



ExtraHop 8.0

ExtraHop REST API Guide

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For more documentation, see <https://docs.extrahop.com/>.

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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 system, 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 system 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 system.



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 system 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 system 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 system vary by the available [resources](#) listed in the REST API Explorer.

Privilege level	Actions allowed
"system": "full"	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enable or disable API key generation for the ExtraHop system. • 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"	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
"write": "limited"	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Generate an API key.

Privilege level	Actions allowed
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> View or delete their own API key. Change your own password, but you cannot perform any other Admin UI tasks through the REST API. Perform all GET operations through the REST API. Modify the sharing status of dashboards that you are allowed to edit. Delete dashboards and activity maps that you own. Perform metric and record queries.
"write": "personal"	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Generate an 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 all GET operations through the REST API. Delete dashboards and activity maps that you own. Perform metric and record queries.
"metrics": "full"	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Generate an 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. View dashboards and activity maps shared with you. Perform metric and record queries.
"metrics": "restricted"	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Generate an 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. View dashboards and activity maps shared with you.
"packets": "full"	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> View and download packets from an ExtraHop Discover appliance through the GET/packetcaptures/{id} operation. <p>This is an add-on privilege that can be granted to a user with one of the following privilege levels:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> "write": "full" "write": "limited" "write": "personal" "write": null "metrics": "full" "metrics": "restricted"
"packets": "full_with_keys"	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> View and download packets from an ExtraHop Discover appliance through the GET/packetcaptures/{id} operation. <p>This is an add-on privilege that can be granted to a user with one of the following privilege levels:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> "write": "full" "write": "limited" "write": "personal" "write": null

Privilege level	Actions allowed
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "metrics": "full" • "metrics": "restricted"
"detections": "full"	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • View detections in the ExtraHop system. <p>This is an add-on privilege that can be granted to a user with one of the following privilege levels:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "write": "full" • "write": "limited" • "write": "personal" • "write": null • "metrics": "full" • "metrics": "restricted"
"detections": "none"	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No access to detections. <p>This is an add-on privilege that can be granted to a user with one of the following privilege levels:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "write": "full" • "write": "limited" • "write": "personal" • "write": null • "metrics": "full" • "metrics": "restricted"

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 in to the Administration page on the ExtraHop system through `https://<extrahop-hostname-or-IP-address>/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 system 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 system with a self-signed certificate, you must set up an SSL certificate for each user who will access the ExtraHop system 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

```
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

```
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-hostname-or-ip-address>/api/v1/explore/
```

1. Log in to the Administration page on the ExtraHop system through `https://<extrahop-hostname-or-IP-address>/admin`.
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.

Section	Description
Body Parameters	Provides all of the fields for the request body and supported values for each field.
Parameters	Provides information about the available query parameters.
Responses	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.

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`.

```
{
  "date": "Wed, 25 Nov 2015 17:39:06 GMT",
  "via": "1.1 localhost",
```

```

"server": "Apache",
"content-type": "text/plain; charset=utf-8",
"location": "/api/v1/pages/221",
"cache-control": "private, max-age=0",
"connection": "Keep-Alive",
"keep-alive": "timeout=45, max=89",
"content-length": "0"
}

```

- 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:

```

{
  "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 protocol 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 [Protocols](#) and the [Protocol Metrics Reference](#).

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

Operation	Description
GET /activitygroups	Retrieve all activity groups from the ExtraHop system.
GET /activitygroups/{id}/dashboards	Retrieve all dashboards related to a specific activity group.

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:

Operation	Description
GET /activitymaps	Retrieve all activity maps.
POST /activitymaps	Create a new activity map.

Operation	Description
POST /activitymaps/query	Perform a network topology query, which returns activity map data in flat file content.
DELETE /activitymaps/{id}	Delete a specific activity map.
GET /activitymaps/{id}	Retrieve a specific activity map.
PATCH /activitymaps/{id}	Update a specific activity map.
POST /activitymaps/{id}/query	Perform a topology query for a specific activity map, which returns activity map data in flat file content.
GET /activitymaps/{id}/sharing	Retrieve the users and their sharing permissions for a specific activity map.
PATCH /activitymaps/{id}/sharing	Update the users and their sharing permissions for a specific activity map.
PUT /activitymaps/{id}/sharing	Replace the users and their sharing permissions for a specific activity map.

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:

Operation	Description
GET /alerts	Retrieve all alerts.
POST /alerts	Create a new alert with specified values.
DELETE /alerts{id}	Delete a specific alert.
GET /alerts{id}	Retrieve a specific alert.
PATCH /alerts{id}	Apply updates to a specific alert.
GET /alerts{id}/applications	Retrieve all applications that have a specific alert assigned.
POST /alerts{id}/applications	Assign and unassign a specific alert to applications.
DELETE /alerts{id}/applications/{child-id}	Unassign an application from a specific alert.
POST /alerts{id}/applications/{child-id}	Assign an application to a specific alert.
GET /alerts/{id}/devicegroups	Retrieve all device groups that have a specific alert assigned.

