslcert</td>
<td>Regenerate the SSL certificate on the ExtraHop appliance. For more information, see Create a trusted SSL certificate through the REST API.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PUT /extrahop/sslcert</td>
<td>Replace the SSL certificate on the ExtraHop appliance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POST /extrahop/sslcert/signingrequest</td>
<td>Create an SSL certificate signing request. For more information, see Create a trusted SSL certificate through the REST API.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GET /extrahop/ticketing</td>
<td>Retrieve the ticketing integration status.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PATCH /extrahop/ticketing</td>
<td>Enable or disable ticketing integration.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### License

This resource enables you to retrieve and set product keys or to retrieve and set a license.

The following table displays all of the operations you can perform on this resource:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Operation</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GET /license</td>
<td>Retrieve the license applied to this ExtraHop appliance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PUT /license</td>
<td>Apply and register a new license to the ExtraHop appliance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GET /license/productkey</td>
<td>Retrieve the product key to this ExtraHop appliance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PUT /license/productkey</td>
<td>Apply the specified product key to the ExtraHop appliance and register the license.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Implementation information and instructions for each operation are documented in the REST API Explorer. You can click on any operation in the REST API Explorer to view implementation information such as parameters, response class and messages, and JSON model and schema.

### Metrics

Metrics information is collected about every object identified by the ExtraHop appliance.

Note that metrics are retrieved through the POST method, which creates a query to collect the requested information through the API. For more information, see Extract metrics through the REST API.

The following table displays all of the operations you can perform on this resource:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Operation</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>POST /metrics</td>
<td>Perform a metric query.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GET /metrics/next/{xid}</td>
<td>Retrieve the next chunked results from a metrics query request. This request is only valid on a Command appliance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POST /metrics/total</td>
<td>Perform a metric query for total values.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POST /metrics/totalbyobject</td>
<td>Perform a metric query for total values that are grouped by object.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For example, if you want to see all HTTP responses that occurred on the network in the last 30 minutes, enter the following request schema into the POST /metrics operation:

```json
{
  "cycle": "auto",
  "from": -1800000,
...}
```
The response body returns a list of HTTP responses and the time of each event, similar to the following output:

```json
{
  "stats": [
  {
    "oid": 0,
    "time": 1494539640000,
    "duration": 30000,
    "values": [354]
  },
  {
    "oid": 0,
    "time": 1494539640000,
    "duration": 30000,
    "values": [354]
  },
  {
    "oid": 0,
    "time": 1494539640000,
    "duration": 30000,
    "values": [354]
  }],
  "cycle": "30sec",
  "node_id": 0,
  "clock": 1494541440000,
  "from": 1494539640000,
  "until": 1494541440000
}
```

Enter the same request schema into the `POST /metrics/total` operation to retrieve a count of all HTTP responses that occurred on the network in the last 30 seconds. The response body is similar to the following output:

```json
{
  "stats": [
  {
    "oid": -1,
    "time": 1494541380000,
    "duration": 1800000,
    "values": [ ]
  }]
}
```
Implementation information and instructions for each operation are documented in the REST API Explorer. You can click on any operation in the REST API Explorer to view implementation information such as parameters, response class and messages, and JSON model and schema.

Supported time units

For most parameters, the default unit for time measurement is milliseconds. However, the following parameters return or accept alternative time units such as minutes and hours:

- Device
  - active_from
  - active_until
- Device group
  - active_from
  - active_until
- Metrics
  - from
  - until
- Record Log
  - from
  - until
  - context_ttl

The following table displays supported time units:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time unit</th>
<th>Unit suffix</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Year</td>
<td>y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Month</td>
<td>M</td>
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<tr>
<td>Week</td>
<td>w</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Day</td>
<td>d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hour</td>
<td>h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minute</td>
<td>m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second</td>
<td>s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Millisecond</td>
<td>ms</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To specify a time unit other than milliseconds for a parameter, append the unit suffix to the value. For example, to request devices active in the last 30 minutes, specify the following parameter value:

```
GET /api/v1/devices?active_from=-30m
```
The following example specifies a search for HTTP records created between 1 and 2 hours ago:

```json
{
    "from": "-2h",
    "until": "-1h",
    "types": ["~http"]
}
```

**Network**

Networks are correlated to the network interface card that receives input from all of the objects identified by the ExtraHop appliance.

On an ExtraHop Command appliance, each connected appliance is identified as a network capture that is looking at the traffic for each ExtraHop Discover appliance that is connected to the Command appliance. For more information, see [Networks](#).

The following table displays all of the operations you can perform on this resource:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Operation</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GET /networks</td>
<td>Retrieve all networks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GET /networks/{id}</td>
<td>Retrieve a specific network by ID.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PATCH /networks/{id}</td>
<td>Update a specific network by ID.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GET /networks/{id}/alerts</td>
<td>Retrieve all alerts that are assigned to a specific network.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POST /networks/{id}/alerts</td>
<td>Assign and unassign alerts to a specific network.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DELETE /networks/{id}/alerts/{child-id}</td>
<td>Unassign an alert from a specific network.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POST /networks/{id}/alerts/{child-id}</td>
<td>Assign an alert to a specific network.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GET /networks/{id}/pages</td>
<td>Retrieve all pages that are assigned to a specific network.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POST /networks/{id}/pages</td>
<td>Assign and unassign pages to a specific network.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DELETE /networks/{id}/pages/{child-id}</td>
<td>Unassign a page from a specific network.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POST /networks/{id}/pages/{child-id}</td>
<td>Assign a page to a specific network.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GET /networks/{id}/vlans</td>
<td>Retrieve all VLANS assigned to a specific network.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Implementation information and instructions for each operation are documented in the REST API Explorer. You can click on any operation in the REST API Explorer to view implementation information such as parameters, response class and messages, and JSON model and schema.

**Network locality entry**

You can manage a list that specifies the network locality of IP addresses.

For example, you can create an entry in the network locality list that specifies that an IP address or CIDR block is internal or external.

The following table displays all of the operations you can perform on this resource:
ExtraHop 7.9 ExtraHop REST API Guide

### Network Localities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Operation</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GET /networklocalities</td>
<td>Retrieve all network locality entries.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POST /networklocalities</td>
<td>Create a network locality entry.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DELETE /networklocalities/[@id]</td>
<td>Delete a network locality entry.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GET /networklocalities/[@id]</td>
<td>Retrieve a specific network locality entry.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PATCH /networklocalities/[@id]</td>
<td>Apply updates to a specific network locality entry.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Implementation information and instructions for each operation are documented in the REST API Explorer. You can click on any operation in the REST API Explorer to view implementation information such as parameters, response class and messages, and JSON model and schema.

### Node

A node is defined by its relationship to an ExtraHop Command appliance. The environment which contains Discover nodes and a Command appliance is called a Command cluster.

The following table displays all of the operations you can perform on this resource:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Operation</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GET /nodes</td>
<td>Retrieve all Discover nodes connected to this Command appliance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GET /nodes/[@id]</td>
<td>Retrieve a specific Discover node that is connected to this Command appliance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PATCH /nodes/[@id]</td>
<td>Update a specific Discover node that is connected to this Command appliance.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Implementation information and instructions for each operation are documented in the REST API Explorer. You can click on any operation in the REST API Explorer to view implementation information such as parameters, response class and messages, and JSON model and schema.

### Packet Capture

You can retrieve and delete packets stored on ExtraHop Discover appliances.

**Note:** For ExtraHop Reveal(x), this resource is not supported and has been replaced by the Packet Search resource.

You must write a trigger to identify the information you want to generate. For example, you can write a trigger to collect all of the packets going to a particular device that is generating a high volume of errors. Then, you can download or delete that information. For more information, see Packets.