Operation	Description
POST /alerts/{id}/devicegroups	Assign and unassign a specific alert to device groups.
DELETE /alerts/{id}/devicegroups/{child-id}	Unassign a device group from a specific alert.
POST /alerts/{id}/devicegroups/{child-id}	Assign a device group to a specific alert.
GET /alerts/{id}/devices	Retrieve all devices that have a specific alert assigned.
POST /alerts/{id}/devices	Assign and unassign a specific alert to devices.
DELETE /alerts/{id}/devices/{child-id}	Unassign a device from a specific alert.
POST /alerts/{id}/devices/{child-id}	Assign a device to a specific alert.
GET /alerts/{id}/emailgroups	Retrieve all email groups that have a specific alert assigned.
POST /alerts/{id}/emailgroups	Assign and unassign a specific alert to email groups.
DELETE /alerts/{id}/emailgroups/{child-id}	Unassign a email group from a specific alert.
POST /alerts/{id}/emailgroups/{child-id}	Assign a email group to a specific alert.
GET /alerts/{id}/exclusionintervals	Retrieve all exclusion intervals that have a specific alert assigned.
POST /alerts/{id}/exclusionintervals	Assign and unassign a specific alert to exclusion intervals.
DELETE /alerts/{id}/exclusionintervals/{child-id}	Unassign an exclusion interval from a specific alert.
POST /alerts/{id}/exclusionintervals/{child-id}	Assign an exclusion interval to a specific alert.
GET /alerts/{id}/networks	Retrieve all networks that have a specific alert assigned.
POST /alerts/{id}/networks	Assign and unassign a specific alert to networks.
DELETE /alerts/{id}/networks/{child-id}	Unassign a network from a specific alert.
POST /alerts/{id}/networks/{child-id}	Assign a network to a specific alert.
GET /alerts/{id}/stats	Retrieve all additional statistics for a specific alert.

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.

Value	Name	Description
0	Emergency	System functionality is unavailable.
1	Alert	Immediate action is required.
2	Critical	Critical conditions are occurring.
3	Error	Error conditions are occurring.

Value	Name	Description
4	Warning	Warning conditions are occurring.
5	Notice	Normal operations are occurring with significant conditions, such as a restart.
6	Info	Normal operations are occurring with process updates.
7	Debug	Debug-level messages are available.

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:

Operation	Description
GET /analysispriority/config/{appliance_id}	Retrieve the analysis priority rules for a specific Discover appliance.
PUT /analysispriority/config/{appliance_id}	Replace the analysis priority rules for a specific Discover appliance.
GET /analysispriority/{appliance_id}/manager	Retrieve the appliance that manages analysis priority rules for a specific Discover appliance.
PATCH /analysispriority/{appliance_id}/manager	Update which appliance manages analysis priority rules for a specific Discover appliance.

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:


Operation	Description
GET /apikeys	Retrieve all API keys.
POST /apikeys	Create the initial API key for the setup user account.
GET /apikeys/{keyid}	Retrieve information about a specific API key.

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:

Operation	Description
GET /appliances	Retrieve all remote ExtraHop appliances connected to the local appliance.
POST /appliances	Establish a new connection to a remote ExtraHop appliance.
GET /appliances/{id}	Retrieve a specific remote ExtraHop appliance connected to the local appliance.
GET /appliances/{id}/productkey	Retrieve the product key of the specified appliance.

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:

Operation	Description
GET /applications	Retrieve all applications that were active within a specific timeframe.
POST /applications	Create a new application.
GET /applications/{id}	Retrieve a specific application.
PATCH /applications/{id}	Update a specific application.
GET /applications/{id}/activity	Retrieve all activity for a specific application.

Operation	Description
GET /applications/{id}/alerts	Retrieve all alerts that are assigned to a specific application.
POST /applications/{id}/alerts	Assign and unassign alerts to a specific application.
DELETE /applications/{id}/alerts/{child-id}	Unassign an alert from a specific application.
POST /applications/{id}/alerts/{child-id}	Assign an alert to a specific application.
GET /applications/{id}/dashboards	Retrieve all dashboards related to a specific application.
GET /applications/{id}/pages	Retrieve all pages that are assigned to a specific application.
POST /applications/{id}/pages	Assign and unassign pages to a specific application.
DELETE /applications/{id}/pages/{child-id}	Unassign a page from a specific application.
POST /applications/{id}/pages/{child-id}	Assign a page to a specific application.

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:

Operation	Description
GET /auditlog	Retrieve all audit log messages.

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 in to an 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.

Operation	Description
GET /auth/identityproviders	Retrieve all identity providers.
POST /auth/identityproviders	Add an identity provider for remote authentication.
DELETE /auth/identityproviders/{id}	Delete a specific identity provider.

Operation	Description
GET /auth/identityproviders/{id}	Retrieve a specific identity provider.
PATCH /auth/identityproviders/{id}	Update an existing identity provider.
GET /auth/samlsp	Retrieve SAML security provider (SP) metadata for this appliance.

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 system, 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:

Operation	Description
GET /bundles	Retrieve metadata about all bundles on the ExtraHop system.
POST /bundles	Upload a new bundle to the ExtraHop system.
DELETE /bundles/{id}	Delete a specific bundle.
GET /bundles/{id}	Retrieve a specific bundle export.
POST /bundles/{id}/apply	Apply a saved bundle to the ExtraHop system.