The following table displays all of the operations you can perform on this resource:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Operation</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GET /packetcaptures</td>
<td>Retrieve metadata about all packet captures stored on this ExtraHop appliance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DELETE /packetcaptures/[@id]</td>
<td>Permanently remove a specific packet capture from the ExtraHop appliance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GET /packetcaptures/[@id]</td>
<td>Download a specific packet capture in PCAP format.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Packet Search

You can search for and download packets stored on ExtraHop Trace and Discover appliances. The downloaded packets can then be analyzed through a third-party tool, such as Wireshark.

**Note:** This resource can only retrieve packets stored on ExtraHop Trace appliances. To retrieve packets stored on a Discover appliance, see the Packet Capture resource.

For more information about Packets, see Packets.

The following table displays all of the operations you can perform on this resource:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Operation</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GET /packets/search</td>
<td>Search for packets by specifying parameters in a URL.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POST /packets/search</td>
<td>Search for packets by specifying parameters in a JSON string.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Filter packets with Berkeley Packet Filter syntax

With an ExtraHop Trace appliance connected to Discover and Command appliances, you have the ability to search for packets with the Berkeley Packet Filter (BPF) syntax alone, or in combination with the built-in filters.

Berkeley Packet Filters are a raw interface to data link layers and are a powerful tool for intrusion detection analysis. The BPF syntax enables users to write filters that quickly drill down on specific packets to see the essential information.

The ExtraHop system constructs a synthetic packet header from the packet index data and then runs the BPF syntax queries against the packet header to ensure that queries are much faster than scanning the full packet payload. Note that ExtraHop supports only a subset of the BPF syntax. See Supported BPF syntax.

The BPF syntax consists of one or more primitives preceded by one or more qualifiers. Primitives usually consist of an ID (name or number) preceded by one or more qualifiers. There are three different kinds of qualifiers:

- **type**
  
  Qualifiers that indicate what type the ID name or number refers to. For example, host, net, port, and portrange. If there is no qualifier, host is assumed.

- **dir**
  
  Qualifiers that specify a particular transfer direction to and or from an ID. Possible directions are src, dst, src and dst, and src or dst. For example, dst net 128.3.

- **proto**
  
  Qualifiers that restrict the match to the particular protocol. Possible protocols are ether, ip, ip6, tcp, and udp.

Add a filter with BPF syntax

1. Log into the Web UI on the ExtraHop Discover or Command appliance.
2. From the top menu, click Packets.
3. In the trifield filter section, select **BPF**, and then type your filter syntax. For example, type `src portrange 80-443` and `net 10.10`.

4. Click **Download PCAP** to save the packet capture with your filtered results.

---

**Supported BPF syntax**

The ExtraHop system supports the following subset of the BPF syntax for filtering packets with the Trace appliance.

- ExtraHop only supports numeric IP address searches. Hostnames are not allowed.
- Indexing into headers, `[…]`, is only supported for `tcpflags`. For example, `tcp[tcpflags] & (tcp-syn|tcp-fin) != 0`
- ExtraHop supports both numeric and hexadecimal values for VLAN ID, EtherType, and IP Protocol fields. Prefix hexadecimal values with `0x`, such as `0x11`.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Primitive</th>
<th>Examples</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>`[src</td>
<td>dst] host &lt;host ip&gt;`</td>
<td><code>host 203.0.113.50</code>&lt;br&gt;<code>dst host 198.51.100.200</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>`ether [src</td>
<td>dst] host &lt;MAC&gt;`</td>
<td><code>ether host 00:00:5E:00:53:00</code>&lt;br&gt;<code>ether dst host 00:00:5E:00:53:00</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>vlan &lt;ID&gt;</code></td>
<td><code>vlan 100</code></td>
<td>Matches a VLAN. Valid ID numbers are 0–4095. VLAN priority bits are zero. If the original packet had more than one VLAN tag, the synthetic packet the BPF matches against will only have the innermost VLAN tag.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>`[src</td>
<td>dst] portrange &lt;p1&gt;–&lt;p2&gt;`</td>
<td><code>src portrange 80–88</code>&lt;br&gt;<code>tcp dst portrange 1501–1549</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primitive</td>
<td>Examples</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>**[ip</td>
<td>ip6][src</td>
<td>dst] proto &lt;protocol&gt;**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>src 10.4.9.40 and proto ICMP</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ip6 and src</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>fe80::aebc:32ff:fe84:70b7 and proto 47</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ip and src 10.4.9.40 and proto 0x0006</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>udp and src port 2005</td>
<td>Matches IPv4 or IPv6 packets on a specific port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ip6 and tcp and src port 80</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>**[src</td>
<td>dst] net &lt;network&gt;**</td>
<td>dst net 192.168.1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>src net 10</td>
<td>• Dotted quad (x.xxx)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>net 192.168.1.0/24</td>
<td>• Dotted triple (x.xx)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Dotted pair (x.x)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Single number (x)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>**[ip</td>
<td>ip6] tcp tcpflags &amp;**</td>
<td>tcp[tcpflags] &amp; (tcp-ack) != 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>**(tcp-[ack</td>
<td>fin</td>
<td>syn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ip6 and (ip6[40+13] &amp; (tcp-syn) != 0)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fragmented IPv4 packets (ip_offset != 0)</td>
<td>ip[6:2] &amp; 0x3fff != 0x0000</td>
<td>Matches all packets with fragments.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Page**

Pages provide a template for creating a customized view of built-in metrics or metrics collected from triggers.

The following table displays all of the operations you can perform on this resource:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Operation</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GET /pages</td>
<td>Retrieve all pages.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POST /pages</td>
<td>Create a page.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DELETE /pages/id</td>
<td>Delete a single page.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GET /pages/id</td>
<td>Retrieve a single page.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PATCH /pages/id</td>
<td>Update a single page.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GET /pages/id/applications</td>
<td>Retrieve all applications that have a specific page assigned.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Operation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Operation</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>POST /pages/{id}/applications</td>
<td>Assign and unassign a specific page to applications.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DELETE /pages/{id}/applications/{child-id}</td>
<td>Unassign an application from a specific page.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POST /pages/{id}/applications/{child-id}</td>
<td>Assign an application to a specific page.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GET /pages/{id}/devicegroups</td>
<td>Retrieve all device groups that are assigned to a specific page.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POST /pages/{id}/devicegroups</td>
<td>Assign and unassign a specific page to device groups.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DELETE /pages/{id}/devicegroups/{child-id}</td>
<td>Unassign a device group from a specific page.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POST /pages/{id}/devicegroups/{child-id}</td>
<td>Assign a device group to a specific page.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GET /pages/{id}/devices</td>
<td>Retrieve all devices that have a specific page assigned.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POST /pages/{id}/devices</td>
<td>Assign and unassign a specific page to devices.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DELETE /pages/{id}/devices/{child-id}</td>
<td>Unassign a device from a specific page.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POST /pages/{id}/devices/{child-id}</td>
<td>Assign a device to a specific page.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GET /pages/{id}/networks</td>
<td>Retrieve all networks that have a specific page assigned.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POST /pages/{id}/networks</td>
<td>Assign and unassign a specific page to networks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DELETE /pages/{id}/networks/{child-id}</td>
<td>Unassign a network from a specific page.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POST /pages/{id}/networks/{child-id}</td>
<td>Assign a network to a specific page.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Implementation information and instructions for each operation are documented in the REST API Explorer. You can click on any operation in the REST API Explorer to view implementation information such as parameters, response class and messages, and JSON model and schema.

### Record Log

Records are structured flow and transaction information about events on your network.

After you connect an ExtraHop Discover appliance to an ExtraHop Explore appliance, you can generate and send record information to the Explore appliance for storage, and you can query records to retrieve stored information about any object on your network. For more information, see [Query for records through the REST API](#).

The following table displays all of the operations you can perform on this resource:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Operation</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GET /records/cursor/{cursor}</td>
<td>Deprecated. Replaced by POST /records/cursor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POST /records/cursor</td>
<td>Retrieve records starting at a specified cursor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POST /records/search</td>
<td>Perform a record log query.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Implementation information and instructions for each operation are documented in the REST API Explorer. You can click on any operation in the REST API Explorer to view implementation information such as parameters, response class and messages, and JSON model and schema.
Operand values in record queries

The **operand** field in the **POST /records/search** method specifies the value that a record query attempts to match. You can specify either the value only or both the data type and the value. If you specify only the value, the query will refer to the record format associated with the **field** parameter to determine the data type of the value.

For example, if you want to search for an IP address, you can specify an IP address data type, and then provide the actual address as the value.

The following example explicitly specifies the data type and value of the operand:

```json
{
    "from": -1000,
    "filter": {
        "field" : "senderAddr",
        "operator": "=",
        "operand" : { "type" : "ipaddr4", "value": "1.2.3.4" }
    }
}
```

The following example specifies only the value of the operand:

```json
{
    "from": -1000,
    "filter": {
        "field" : "senderAddr",
        "operator": "=",
        "operand" : "1.2.3.4"
    }
}
```

You can explicitly specify the following data types in the **operand** field:

- **ipaddr4**
- **ipaddr6**
- **device**

**Note:** You must specify the discovery ID of the device in the value field. You can find the discovery ID of a device through the **GET /devices** method.

- **application**
- **string**
- **number**
- **boolean**

The **operand** field supports CIDR notation when filtering by IP addresses; the **operator** field must be set to "=" or "!=".

**Supported time units**

For most parameters, the default unit for time measurement is milliseconds. However, the following parameters return or accept alternative time units such as minutes and hours:

- **Device**
  - active_from
  - active_until
- **Device group**
  - active_from
  - active_until
- **Metrics**
- from
- until
- Record Log
  - from
  - until
  - context_ttl

The following table displays supported time units:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time unit</th>
<th>Unit suffix</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Year</td>
<td>y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Month</td>
<td>M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Week</td>
<td>w</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Day</td>
<td>d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hour</td>
<td>h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minute</td>
<td>m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second</td>
<td>s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Millisecond</td>
<td>ms</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To specify a time unit other than milliseconds for a parameter, append the unit suffix to the value. For example, to request devices active in the last 30 minutes, specify the following parameter value:

```
GET /api/v1/devices?active_from=-30m
```

The following example specifies a search for HTTP records created between 1 and 2 hours ago:

```
{
  "from": "-2h",
  "until": "-1h",
  "types": ["~http"]
}
```

**Report**

A report is a PDF file of a dashboard that you can schedule for email delivery to one or more recipients. You can specify how often the report email is delivered and the time interval for dashboard data included in the PDF file.

⚠️ **Important:** You can only schedule reports from an ExtraHop Command appliance.

Here are some important considerations about scheduled reports:

- You can only create a report for dashboards that you own or have been shared with you. Your ability to create a report is determined by your user privileges. Contact your ExtraHop administrator for help.
- Each report can only link to one dashboard.
- If you created a report for a dashboard that was later deleted or became inaccessible to you, the scheduled email will continue to be sent to recipients. However, the email will not include the PDF file and will instead notify recipients that the dashboard is unavailable to the report owner.

The following table displays all of the operations you can perform on this resource:
### Operation and Description

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Operation</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GET /reports</td>
<td>Retrieve all reports.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POST /reports</td>
<td>Create a report.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DELETE /reports/{id}</td>
<td>Delete a specific report.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GET /reports/{id}</td>
<td>Retrieve a specific report.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PATCH /reports/{id}</td>
<td>Update a specific report.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GET /reports/{id}/contents</td>
<td>Retrieve the contents of a specific report.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PUT /reports/{id}/contents</td>
<td>Replace the contents of a specific report.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POST /reports/{id}/emailgroups</td>
<td>Change the email group assigned to a specific scheduled report.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GET /reports/{id}/emailgroups</td>
<td>Retrieve a list of email groups assigned to a specific scheduled report.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DELETE /reports/id/emailgroups/{group-id}</td>
<td>Remove an email group from a specific scheduled report.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POST /reports/id/emailgroups/{group-id}</td>
<td>Add an email group to a specific scheduled report.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POST /reports/id/queue</td>
<td>Immediately generate and send a specific report.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Implementation information and instructions for each operation are documented in the REST API Explorer. You can click on any operation in the REST API Explorer to view implementation information such as parameters, response class and messages, and JSON model and schema.

### Running config

The running configuration file is a JSON document that contains core system configuration information for the ExtraHop appliance.

The following table displays all of the operations you can perform on this resource:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Operation</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GET /runningconfig</td>
<td>Retrieve the current running configuration file.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PUT /runningconfig</td>
<td>Replace the current running configuration file. Configuration file changes are not automatically saved.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POST /runningconfig/save</td>
<td>Save the current changes to the running configuration file.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GET /runningconfig/saved</td>
<td>Retrieve the saved running configuration file.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Implementation information and instructions for each operation are documented in the REST API Explorer. You can click on any operation in the REST API Explorer to view implementation information such as parameters, response class and messages, and JSON model and schema.

### Software

You can view a list of software that the ExtraHop system has observed on your network.
### Operation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Operation</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GET /software</td>
<td>Retrieve software observed by the ExtraHop system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GET /software/{id}</td>
<td>Retrieve software observed by the ExtraHop system by ID.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Implementation information and instructions for each operation are documented in the REST API Explorer. You can click on any operation in the REST API Explorer to view implementation information such as parameters, response class and messages, and JSON model and schema.

### SSL decrypt key

This resource enables you to add a decryption key for your network traffic.

The following table displays all of the operations you can perform on this resource:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Operation</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GET /ssldecryptkeys</td>
<td>Retrieve all SSL decryption keys.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POST /ssldecryptkeys</td>
<td>Create a new SSL decryption key.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DELETE /ssldecryptkeys/{id}</td>
<td>Remove an SSL key from the ExtraHop appliance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GET /ssldecryptkeys/{id}</td>
<td>Retrieve an SSL PEM and metadata.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PATCH /ssldecryptkeys/{id}</td>
<td>Update an existing SSL decryption key.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GET /ssldecryptkeys/{id}/protocols</td>
<td>Retrieve all protocols assigned to an SSL decryption key.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POST /ssldecryptkeys/{id}/protocols</td>
<td>Create a new protocol for an SSL decryption key.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DELETE /ssldecryptkeys/{id}/protocols/{child-id}</td>
<td>Delete a protocol from an SSL decryption key.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Implementation information and instructions for each operation are documented in the REST API Explorer. You can click on any operation in the REST API Explorer to view implementation information such as parameters, response class and messages, and JSON model and schema.

### Support pack

A support pack is a file that contains configuration adjustments provided by ExtraHop Support.

The following table displays all of the operations you can perform on this resource:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Operation</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GET /supportpacks</td>
<td>Retrieve metadata about all support packs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POST /supportpacks/execute</td>
<td>Run a new support pack.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GET /supportpacks/queue/{id}</td>
<td>Check on the status of an in-progress, running support pack.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GET /supportpacks/{filename}</td>
<td>Download an existing support pack by filename.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Implementation information and instructions for each operation are documented in the REST API Explorer. You can click on any operation in the REST API Explorer to view implementation information such as parameters, response class and messages, and JSON model and schema.
Tag

Device tags enable you to associate a device or group of devices by some characteristic. For example, you might tag all of your HTTP servers or tag all of the devices that are in a common subnet. For more information, see Tag a device through the REST API.

The following table displays all of the operations you can perform on this resource:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Operation</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GET /tags</td>
<td>Retrieve all tags.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POST /tags</td>
<td>Create a new tag.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DELETE /tags/{id}</td>
<td>Delete a specific tag.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GET /tags/{id}</td>
<td>Retrieve a specific tag.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PATCH /tags/{id}</td>
<td>Apply updates to a specific tag.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GET /tags/{id}/devices</td>
<td>Retrieve all devices that are assigned to a specific tag.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POST /tags/{id}/devices</td>
<td>Assign and unassign a specific tag to devices.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DELETE /tags/{id}/devices/{child-id}</td>
<td>Unassign a device from a specific tag.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POST /tags/{id}/devices/{child-id}</td>
<td>Assign a device to a specific tag.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Implementation information and instructions for each operation are documented in the REST API Explorer. You can click on any operation in the REST API Explorer to view implementation information such as parameters, response class and messages, and JSON model and schema.