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:

Operation	Description
GET /customdevices	Retrieve all custom devices.
POST /customdevices	Create a custom device.
DELETE /customdevices/{id}	Delete a specific custom device.
GET /customdevices/{id}	Retrieve a specific custom device.

Operation	Description
PATCH /customdevices/{id}	Update a specific custom device.
GET /customdevices/{id}/criteria	Retrieve all criteria fro the specific custom device.
POST /customdevices/{id}/criteria	Create a new criterion for a specific custom device.
DELETE /customdevices/{id}/criteria/{child-id}	Delete a criterion for a specific custom device.
GET /customdevices/{id}/criteria/{child-id}	Retrieve a single custom device criterion.

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 [Back up and restore a Discover or Command appliance](#).

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

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


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:

Operation	Description
GET /dashboards	Retrieve all dashboards.



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

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:

Operation	Description
GET /devices	Retrieve all devices that were active within a specific time period. For more information, see Extract the device list through the REST API .  Note: A device is considered inactive after five minutes of not sending or receiving packets. However, if a device resumes sending or receiving packets after a period of inactivity shorter than five days, the device is considered to have been active continuously, including during the period of inactivity.
POST /devices/search	Retrieve all devices that match specific criteria. For more information, see Search for a device through the REST API .  Note: A device is considered inactive after five minutes of not sending or receiving packets. However, if a device resumes sending or receiving packets after a period of inactivity shorter than five days, the device is considered to have been active

Operation	Description
	continuously, including during the period of inactivity.
GET /devices/{id}	Retrieve a specific device.
PATCH /devices/{id}	Update a specific device.
GET /devices/{id}/activity	Retrieve all activity for a device.
GET /devices/{id}/alerts	Retrieve all alerts that are assigned to a specific device.
POST /devices/{id}/alerts	Assign and unassign a specific device to alerts.
DELETE /devices/{id}/alerts/{child-id}	Unassign an alert from a specific device.
POST /devices/{id}/alerts/{child-id}	Assign an alert to a specific device.
GET /devices/{id}/dashboards	Retrieve all dashboards related to a specific device.
GET /devices/{id}/devicegroups	Retrieve all device groups that are assigned to a specific device.
POST /devices/{id}/devicegroups	Assign and unassign a specific device to device groups.
DELETE /devices/{id}/devicegroups/{child-id}	Unassign a device group from a specific device.
POST /devices/{id}/devicegroups/{child-id}	Assign a device group to a specific device.
GET /devices/{id}/pages	Retrieve all pages that are assigned to a specific device.
POST /devices/{id}/pages	Assign and unassign a specific device to pages.
DELETE /devices/{id}/pages/{child-id}	Unassign a page from a specific device.
POST /devices/{id}/pages/{child-id}	Assign a page to a specific device.
GET /devices/{id}/software	Retrieve a list of software running on the specified device.
GET /devices/{id}/tags	Retrieve all tags that are assigned to a specific device.
POST /devices/{id}/tags	Assign and unassign a specific device to tags.
DELETE /devices/{id}/tags/{child-id}	Unassign a tag from a specific device.
POST /devices/{id}/tags/{child-id}	Assign a tag to a specific device.
GET /devices/{id}/triggers	Retrieve all triggers that are assigned to a specific device.
POST /devices/{id}/triggers	Assign and unassign a specific device to triggers.
DELETE /devices/{id}/triggers/{child-id}	Unassign a trigger from a specific device.
POST /devices/{id}/triggers/{child-id}	Assign a trigger to a specific device.

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 POST `/devices/search` operation enables you to search for devices by criteria specified in filter objects. Each object should contain a unique value for the `operand` field that is valid for the specified `field` value.

activity

To search by metric activity, specify the `field` value as `activity` and the `operand` value as a `metric_category`. You can find `metric_category` values in the REST API Parameters section of the Metric Catalog.

```

REST API Parameters

{
  "metric_category": "dhcp_client",
  "object_type": "device",
  "metric_specs": [
    {
      "name": "req"
    }
  ]
}


```

The following example returns results for devices that match all metric activity classified for a DHCP client, such as the number of DHCP requests sent.

```

{
  "filter": {
    "field": "activity",
    "operand": "dhcp_client",
    "operator": "="
  }
}

```

 **Tip:** Programmatically retrieve a list of all metric activity for a device through the GET `/devices/{id}/activity` operation. The `stat_name` value matches the `metric_category` value in the `metric_catalog`, after the final dot.

In the following example response, the `stat_name` value is `extrahop.device.dhcp_client`. Remove the text before the final dot to identify the `metric_catalog` value of `dhcp_client`.

```

{
  "id": 198606,
  "from_time": 1581537120000,
  "until_time": 1581542520000,
  "mod_time": 1581542533963,
  "device_id": 30096,
  "stat_name": "extrahop.device.dhcp_client"
}

```

discover_time

To search by a time range, specify the `field` value as `discover_time` and an `operand` value with `from` and `until` parameters, where the values are dates, expressed in milliseconds since the epoch.