Threat Collection

The Threat Collection resource enables you to upload Structured Threat Information eXpression (STIX) files to threat collections in your Reveal(x) system. STIX files must be obtained from a TAXII server or threat intelligence platform in TAR or TAR.GZ format, and then uploaded to your Reveal(x) system.

**Note:** This topic applies only to ExtraHop Reveal(x) Premium and Ultra.

For information about uploading STIX files through the ExtraHop Web UI, see Upload STIX files through the REST API.

The following table displays all of the operations you can perform on this resource:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Operation</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GET /threatcollections</td>
<td>Retrieve all threat collections.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DELETE /threatcollections/{id}</td>
<td>Delete a threat collection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PUT /threatcollections/{id}</td>
<td>Upload a new threat collection. ExtraHop currently supports STIX versions 1.0 - 1.2.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** If a threat collection with the same name already exists on the appliance, the existing threat collection is overwritten.
Operation: GET /threatcollections/{id}/observables
Description: Retrieve the number of STIX observables loaded from a threat collection, such as IP address, hostname, or URI.

Implementation information and instructions for each operation are documented in the REST API Explorer. You can click on any operation in the REST API Explorer to view implementation information such as parameters, response class and messages, and JSON model and schema.

**Trigger**

Triggers are custom scripts that perform an action upon a pre-defined event.

For example, you can write a trigger to record a custom metric every time an HTTP request occurs, or classify traffic for a particular server as an Application server. For more information, see the [Trigger API Reference](#). For supplemental implementation notes about advanced options, see [Advanced trigger options](#).

The following table displays all of the operations you can perform on this resource:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Operation</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GET /triggers</td>
<td>Retrieve all triggers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POST /triggers</td>
<td>Create a new trigger.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POST triggers/externaldata</td>
<td>Sends data to the Trigger API by running the EXTERNAL_DATA event. You can access the data through the ExternalData trigger class.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DELETE /triggers/{id}</td>
<td>Delete a specific identifier.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GET /triggers/{id}</td>
<td>Retrieve a specific trigger by unique identifier.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PATCH /triggers/{id}</td>
<td>Update an existing trigger.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GET /triggers/{id}/devicegroups</td>
<td>Retrieve all device groups that are assigned to a specific trigger.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POST /triggers/{id}/devicegroups</td>
<td>Assign and unassign a specific trigger to device groups.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DELETE /triggers/{id}/devicegroups/{child-id}</td>
<td>Unassign a device group from a specific trigger.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POST /triggers/{id}/devicegroups/{child-id}</td>
<td>Assign a device group to a specific trigger.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GET /triggers/{id}/devices</td>
<td>Retrieve all devices that are assigned to a specific trigger.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POST /triggers/{id}/devices</td>
<td>Assign and unassign a specific trigger to devices.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DELETE /triggers/{id}/devices/{child-id}</td>
<td>Unassign a device from a specific trigger.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POST /triggers/{id}/devices/{child-id}</td>
<td>Assign a device to a specific trigger.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Implementation information and instructions for each operation are documented in the REST API Explorer. You can click on any operation in the REST API Explorer to view implementation information such as parameters, response class and messages, and JSON model and schema.
Advanced trigger options

Advanced trigger options are configuration options that you can set depending on the system events associated with the trigger. For example, you can configure the number of payload bytes to buffer on HTTP request events.

Advanced options are contained in the `hints` object of the trigger resource as shown in the following example:

```json
"hints": {
  "flowClientPortMin": null,
  "flowClientBytes": 16384,
  "flowClientPortMax": null,
  "flowServerBytes": 16384,
  "flowPayloadTurn": true,
  "flowServerPortMin": 135,
  "flowServerPortMax": 49155
}
```

The following table describes available advanced options and applicable events:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Applicable events</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&quot;snaplen&quot;: number</td>
<td>Specifies the number of bytes to capture per packet, up to a maximum of 65535. The capture starts with the first byte in the packet. Specify this option only if the trigger script captures packets. A value of 0 configures the trigger to capture the maximum number of bytes for each packet.</td>
<td>All events except:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• ALERT_RECORD_COMMIT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• METRIC_CYCLE_END</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• NEW_APPLICATION</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• NEW_DEVICE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;payloadBytes&quot;: number</td>
<td>Specifies the minimum number of payload bytes to buffer.</td>
<td>• CIFS_REQUEST</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• HTTP_REQUEST</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• ICA_TICK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;clipboardBytes&quot;: number</td>
<td>Specifies the number of bytes to buffer on a Citrix clipboard transfer.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;cycle&quot;: [30sec, 5min, 1hr, 24hr]</td>
<td>Specifies the length of the metric cycle, expressed in seconds.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• METRIC_CYCLE_END</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;metricTypes&quot;: string</td>
<td>Specifies the metric type by the raw metric name such as extrahop.device.http_server.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• METRIC_RECORD_COMMIT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;flowPayloadTurn&quot;: boolean</td>
<td>Enables packet capture on each flow turn. Per-turn analysis continuously analyzes communication between two endpoints to extract a single payload data point from the flow.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• TCP_PAYLOAD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Option</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Applicable events</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>If this option is enabled, any values specified for the <code>flowClientString</code> and <code>flowServerString</code> options are ignored.</td>
<td>SSL_PAYLOAD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>TCP_PAYLOAD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>UDP_PAYLOAD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;flowClientPortMin&quot;: number</td>
<td>Specifies the minimum port number of the client port range.</td>
<td>SSL_PAYLOAD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Valid values are 0 to 65535.</td>
<td>TCP_PAYLOAD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A value of 0 specifies matching of any port.</td>
<td>UDP_PAYLOAD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;flowClientPortMax&quot;: number</td>
<td>Specifies the maximum port number of the client port range.</td>
<td>SSL_PAYLOAD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Valid values are 0 to 65535.</td>
<td>TCP_PAYLOAD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Any value specified for this option is ignored if the value of the <code>flowClientPortMin</code> option is 0.</td>
<td>UDP_PAYLOAD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;flowClientBytes&quot;: number</td>
<td>Specifies the number of client bytes to buffer.</td>
<td>SSL_PAYLOAD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The value of this option cannot be set to 0 if the value of the <code>flowServerBytes</code> option is also set to 0.</td>
<td>TCP_PAYLOAD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;flowClientString&quot;: string</td>
<td>Specifies the format string of client data to process.</td>
<td>SSL_PAYLOAD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Any value specified for this option is ignored if the <code>flowPayloadTurn</code> option is enabled.</td>
<td>TCP_PAYLOAD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>UDP_PAYLOAD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;flowServerPortMin&quot;: number</td>
<td>Specifies the minimum port number of the server port range.</td>
<td>SSL_PAYLOAD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Valid values are 0 to 65535.</td>
<td>TCP_PAYLOAD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A value of 0 specifies matching of any port.</td>
<td>UDP_PAYLOAD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;flowServerPortMax&quot;: number</td>
<td>Specifies the maximum port number of the server port range.</td>
<td>SSL_PAYLOAD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Valid values are 0 to 65535.</td>
<td>TCP_PAYLOAD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Any value specified for this option is ignored if the value of the <code>flowServerPortMin</code> option is 0.</td>
<td>UDP_PAYLOAD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;flowServerBytes&quot;: number</td>
<td>Specifies the number of server bytes to buffer.</td>
<td>SSL_PAYLOAD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>TCP_PAYLOAD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Option</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Applicable events</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The value of this option cannot be set to 0 if the value of the flowClientBytes option is also set to 0.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;flowServerString&quot;: string</td>
<td>Specifies the format string of server data to process. Returns the entire packet upon a string match. Any value specified for this option is ignored if the flowPayloadTurn option is enabled.</td>
<td>SSL_PAYLOAD TCP_PAYLOAD UDP_PAYLOAD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;flowUdpAll&quot;: boolean</td>
<td>Enables capture of all UDP datagrams.</td>
<td>UDP_PAYLOAD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;fireClassifyOnExpiration&quot;: boolean</td>
<td>Enables running the event upon expiration in order to accumulate metrics for flows that were not classified before expiring.</td>
<td>FLOW_CLASSIFY</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### User

The user resource enables you to create and manage the list of users who have access to the ExtraHop appliance and the privilege levels for those users.

The following table displays all of the operations you can perform on this resource:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Operation</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GET /users</td>
<td>Retrieve all users.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POST /users</td>
<td>Create a new user.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DELETE /users/{username}</td>
<td>Delete a specific user.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GET /users/{username}</td>
<td>Retrieve a specific user.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PATCH /users/{username}</td>
<td>Update settings for a specific user.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GET /users/{username}/apikeys</td>
<td>Retrieve all API keys for a specific user.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GET /users/{username}/apikeys/{keyid}</td>
<td>Retrieve information about a specific API key and user.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Implementation information and instructions for each operation are documented in the REST API Explorer. You can click on any operation in the REST API Explorer to view implementation information such as parameters, response class and messages, and JSON model and schema.

### User group

The user group resource enables you to manage and update groups of users and their dashboard sharing associations.

The following table displays all of the operations you can perform on this resource:
### VLAN

Virtual LANs are logical groupings of traffic or devices on the network.

The following table displays all of the operations you can perform on this resource:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Operation</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GET /vlans</td>
<td>Retrieve all VLANs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GET /vlans/{id}</td>
<td>Retrieve a specific VLAN.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PATCH /vlans/{id}</td>
<td>Update a specific VLAN.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Implementation information and instructions for each operation are documented in the REST API Explorer. You can click on any operation in the REST API Explorer to view implementation information such as parameters, response class and messages, and JSON model and schema.

### Whitelist (Watchlist)

To guarantee that a critical asset, such as an important server, database, or laptop, is guaranteed Advanced Analysis, you can add that device to the whitelist, which is referred to as the watchlist in the Web UI.

**Tip:** If you want to add several devices to the whitelist, consider creating a device group and then prioritizing that group for Advanced Analysis.

Here are important considerations about the whitelist:

- The whitelist only applies to Advanced Analysis.
- The whitelist can contain as many devices as allowed by the Advanced Analysis capacity, which is determined by your license.
A device stays on the whitelist whether it is inactive or active. A device has to be active for the ExtraHop system to collect Advanced Analysis metrics.

For more information about Advanced Analysis, see Analysis levels.

The following table displays all of the operations you can perform on this resource:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Operation</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DELETE /whitelist/device/{id}</td>
<td>Remove a device from the whitelist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POST /whitelist/device/{id}</td>
<td>Add a device to the whitelist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GET /whitelist/devices</td>
<td>Retrieve all devices that are in the whitelist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POST /whitelist/devices</td>
<td>Add or remove devices from the whitelist.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Implementation information and instructions for each operation are documented in the REST API Explorer. You can click on any operation in the REST API Explorer to view implementation information such as parameters, response class and messages, and JSON model and schema.
**ExtraHop REST API examples**

The following examples demonstrate common REST API operations.

- Change a dashboard owner through the REST API
- Extract the device list through the REST API
- Create and assign a device tag through the REST API
- Query for metrics about a specific device through the REST API
- Create, retrieve, and delete an object through the REST API
- Query the record log

**Upgrade ExtraHop firmware through the REST API**

You can automate upgrades to the firmware on your ExtraHop appliances through the ExtraHop REST API. This guide includes methods for both the cURL command and a Python script.

While the firmware upgrade process is similar across all ExtraHop appliances, some appliances have additional considerations or steps that you must address before you install the firmware in your environment. If you need assistance with your upgrade, contact ExtraHop Support.

All appliances must meet the following requirements:

- The firmware version must be compatible with your appliance model.
- The firmware version on your appliance must be supported by the upgrade version.
- Command appliances must be running firmware that is greater than or equal to their connected appliances.
- Discover appliances must be running firmware that is greater than or equal to Explore and Trace appliances.

If your deployment only includes a Discover appliance, proceed to the cURL or Python upgrade instructions. If your deployment includes additional appliance types, you must address the following dependencies before proceeding with the upgrade instructions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If your deployment includes...</th>
<th>Pre-upgrade tasks</th>
<th>Upgrade order</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Command appliances</td>
<td>Reserve a maintenance window of an hour for Command appliances managing 50,000 devices or more.</td>
<td>• Command appliance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Explore appliances</td>
<td>See Upgrading Explore appliances.</td>
<td>• Discover appliances</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trace appliances</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>• All Explore appliances (master nodes, then data nodes)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Trace appliances</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Upgrade ExtraHop firmware with cURL**

You can upgrade the firmware on an ExtraHop appliance through the cURL command.

**Before you begin**

- The cURL tool must be installed on your machine.
- The appliance firmware .tar file must be downloaded on your machine.

1. Open a terminal application.
2. Upload the firmware file.
Run the following command, where $\text{YOUR\_KEY}$ is the API key for your user account, $\text{HOSTNAME}$ is the hostname of your ExtraHop appliance, and $\text{FILE\_PATH}$ is the relative file path of the appliance firmware .tar file:

```
```

3. Upgrade the appliance firmware.
Run the following command, where $\text{YOUR\_KEY}$ is the API key for your user account, and $\text{HOSTNAME}$ is the hostname of your ExtraHop appliance:

```
```

4. Verify that the appliance has been successfully upgraded.
Run the following command, where $\text{YOUR\_KEY}$ is the API key for your user account, and $\text{HOSTNAME}$ is the hostname of your ExtraHop appliance:

```
```

The command displays an object that contains information about the firmware currently running on the appliance. Verify that the version field matches the firmware version you are upgrading to. If the above command does not display the correct version number, wait a few minutes, and then try again. It might take several minutes for the upgrade to complete.

**Python script example**

The following example Python script upgrades multiple appliances by reading the appliance URLs, API keys, and firmware file paths from a CSV file.

Each row of the CSV file must contain the following columns in the specified order:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Appliance HTTPS URL</th>
<th>API key</th>
<th>Firmware file path</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

The script includes the following configuration variable that you must replace with information from your environment:

- **APPLIANCE\_LIST**: The relative file path of the CSV file.