The following example returns results for all device activity that occurred between 1:00 PM to 3:00 PM on August 21, 2019.

```

{
  "filter": {
    "field": "discover_time",

```

```

      "operand": {
        "from": "1566392400000",
        "until": "1566399600000"
      },
      "operator": "="
    }
  }
}

```

discovery_id

To search by the unique ID for the device, specify the **field** value as **discovery_id** and the **operand** value as the discovery ID.

```

{
  "filter": {
    "field": "discovery_id",
    "operand": "c12vf90qpg290000",
    "operator": "="
  }
}

```

node

To search by the unique ID of a Discover appliance, specify the **field** value as **node** and the **operand** value as the appliance UUID.

```

{
  "filter": {
    "field": "node",
    "operand": "qqvsplfa-zxsk-3210-19g1-076vfr42pw31",
    "operator": "="
  }
}

```

macaddr

To search by the MAC address of a device, specify the **field** value as **macaddr** and the **operand** value as the device MAC address. The following example returns results for devices with a MAC address of **C1:1C:N2:0Q:PJ:10** or **C1:1C:N2:0Q:PJ:11**.

```

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

```

name

To search by the device display name, specify the **field** value as **name** and the **operand** value as the device name or as a [regex string](#).

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

role

To search by the device role, specify the **field** value as **role** and the **operand** value as the device role.

```
{
  "filter": {
    "field": "role",
    "operand": "voip_phone",
    "operator": "="
  }
}
```

software

To search by the software running on the device, specify the **field** value as **software** and the **operand** value as the ID associated with that software on the ExtraHop system or as a [regex string](#).

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



Tip: Programmatically retrieve a list of all software IDs associated with a device through the `GET /devices/{id}/software` operation.

In the following example response, the **id** value for the software is **windows_10**.

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

tag

To search by a device tag, specify the **field** value as **tag** and the **operand** value as the tag name or as a [regex string](#).

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



```

    "field": "tag",
    "operand": "Custom Tag",
    "operator": "="
  }
}

```



Tip: Programmatically retrieve a list of all device tags through the `GET /devices/{id}/tags` operation.

In the following example response, the **name** value for the tag is `Custom Tag`.

```

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

```

vlan

To search by the ID of a VLAN, specify the **field** value as `vlan` and the **operand** value as the ID of the VLAN.

```

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

```

Search with regular expressions (regex)

For certain **field** values, the string can be in regex syntax. Specify the **operand** value as an object that has a **value** parameter with the regex syntax you want to match and an **is_regex** parameter that is set to `true`. The following example returns results for all DNS names that end with `com`.

```

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

```

An **operand** field with regex syntax is valid for the following **field** values:

- `cdp_name`
- `custom_name`
- `dns_name`
- `dhcp_name`
- `model`
- `name`
- `netbios_name`
- `software`

- tag
- vendor

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:

Time unit	Unit suffix
Year	y
Month	M
Week	w
Day	d
Hour	h
Minute	m
Second	s
Millisecond	ms

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:

Operation	Description
GET /devicegroups	Retrieve all device groups that were active within a specific time period.
POST /devicegroups	Create a new device group.
DELETE /devicegroups/{id}	Delete a device group.
GET /devicegroups/{id}	Retrieve a specific device group.
PATCH /devicegroups/{id}	Update a specific device group.
GET /devicegroups/{id}/alerts	Retrieve all alerts that are assigned to a specific device group.
POST /devicegroups/{id}/alerts	Assign and unassign a specific device group to alerts.
DELETE /devicegroups/{id}/alerts/{child-id}	Unassign an alert from a specific device group.
POST /devicegroups/{id}/alerts/{child-id}	Assign an alert to a specific device group.
GET /devicegroups/{id}/dashboards	Retrieve all dashboards related to a specific device group.
GET /devicegroups/{id}/devices	Retrieve all devices in the device group that are active within a specific time window.
	 Note: A device is considered inactive after five minutes of not sending or receiving packets. However, if a device resumes sending or receiving packets after a period of inactivity shorter than five days, the device is considered to have been active continuously, including during the period of inactivity.
POST /devicegroups/{id}/devices	Assign and unassign a devices to a specific static device group.
DELETE /devicegroups/{id}/devices/{child-id}	Unassign a device from a specific static device group.
POST /devicegroups/{id}/devices/{child-id}	Assign a device to a specific static device group.
GET /devicegroups/{id}/pages	Retrieve all pages that are assigned to a specific device group.
POST /devicegroups/{id}/pages	Assign and unassign a specific device to pages group.
DELETE /devicegroups/{id}/pages/{child-id}	Unassign a page from a specific device group.

Operation	Description
POST /devicegroups/{id}/pages/{child-id}	Assign a page to a specific device group.
GET /devicegroups/{id}/triggers	Retrieve all triggers that are assigned to a specific device group.
POST /devicegroups/{id}/triggers	Assign and unassign a specific device group to triggers.
DELETE /devicegroups/{id}/triggers/{child-id}	Unassign a trigger from a specific device group.
POST /devicegroups/{id}/triggers/{child-id}	Assign a trigger to a specific device group.