  **Note**: The script does not automatically disable record ingest for Explore appliances. You must manually disable record ingest before running the script for an Explore appliance.

```python
#!/usr/bin/python3
import os
import requests
import csv

APPLIANCE\_LIST = 'appliances.csv'

# Retrieve URLs, API keys, and firmware file paths
appliances = []
with open(APPLIANCE\_LIST, 'rt', encoding='ascii') as f:
    reader = csv.reader(f)
    for row in reader:
        appliance = {
            'host': row[0],
            'appliance_url': row[1],
            'api_key': row[2],
            'firmware_file_path': row[3],
        }
        # Upgrade firmware
        firmware_url = /extrahop/firmware/latest/upgrade
        headers = {
            'accept': 'application/json',
            'Authorization': 'ExtraHop apikey=' + appliance['api_key'],
            'Content-Type': 'application/json',
        }
        files = {'file': open(appliance['firmware_file_path'], 'rb')}
        response = requests.post(firmware_url, headers=headers, files=files)
        if response.status_code != 200:
            print(f'Failed to upgrade appliance {row[0]}')
```
"api_key": row[1],
"firmware": row[2]
}
appliances.append(appliance)

# Upload firmware to appliance
def uploadFirmware(host, api_key, firmware):
    headers = {
        'Authorization': 'ExtraHop apikey=%s' % api_key,
        'Content-Type': 'application/vnd.extrahop.firmware'
    }
    url = host + '/api/v1/extrahop/firmware'
    file_path = os.path.join(firmware)
    data = open(file_path, 'rb')
    r = requests.post(url, data=data, headers=headers)
    if r.status_code == 201:
        print('Uploaded firmware to ' + host)
        return True
    else:
        print('Failed to upload firmware to ' + host)
        print(r.text)
        return False

# Upgrade firmware on appliance
def upgradeFirmware(host, api_key):
    headers = {'Authorization': 'ExtraHop apikey=%s' % api_key}
    url = host + '/api/v1/extrahop/firmware/latest/upgrade'
    r = requests.post(url, headers=headers)
    print(r.status_code)
    if r.status_code == 202:
        print('Upgraded firmware on ' + host)
        return True
    else:
        print('Failed to upgrade firmware on ' + host)
        print(r.text)
        return False

# Upgrade firmware for each appliance
for appliance in appliances:
    host = appliance['host']
    api_key = appliance['api_key']
    firmware = appliance['firmware']
    upload_success = uploadFirmware(host, api_key, firmware)
    if upload_success:
        upgradeFirmware(host, api_key)

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 verify=False option to bypass certificate verification. However, this method is not secure and is not recommended. The following code sends an HTTP GET request without certificate verification:

```
requests.get(url, headers=headers, verify=False)
```

Upgrading Explore appliances

Pre-upgrade tasks

Before upgrading an Explore appliance, you must halt record ingest. You can halt record ingest for all of the nodes in a cluster from a single node.
**Note:** The message *Could not determine ingest status on some nodes* and *Error* might appear on the Cluster Data Management page in the Admin UI of the upgraded nodes until all nodes in the cluster are upgraded. These errors are expected and can be ignored.

1. Open a terminal application.
2. Run the following command, where **YOUR_KEY** is the API for your user account, and **HOSTNAME** is the hostname of your Explore appliance:

   ```bash
```

### Post-upgrade tasks

After you have upgraded all of the nodes in the Explore cluster, enable record ingest.

1. Open a terminal application.
2. Run the following command, where **YOUR_KEY** is the API for your user account, and **HOSTNAME** is the hostname of your Explore appliance:

   ```bash
```

### Change a dashboard owner through the REST API

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. Click **Enter API Key** and then paste or type your API key into the **API Key** field.
3. Click **Authorize** and then click **Close**.
4. Click **Dashboard** to display dashboard operations.
5. Click **GET /dashboards**

6. Click **Try it out** and then click **Send Request** to send the request to your appliance.

7. 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":

```json
{
  "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"
  ]
}
```

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

---

### Change the dashboard owner

1. Scroll down the page of Dashboard operations to the /dashboards/{id} section.

2. Click **PATCH /dashboards/{id}**

3. Click **Try it out**

   The JSON schema is automatically added to the body parameter text box.

4. In the body text box, in the "owner" field, replace `string` with the username of the new owner.

5. 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.
6. Click **Send Request** to send the request to your appliance.

   Under Server response, the Code column 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.

   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:** After you click **Send Request**, 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 **extrahop.example.com** and then changes the owner for all of those dashboards to the user account **paulanderson**.

```python
#!/usr/bin/python3
import http.client
import json
HOST = 'extrahop.example.com'
```
APIKEY = '123456789abcdefgijklmnop'
headers = {'Accept': 'application/json',
'Authorization': 'ExtraHop apikey=%s % APIKEY'}
conn = http.client.HTTPSConnection(HOST)
conn.request('GET', '/api/v1/dashboards', headers=headers)
resp = conn.getresponse()
parsed_resp = json.loads(resp.read())

for dashboard in parsedResp:
    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 and send the request over TLSv1.2 to 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))

Extract the device list through the REST API

The ExtraHop REST API enables you to extract the list of devices discovered by a Discover appliance. By extracting the list with a REST API script, you can export the list in a format that can be read by third-party applications, such as a configuration management database (CMDB). In this topic, we show methods for extracting a list through both the cURL command and a Python script.

Before you begin

- You must log into the Discover appliance with an account that has full write privileges to generate an API key.
- You must have a valid API key to retrieve devices through the REST API and complete the procedures below. (See Generate an API key.)

Retrieve the device list with the cURL command

The device list includes all device metadata, such as MAC addresses and device IDs. However, you can filter the list of devices with a JSON parser to extract the specific information you want to export. In this example, the device list is retrieved and then filtered with the jq parser to only extract the display name of each device.

Before you begin

- The cURL tool must be installed on your machine.
- The jq parser must be installed on your machine. For more information, see https://stedolan.github.io/jq/.

Open a terminal application and run the following command, where YOUR_KEY is the API for your user account, HOSTNAME is the hostname of your Discover appliance, and MAX_DEVICES is a number large enough to be more than the total number of devices discovered by your appliance:

curl -s -k -X GET --header "Accept: application/json" --header
"Authorization: ExtraHop apikey=YOUR_KEY" "https://HOSTNAME/api/v1/
devices?active_from=1&active_until=0&limit=MAX_DEVICES" | jq -r '.[].display_name'

**Note:** If the command returns no results, make sure that a trusted certificate has been added to your appliance. Alternatively, you can add the `--insecure` option to retrieve the device list from an appliance without a trusted certificate; however, this method is not secure and is not recommended.

**Tip:** You can append the `select(.analysis == "LEVEL")` option to filter results by analysis level. For example, the following command limits the results to include only devices that are selected for advanced analysis:

curl -s -X GET --header "Accept: application/json" --header "Authorization: ExtraHop apikey=ac09e68cf6b5499697fe93d3930e41ed" "https://extrahop.example.com/api/v1/devices?active_from=1&active_until=0&limit=10000000000" | jq -r '.[].display_name'

### Python script example

The following example Python script extracts the device list, including all device metadata, and writes the list to a CSV file in the same directory as the script. The script includes the following configuration variables that you must replace with information from your environment:

- **HOST:** The IP address or hostname of the Discover appliance
- **APIKEY:** The API key
- **FILENAME:** The file that output will be written to
- **LIMIT:** The maximum number of devices to retrieve with each GET request
- **SAVE_L2:** Determines whether L2 devices are included
- **ADVANCED_ONLY:** Determines whether to retrieve only devices that are currently under advanced analysis

```python
#!/usr/bin/python3

import http.client
import json
import unicodedcsv as csv
import datetime

HOST = 'extrahop.example.com'
APIKEY = '123456789abcdefghijklmnop'
FILENAME = 'devices.csv'
LIMIT = 1000
SAVE_L2 = False
ADVANCED_ONLY = False

headers = {}
headers['Accept'] = 'application/json'
headers['Authorization'] = 'ExtraHop apikey=' + APIKEY

def getDevices(offset):
    conn = http.client.HTTPSConnection(HOST)
    conn.request('GET', '/api/v1/devices?limit=%d&offset=%d&search_type=any' % (LIMIT, offset), headers=headers)
    resp = conn.getresponse()
    if resp.status == 200:
        devices = json.loads(resp.read())
        conn.close()
```

return devices
else:
    print("Error retrieving Device list")
    print(resp.status, resp.reason)
    resp.read()
    dTable = None
    conn.close()
    return devices

continue_search = True
offset = 0
dTable = []
while (continue_search):
    new_devices = getDevices(offset)
    offset += LIMIT
dTable += new_devices
    if (len(new_devices) > 0):
        continue_search = True
    else:
        continue_search = False

if (dTable != None):
    print(" - Saving %d devices in CSV file" % len(dTable))
    with open(FILENAME, 'w') as csvfile:
        csvwriter = csv.writer(csvfile,dialect='excel', encoding='utf-8')
        csvwriter.writerow(list(dTable[0].keys()))
        w = 0
        s = 0
        for d in dTable:
            if ADVANCED_ONLY == False or (ADVANCED_ONLY == True and
d['analysis'] == 'advanced'):
                if d['is_l3'] | SAVEL2:
                    w += 1
                    d['mod_time'] =
datetime.datetime.fromtimestamp(d['mod_time']/1000.0)
                    d['user_mod_time'] =
datetime.datetime.fromtimestamp(d['user_mod_time']/1000.0)
                    d['discover_time'] =
datetime.datetime.fromtimestamp(d['discover_time']/1000.0)
                    csvwriter.writerow(list(d.values()))
            else:
                s += 1
else:
    s += 1
print(" - Wrote %d devices, skipped %d devices" % (w,s))

---

**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 and send the request over TLSv1.2 to bypass certificate verification. However, this method is not secure and is not recommended. The following code creates an HTTP connection over TLSv1.2:

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

---

**Create a trusted SSL certificate through the REST API**

By default, ExtraHop appliances include a self-signed SSL certificate. However, you can improve security for your appliance by adding a trusted certificate signed by a certification authority (CA). You can create the
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.

**Note:** You can also perform the procedures in this topic through the ExtraHop Admin UI. For more information, see the following topics:
- Create a certificate signing request from your ExtraHop appliance
- SSL Certificate

Create an SSL certificate signing request

To create a signed SSL certificate, you must send a certificate signing request to a trusted CA.

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. Click **Enter API Key** and then paste or type your API key into the **API Key** field.
3. Click **Authorize** and then click **Close**.
4. Click **ExtraHop** and then click **POST/extrahop/sslcert/signingrequest**.
5. Click **Try it out**. The JSON schema is automatically added to the SSL Certificate Signing Request Parameters parameter text box.
6. In the SSL Certificate Signing Request Parameters parameter text box, specify the certificate signing request fields.
   a) In the **common_name** field, replace **string** with the fully qualified domain name of your ExtraHop appliance.
   b) In the **subject_alternative_names** field, add one or more alternative domain names or IP addresses for your appliance.
      **Note:** The **subject_alternative_names** field is required. If your appliance has only one domain name, duplicate the value from the **common_name** field. You must include at least one subject alternative name with the type set to **dns**, but additional alternative names can have the type set to **ip** or **dns**.
   c) (Optional) In the **email_address** field, replace **string** with the email address of the certificate owner.
   d) (Optional) In the **organization_name** field, replace **string** with the registered legal name of your organization.
   e) (Optional) In the **country_code** field, replace **string** with the 2-character ISO country code of the country that your organization is located in.
   f) (Optional) In the **state_or_province_name** field, replace **string** with the name of the state or that your organization is located in.
   g) (Optional) In the **locality_name** field, replace **string** with the name of the city that your organization is located in.
   h) (Optional) In the **organizational_unit_name** field, replace **string** with the name of your department within your organization.
The Value section should look similar to the following example:

```json
{
    "subject": {
        "common_name": "example.com",
        "email_address": "admin@example.com",
        "organization_name": "Example",
        "country_code": "US"
    },
    "subject_alternative_names": [
        {
            "name": "www.example.com",
            "type": "dns"
        }
    ]
}
```

7. Click **Send Request** to create the signing request.

In the Server response section, the Response body displays the signing request in the **pem** field.

**Next steps**

Send the signing request to your CA to create your signed SSL certificate.

**Important:**

The signing request contains escape sequences that represent line breaks (\n). Replace each instance of '\n' with a line break before sending the request to your CA. You can modify the PEM request manually in a text editor or automatically through a JSON parsing utility, as shown in the following example command:

```
echo '<json_output>' | python -c 'import sys, json; print json.load(sys.stdin)["pem"]'
```

Replace the `<json_output>` variable with the entire JSON string returned in the Response Body section.

---

**Add a trusted SSL certificate to your ExtraHop appliance**

You can add an SSL certificate signed by a trusted CA to your ExtraHop appliance through the REST API Explorer.

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. Click **Enter API Key** and then paste or type your API key into the **API Key** field.
3. Click **Authorize** and then click **Close**.
4. Click **ExtraHop** and then click **PUT/extrahop/sslcert**
5. Click **Try it out**
6. In the **Certificate and Key** field, paste the SSL certificate.

The certificate should look similar to the following text:

```
-----BEGIN CERTIFICATE-----
a088zV4V4M1dhNWX4e0VvGAJx+9d4AgQB4Czy/P7zS36CmeH2Y7PPdVSeWNCQjoJ0gCn042uU2V9KNF+QejiJy8CvGJKsdvO0IP0WncVpZXkaBOY1RdVdE5xn010WPULs66e3mCxsU87i++myUy3A1U0A5YVXR020OWWy7P+MCU+CR/3Pjeknq2cxbN4qBDfGdbtRpl4CuJ/xGWLIjFRHb7g67TB0+pxgZiCtHXYFMKIAoPmDwsAgELbizz1W
mbMig9hs4QNCJ+aMNSt2kbeBR4a2nkGnoyVnFOXV/nWzvFHm14ydsRSH9q418gt4ArqFepInvm70n07FYAKL6Mddli+7+leo9Aqc11tVzzKFzkakHm04214wtsYmle944Hz1j7pTNL5maXtttXnzFHP1ArbnnjHWC10gTv81Au+Iy1J8aiGAb3rzqveN5eZA5jPGAUeP+dVYV/8VjvqkhkIF/1/jWzUHzwpd1HbcD8qOkAF41fnbv+2ExqjF096JSS1U
-----END CERTIFICATE-----
```
Note: If you want the certificate to be signed with your own private key, you can include your key after the SSL certificate, separated by a line break. However, we recommend that you do not specify your own key; by default, the appliance will sign the certificate with the private key on the appliance.

7. Click **Send Request** to add the certificate.

Create custom devices through the REST API

You can create custom devices through the REST API that track network traffic across multiple IP addresses and ports. For example, you might want to add a custom device for each branch office. If you create the devices through a script, you can read the list of devices from a CSV file. In this topic, we will demonstrate methods for both the REST API and the ExtraHop REST API Explorer.

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.

Create a custom device

You can create a custom device and associate the custom device with a list of IP addresses or CIDR blocks through the **POST /customdevices** operation.

1. In the REST API Explorer, click **Custom Device** and then click **POST /customdevices**.
2. In the body field, specify properties for the custom device that you want to create.

For example, the following body matches the custom device to the CIDR blocks 192.168.0.0/26, 192.168.0.64/27, 192.168.0.96/30, and 192.168.0.100/32:

```json
{
  "description": "The location of our office in Washington",
  "name": "Seattle",
  "criteria": [
    {
      "ipaddr": "192.168.0.0/26"
    },
    {
      "ipaddr": "192.168.0.64/27"
    },
    {
      "ipaddr": "192.168.0.96/30"
    }
  ]
}```
Python script example

This example python script creates custom devices by reading criteria from a CSV file. Each row of the CSV file must contain the following columns in the specified order:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>IP address or CIDR block</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Note:** The script does not accept a header row in the CSV file. There is no limit to the number of columns in the table; each column after the first four specifies an additional IP address for the device. The first four columns are required for each row.

For example, the following CSV list contains criteria for offices in France, Holland, and California:

```text
France,francehq,The location of our office in France,192.168.0.103,192.168.0.105,192.168.0.101
Holland,hollandhq,The location of our office in Holland,192.168.0.102
California,californiahq,The location of our office in California,192.168.0.104,192.168.0.103
```

The script includes the following configuration variables that you must replace with information from your environment:

- **HOST:** The IP address or hostname of the Discover appliance
- **APIKEY:** The API key
- **CSV_FILE:** The path of the CSV file relative to the location of the script file