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:

Time unit	Unit suffix
Year	y
Month	M
Week	w
Day	d
Hour	h
Minute	m
Second	s
Millisecond	ms

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:

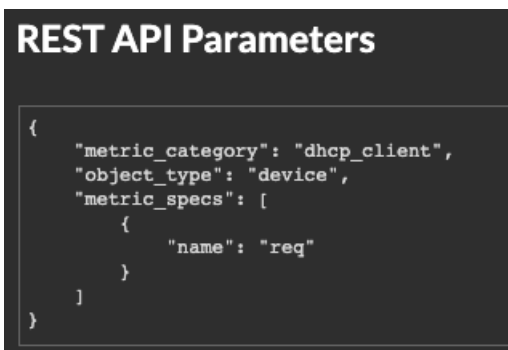
```
{
  "from": "-2h",
  "until": "-1h",
  "types": ["~http"]
}
```

Operand values for device groups

The POST /devicegroups operation enables you to create device groups according to criteria specified in filter objects. Each object should contain a unique value for the **operand** field that is valid for the specified **field** value.

activity

To select devices by metric activity, specify the **field** value as **activity** and the **operand** value as a **metric_category**. You can find **metric_category** values in the REST API Parameters section of the Metric Catalog.



The following example selects devices with metric activity classified for a DHCP client, such as the number of DHCP requests sent.

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



Tip: Programmatically retrieve a list of all metric activity for a device through the `GET /devices/{id}/activity` operation. The `stat_name` value matches the `metric_category` value in the `metric_catalog`, after the final dot.

In the following example response, the `stat_name` value is `extrahop.device.dhcp_client`. Remove the text before the final dot to identify the `metric_catalog` value of `dhcp_client`.

```
{
  "id": 198606,
  "from_time": 1581537120000,
  "until_time": 1581542520000,
```

```

    "mod_time": 1581542533963,
    "device_id": 30096,
    "stat_name": "extrahop.device.dhcp_client"
  }

```

discover_time

To select devices by a time range, specify the **field** value as **discover_time** and an **operand** value with **from** and **until** parameters, where the values are dates, expressed in milliseconds since the epoch.

The following example selects devices with activity that occurred between 1:00 PM to 3:00 PM on August 21, 2019.

```

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

```

discovery_id

To select devices by unique device ID, specify the **field** value as **discovery_id** and the **operand** value as the discovery ID.

```

{
  "filter": {
    "field": "discovery_id",
    "operand": "c12vf90qpg290000",
    "operator": "="
  }
}

```

node

To select devices by the unique ID of a Discover appliance, specify the **field** value as **node** and the **operand** value as the appliance UUID.

```

{
  "filter": {
    "field": "node",
    "operand": "qqvsplfa-zxsk-3210-19g1-076vfr42pw31",
    "operator": "="
  }
}

```

macaddr

To select devices by MAC address, specify the field value as **macaddr** and the operand value as the device MAC address. The following example returns results for devices with a MAC address of **C1:1C:N2:0Q:PJ:10** or **C1:1C:N2:0Q:PJ:11**.

```

{
  "filter": {
    "operator": "or",

```

```

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

```

name

To select devices by display name, specify the **field** value as **name** and the **operand** value as the device name or as a [regex string](#).

```

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

```

role

To select devices by role, specify the **field** value as **role** and the **operand** value as the device role.

```

{
  "filter": {
    "field": "role",
    "operand": "voip_phone",
    "operator": "="
  }
}

```

software

To select devices by the software running on the device, specify the **field** value as **software** and the **operand** value as the ID associated with that software on the ExtraHop system or as a [regex string](#).

```

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

```



Tip: Programmatically retrieve a list of all software IDs associated with a device through the `GET / devices/{id}/software` operation.

In the following example response, the **id** value for the software is **windows_10**.

```

[
  {

```

```

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

```

tag

To select devices by tag, specify the **field** value as **tag** and the **operand** value as the tag name or as a regex string.

```

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

```



Tip: Programmatically retrieve a list of all device tags through the **GET /devices/{id}/tags** operation.

In the following example response, the **name** value for the tag is **Custom Tag**.

```

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

```

vlan

To select devices by the ID of a VLAN, specify the **field** value as **vlan** and the **operand** value as the ID of the VLAN.

```

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

```

Search with regular expressions (regex)

For certain **field** values, the string can be in regex syntax. Specify the **operand** value as an object that has a **value** parameter with the regex syntax you want to match and an **is_regex** parameter that is set to **true**. The following example selects devices with DNS names that end with **com**.

```

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

```



```

    "operator": "="
  }
}

```

An **operand** field with regex syntax is valid for the following **field** values:

- cdp_name
- custom_name
- dns_name
- dhcp_name
- model
- name
- netbios_name
- software
- tag
- vendor

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:

Operation	Description
GET /detections	Retrieve all detections.
POST /detections/search	Retrieve detections that match the specified search criteria.
PATCH /detections/tickets	Update a ticket associated with detections.
GET /detections/{id}	Retrieve a specific detection.
PATCH /detections/{id}	Update a detection.

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:

Operation	Description
GET /emailgroups	Retrieve all email groups.
POST /emailgroups	Create a new email group.
DELETE /emailgroups/{id}	Delete a email group by a unique identifier.
GET /emailgroups/{id}	Retrieve a specific email group by a unique identifier.
PATCH /emailgroups/{id}	Apply updates to a specific email group.