```python
#!/usr/bin/python3

import json
import http.client
import csv
import os.path

HOST = 'extrahop.example.com'
APIKEY = '123456789abcdefghijklmnop'
CSV_FILE = 'device_list.csv'

headers = {'Content-Type': 'application/json',
           'Accept': 'application/json',
           'Authorization': 'ExtraHop apikey=%s' % APIKEY}

def readCSV():
    devices = []
    with open(CSV_FILE, 'rt', encoding='ascii') as f:
        reader = csv.reader(f)
        for row in reader:
            device = {}
            ips = []
            device['name'] = row.pop(0)
            device['extrahop_id'] = row.pop(0)
            device['description'] = row.pop(0)
            for ip in row:
                ips.append({"ipaddr": ip})
            device['criteria'] = ips
            devices.append(device)
    return devices
```
def createDevice(device):
    conn = http.client.HTTPSConnection(HOST)
    conn.request('POST', '/api/v1/customdevices', body=json.dumps(device),
                 headers=headers)
    resp = conn.getresponse()
    if resp.status != 201:
        print("Could not create device: ", device['name'])
        print("    " + json.loads(resp.read())['error_message'])
    else:
        print("Created custom device: ", device['name'])
        device_id = os.path.basename(resp.getheader('location'))

devices = readCSV()
for device in devices:
    createDevice(device)

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 and send the request over TLSv1.2 to 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))

Create and assign a device tag through the REST API

The following Python script creates a device tag and then assigns that tag to all of the devices in a specified
subnet.

#!/usr/bin/env python

import httplib
import urllib
import json
import sys

# Configuration Options:
host = "{HOST}"
apikey = "{API KEY}"
tag_name = "MyTestTag"
subnet = "10.20.0.[0-9]+"
batch_limit = 100
headers = {'Accept': 'application/json',
           'Authorization': "ExtraHop apikey=%s" % apikey}

conn = httplib.HTTPSConnection(host)
def execute_req(method, path, expected_code, failure_message, body=None):
    """
    Returns the body of a successful request,
    otherwise prints error and terminates
    """
    conn.request(method, "/api/v1" + path, headers=headers, body=body)
    resp = conn.getresponse()
    if resp.status is not expected_code:
        print(failure_message)
        print(resp.read())
        sys.exit(1)
    return resp
def execute_get(path, expected_code, failure_message):
    resp = execute_req("GET", path, expected_code, failure_message)
    return json.loads(resp.read())

def execute_create(path, body, expected_code, failure_message):
    """Returns ID of newly created resource"""
    resp = execute_req("POST", path, expected_code, failure_message, body)
    resp.read() # drain the response
    return int(resp.getheader("location").split("/")[-1])

# First, search for the specified tag, by name
resp = execute_get("/tags", 200, "Unable to retrieve tags from ExtraHop")
tags = [tag for tag in resp if tag["name"] == tag_name]
if not tags:
    # tag is not found, create it
    body = json.dumps({"name": tag_name})
    tag_id = execute_create('/tags', body, 201, "Unable to create tag")
else:
    tag_id = tags[0]["id"]

query_params = {
    'limit': batch_limit,
    'search_type': 'ip address',
    'value': subnet
}
query_string = urllib.urlencode(query_params)

# Paginate device results, building up a list of all devices to assign
device_ids = []
offset = 0
while True:
    path = "/devices?" + query_string + ("&offset=%d" % offset)
    resp = execute_get(path, 200, "Unable to retrieve devices")
    if not resp:
        break
    device_ids += [device["id"] for device in resp]
    offset += batch_limit

# Perform the assignments
resp = execute_req("POST", "/tags/%d/devices" % tag_id,
    204, "Unable to perform assignments",
    body=json.dumps({"assign": device_ids}))
resp.read() # drain the response

# Check that assignments were successful
resp = execute_get("/tags/%d/devices" % tag_id,
    200, "Unable to retrieve tag assignments")
assigned_device_ids = [device["id"] for device in resp]
successful = set(device_ids).issubset(set(assigned_device_ids))
if successful:
    print("%d devices assigned to tag" % len(device_ids))
else:
    print("Unable to assign all devices to tag")
Query for metrics about a specific device through the REST API

The following Python script queries for metrics from an HTTP client device with the ID 9363 and prints the response.

```python
import httplib

headers = {  'Content-Type': 'application/json',  'Accept': 'application/json',  'Authorization': 'ExtraHop apikey={API KEY}'}
body = r"""{  "cycle": "auto",  "from": -1800000,  "until": 0,  "metric_category": "http_client",  "metric_specs": [    {      "name": "req"    }  ],  "object_ids": [    9363  ],  "object_type": "device"}"""

conn = httplib.HTTPSConnection('{HOST}'))
conn.request('POST', '/api/v1/metrics', headers=headers, body=body)
resp = conn.getresponse()
print resp.status, resp.reason
print resp.read()
```

The following response shows entries for the device with ID 9363:

```json
{
  "date": "Thu, 19 Nov 2015 23:20:07 GMT",  "via": "1.1 localhost",  "server": "Apache",  "vary": "Accept-Encoding",  "content-type": "application/json; charset=utf-8",  "cache-control": "private, max-age=0",  "connection": "Keep-Alive",  "content-encoding": "gzip",  "keep-alive": "timeout=45, max=44",  "content-length": "277"
}

{  "stats": [    {      "oid": 9363,      "time": 1447973460000,      "duration": 30000,      "values": [        2      ]    },    {      "oid": 9363,      "time": 1447973490000,      "duration": 30000,      "values": [        0      ]  ```
Create, retrieve, and delete an object through the REST API

This example shows how you can create and successfully retrieve information about a device tag. Then, after the device tags are deleted, the example shows how an attempt to retrieve information subsequently fails.

The following example shows how to create a device tag called my_test_tag.

```
curl -i -X POST --header "Content-Type: application/json" \
   --header "Accept: application/json" \
   --header "Authorization: ExtraHop apikey={API KEY}" \
   -d "{"name": "my_test_tag"}"
   "https://{HOST}/api/v1/tags"
```

A 201 status returns upon success with the following response headers, which display that the tag was created, and provides the device tag location and ID of /api/v1/tags/1.

```
{
   "date": "Wed, 18 Nov 2015 20:24:13 GMT",
   "via": "1.1 localhost",
   "server": "Apache",
   "content-type": "text/plain; charset=utf-8",
   "location": "/api/v1/tags/1",
   "cache-control": "private, max-age=0",
   "connection": "Keep-Alive",
   "keep-alive": "timeout=45, max=88",
   "content-length": "0"
}
```

Next, the ID (1) is added to the following GET request, which returns a 200 status upon success and the JSON representation of the retrieved tag:

```
curl -i -X GET --header "Accept: application/json" \
   --header "Authorization: ExtraHop apikey={API KEY}"
   "https://{HOST}/api/v1/tags/1"
{
   "mod_time": 1447878253953,
   "id": 1,
   "name": "my_test_tag"
}
```
Next, the following example shows a DELETE request to remove the device tag from the system, which returns a 204 status upon success:

curl -i -X DELETE --header "Accept: application/json" \ 
--header "Authorization: ExtraHop apikey={API KEY}" \ 
"https://{HOST}/api/v1/tags/1"

Finally, when another GET request is sent for that deleted device tag, the operation fails, and a 404 status is returned upon failure, indicating that the tag is no longer available.

curl -i -X GET --header "Accept: application/json" \ 
--header "Authorization: ExtraHop apikey={API KEY}" \ 
"https://{HOST}/api/v1/tags/1"

Query the record log

The following request body queries the record log to retrieve 100 HTTP records where the method is GET and the status code is 404.

```json
{
    "filter": {
        "operator": "and",
        "rules": [
            {
                "field": "method",
                "operand": "GET",
                "operator": "="
            },
            {
                "field": "statusCode",
                "operand": "404",
                "operator": "="
            }
        ]
    },
    "from": -900000,
    "limit": 100,
    "types": [
        "~http"
    ]
}
```