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:

Operation	Description
GET /exclusionintervals	Retrieve all exclusion intervals.
POST /exclusionintervals	Create a new exclusion interval.
DELETE /exclusionintervals/{id}	Delete a specific exclusion interval.
GET /exclusionintervals/{id}	Retrieve a specific exclusion interval.
PATCH /exclusionintervals/{id}	Apply updates to a specific exclusion interval.

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 system, 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:

Operation	Description
GET /extrahop	Retrieve metadata about the firmware running on the ExtraHop system.
GET /extrahop/cluster	Retrieve Explore cluster configuration settings.
PATCH /extrahop/cluster	Update Explore cluster configuration settings.
PUT /extrahop/detections/access	Update detections access control settings.
POST /extrahop/firmware	Upload a new firmware image to the ExtraHop system. For more information, see Upgrade ExtraHop firmware through the REST API .
POST /extrahop/firmware/latest/upgrade	Upgrade the ExtraHop system to the most recently uploaded firmware image.
GET /extrahop/idrac	Retrieve the iDRAC IP address of the ExtraHop system.
GET /extrahop/platform	Retrieve the platform name of the ExtraHop system.
GET /extrahop/processes	Retrieve a list of processes running on the ExtraHop system.

Operation	Description
POST/extrahop/processes/{process}/restart	Restart a process running on the ExtraHop system.
POST /extrahop/sslcert	Regenerate the SSL certificate on the ExtraHop system. For more information, see Create a trusted SSL certificate through the REST API
PUT /extrahop/sslcert	Replace the SSL certificate on the ExtraHop system.
POST /extrahop/sslcert/signingrequest	Create an SSL certificate signing request. For more information, see Create a trusted SSL certificate through the REST API .
GET /extrahop/ticketing	Retrieve the ticketing integration status.
PATCH /extrahop/ticketing	Enable or disable ticketing integration.
GET /extrahop/version	Retrieve the version of the firmware running on the ExtraHop system.

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.

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:

Operation	Description
GET /license	Retrieve the license applied to this ExtraHop system.
PUT /license	Apply and register a new license to the ExtraHop system.
GET /license/productkey	Retrieve the product key to this ExtraHop system.
PUT /license/productkey	Apply the specified product key to the ExtraHop system and register the license.

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:

Operation	Description
POST /metrics	Perform a metric query.

Operation	Description
GET /metrics/next/{xid}	If a previous metric query requested activity group metrics from a Command appliance, the GET /metrics/next/{xid} operation retrieves metrics for the activity group on a connected Discover appliance. Each time a request is sent to GET /metrics/next/{xid}, the operation returns metrics from a different Discover appliance. After all metrics have been retrieved, the operation returns null.
POST /metrics/total	Perform a metric query for total values.
POST /metrics/totalbyobject	Perform a metric query for total values that are grouped by object.

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:

```
{
  "cycle": "auto",
  "from": -1800000,
  "metric_category": "http",
  "metric_specs": [
    {
      "name": "rsp"
    }
  ],
  "object_ids": [
    0
  ],
  "object_type": "application",
  "until": 0
}
```

The response body returns a list of HTTP responses and the time of each event, similar to the following output:

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

```

    "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:

```

{
  "stats": [
    {
      "oid": -1,
      "time": 1494541380000,
      "duration": 1800000,
      "values": [
        33357
      ]
    }
  ],
  "cycle": "30sec",
  "node_id": 0,
  "clock": 1494541440000,
  "from": 1494539640000,
  "until": 1494541440000
}

```

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:

Time unit	Unit suffix
Year	y
Month	M
Week	w
Day	d
Hour	h
Minute	m
Second	s
Millisecond	ms

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" ]
}
```

Network

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

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:

Operation	Description
GET /networks	Retrieve all networks.
GET /networks/{id}	Retrieve a specific network by ID.
PATCH /networks/{id}	Update a specific network by ID.
GET /networks/{id}/alerts	Retrieve all alerts that are assigned to a specific network.
POST /networks/{id}/alerts	Assign and unassign alerts to a specific network.
DELETE /networks/{id}/alerts/{child-id}	Unassign an alert from a specific network.
POST /networks/{id}/alerts/{child-id}	Assign an alert to a specific network.
GET /networks/{id}/pages	Retrieve all pages that are assigned to a specific network.

Operation	Description
POST /networks/{id}/pages	Assign and unassign pages to a specific network.
DELETE /networks/{id}/pages/{child-id}	Unassign a page from a specific network.
POST /networks/{id}/pages/{child-id}	Assign a page to a specific network.
GET /networks/{id}/vlans	Retrieve all VLANS assigned to a specific network.

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:

Operation	Description
GET /networklocalities	Retrieve all network locality entries.
POST /networklocalities	Create a network locality entry.
DELETE /networklocalities/{id}	Delete a network locality entry.
GET /networklocalities/{id}	Retrieve a specific network locality entry.
PATCH /networklocalities/{id}	Apply updates to a specific network locality entry.

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:

Operation	Description
GET /nodes	Retrieve all Discover nodes connected to this Command appliance.
GET /nodes/{id}	Retrieve a specific Discover node that is connected to this Command appliance.
PATCH /nodes/{id}	Update a specific Discover node that is connected to this Command appliance.

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.

Open Data Stream

An open data stream (ODS) is a channel through which you can send specified metric data to an external, third-party system. For example, you might want to store or analyze metric data with a remote tool, such as Splunk, MongoDB, or Amazon Web Services (AWS).

Sending data through an open data stream is a two-step procedure. First, you configure a connection to the target system that will receive the data. Second, you write a trigger that specifies what data to send to the target system and when to send it. For more information, see [Open Data Streams](#).


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

Operation	Description
GET /odstargets	Retrieve all Open Data Stream targets.
GET /odstargets/http	Retrieve all HTTP Open Data Stream targets.
POST /odstargets/http	Create a new HTTP Open Data Stream target.
DELETE /odstargets/http/{name}	Delete an HTTP Open Data Stream target.
GET /odstargets/http/{name}	Retrieve a specific HTTP Open Data Stream target.
GET /odstargets/kafka	Retrieve all Kafka Open Data Stream targets.
POST /odstargets/kafka	Create a new Kafka Open Data Stream target.
DELETE /odstargets/kafka/{name}	Delete a Kafka Open Data Stream target.
GET /odstargets/kafka/{name}	Retrieve a specific Kafka Open Data Stream target.
GET /odstargets/mongodb	Retrieve all MongoDB Open Data Stream targets.
POST /odstargets/mongodb	Create a new MongoDB Open Data Stream target.
DELETE /odstargets/mongodb/{name}	Delete a MongoDB Open Data Stream target.
GET /odstargets/mongodb/{name}	Retrieve a specific MongoDB Open Data Stream target.
GET /odstargets/raw	Retrieve all Raw Open Data Stream targets.
POST /odstargets/raw	Create a new Raw Open Data Stream target.
DELETE /odstargets/raw/{name}	Delete a Raw Open Data Stream target.
GET /odstargets/raw/{name}	Retrieve a specific Raw Open Data Stream target.
GET /odstargets/syslog	Retrieve all Syslog Open Data Stream targets.
POST /odstargets/syslog	Create a new Syslog Open Data Stream target.
DELETE /odstargets/syslog/{name}	Delete a Syslog Open Data Stream target.
GET /odstargets/syslog/{name}	Retrieve a specific Syslog Open Data Stream target.

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:

Operation	Description
GET /packetcaptures	Retrieve metadata about all packet captures stored on this ExtraHop appliance.
DELETE /packetcaptures/{id}	Permanently remove a specific packet capture from the ExtraHop system.
GET /packetcaptures/{id}	Download a specific packet capture in PCAP format.

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 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:

Operation	Description
GET /packets/search	Search for packets by specifying parameters in a URL.
POST /packets/search	Search for packets by specifying parameters in a JSON string.

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.

Filter packets with Berkeley Packet Filter syntax

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 in to the ExtraHop system through `https://<extrahop-hostname-or-IP-address>`.
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.

The screenshot shows the ExtraHop interface with a BPF filter applied. The filter is `BPF = src portrange 80-443 and net 10.10`. The interface displays 45,483 packets (47.92MB) and a table of packet details. The table has columns for Time, Src IP, Dst IP, IP Proto, Src Port, Dst Port, Flags, Bytes, Src MAC, Dst MAC, EtherType, and VLAN ID. The table shows three rows of packet data.

Time	Src IP	Dst IP	IP Proto	Src Port	Dst Port	Flags	Bytes	Src MAC	Dst MAC	EtherType	VLAN ID
2018-02-14 15:10:54...	10.10.11.249	10.10.9.69	TCP	443	4429...	ACK	66	44:A8:42:34:16:...	00:50:56:94:72:...	IPv4	--
2018-02-14 15:10:54...	10.10.11.249	10.10.9.69	TCP	443	4429...	ACK	66	44:A8:42:34:16:...	00:50:56:94:72:...	IPv4	--
2018-02-14 15:10:54...	10.4.1.49	10.10.252...	TCP	443	4995...	PSH A...	27...	52:54:00:D8:2E:...	00:00:0C:07:AC:...	IPv4	--

Supported BPF syntax

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

- Note:**
- 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`.

Primitive	Examples	Description
<code>[src dst] host <host ip></code>	<code>host 203.0.113.50</code> <code>dst host 198.51.100.200</code>	Matches a host as the IP source, destination, or either. These host expressions can be specified in conjunction with other protocols like ip, arp, rarp or ip6.
<code>ether [src dst] host <MAC></code>	<code>ether host 00:00:5E:00:53:00</code> <code>ether dst host 00:00:5E:00:53:00</code>	Matches a host as the Ethernet source, destination, or either.
<code>vlan <ID></code>	<code>vlan 100</code>	Matches a VLAN. Valid ID numbers are 0-4095 . VLAN priority bits are zero.

Primitive	Examples	Description
		If the original packet had more than one VLAN tag, the synthetic packet the BPF matches against will only have the innermost VLAN tag.
<code>[src dst] portrange <p1>-<p2></code> or <code>[tcp udp] [src dst] portrange <p1>-<p2></code>	<code>src portrange 80-88</code> <code>tcp dst portrange 1501-1549</code>	Matches packets to or from a port in the given range. Protocols can be applied to a port range to filter specific packets within the range.
<code>[ip ip6][src dst] proto <protocol></code>	<code>proto 1</code> <code>src 10.4.9.40 and proto ICMP</code> <code>ip6 and src fe80::aebc:32ff:fe84:70b7 and proto 47</code> <code>ip and src 10.4.9.40 and proto 0x0006</code>	Matches IPv4 or IPv6 protocols other than TCP and UDP. The protocol can be a number or name.
<code>[ip ip6][tcp udp] [src dst] port <port></code>	<code>udp and src port 2005</code> <code>ip6 and tcp and src port 80</code>	Matches IPv4 or IPv6 packets on a specific port.
<code>[src dst] net <network></code>	<code>dst net 192.168.1.0</code> <code>src net 10</code> <code>net 192.168.1.0/24</code>	Matches packets to or from a source or destination or either, that reside in a network. An IPv4 network number can be specified as one of the following values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dotted quad (x.x.x.x) • Dotted triple (x.x.x) • Dotted pair (x.x) • Single number (x)
<code>[ip ip6] tcp tcpflags & (tcp-[ack fin syn rst push urg])</code>	<code>tcp[tcpflags] & (tcp-ack) !=0</code> <code>tcp[13] & 16 !=0</code> <code>ip6 and (ip6[40+13] & (tcp-syn) != 0)</code>	Matches all packets with the specified TCP flag
Fragmented IPv4 packets (<code>ip_offset != 0</code>)	<code>ip[6:2] & 0x3fff != 0x0000</code>	Matches all packets with fragments.

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:

Operation	Description
GET /pages	Retrieve all pages.
POST /pages	Create a page.
DELETE /pages/{id}	Delete a single page.
GET /pages/{id}	Retrieve a single page.
PATCH /pages/{id}	Update a single page.
GET /pages/{id}/applications	Retrieve all applications that have a specific page assigned.
POST /pages/{id}/applications	Assign and unassign a specific page to applications.
DELETE /pages/{id}/applications/{child-id}	Unassign an application from a specific page.
POST /pages/{id}/applications/{child-id}	Assign an application to a specific page.
GET /pages/{id}/devicegroups	Retrieve all device groups that are assigned to a specific page.
POST /pages/{id}/devicegroups	Assign and unassign a specific page to device groups.
DELETE /pages/{id}/devicegroups/{child-id}	Unassign a device group from a specific page.
POST /pages/{id}/devicegroups/{child-id}	Assign a device group to a specific page.
GET /pages/{id}/devices	Retrieve all devices that have a specific page assigned.
POST /pages/{id}/devices	Assign and unassign a specific page to devices.
DELETE /pages/{id}/devices/{child-id}	Unassign a device from a specific page.
POST /pages/{id}/devices/{child-id}	Assign a device to a specific page.
GET /pages/{id}/networks	Retrieve all networks that have a specific page assigned.
POST /pages/{id}/networks	Assign and unassign a specific page to networks.
DELETE /pages/{id}/networks/{child-id}	Unassign a network from a specific page.
POST /pages/{id}/networks/{child-id}	Assign a network to a specific page.

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.

Pairing

This resource enables you to generate a token required to connect a Discover appliance to a Command appliance.

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

Operation	Description
POST /pairing/token	Generate a token required to connect the Discover appliance to a Command appliance.

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:

Operation	Description
GET /records/cursor/{cursor}	Deprecated. Replaced by POST /records/cursor .
POST /records/cursor	Retrieve records starting at a specified cursor.
POST /records/search	Perform a record log query.

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:

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

The following example specifies only the value of the operand:

```
{
  "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:

Time unit	Unit suffix
Year	y
Month	M
Week	w
Day	d
Hour	h
Minute	m
Second	s
Millisecond	ms

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

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 system.

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

Operation	Description
GET /runningconfig	Retrieve the current running configuration file.
PUT /runningconfig	Replace the current running configuration file. Configuration file changes are not automatically saved.
POST /runningconfig/save	Save the current changes to the running configuration file.
GET /runningconfig/saved	Retrieve the saved running configuration file.

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	Description
GET /software	Retrieve software observed by the ExtraHop system.
GET /software/{id}	Retrieve software observed by the ExtraHop system by ID.

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:

Operation	Description
GET /ssldecryptkeys	Retrieve all SSL decryption keys.
POST /ssldecryptkeys	Create a new SSL decryption key.
DELETE /ssldecryptkeys/{id}	Remove an SSL key from the ExtraHop system.
GET /ssldecryptkeys/{id}	Retrieve an SSL PEM and metadata.
PATCH /ssldecryptkeys/{id}	Update an existing SSL decryption key.
GET /ssldecryptkeys/{id}/protocols	Retrieve all protocols assigned to an SSL decryption key.
POST /ssldecryptkeys/{id}/protocols	Create a new protocol for an SSL decryption key.
DELETE /ssldecryptkeys/{id}/protocols/{child-id}	Delete a protocol from an SSL decryption key.

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:

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

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:

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

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:

Operation	Description
GET /threatcollections	Retrieve all threat collections.
DELETE /threatcollections/{id}	Delete a threat collection.
PUT /threatcollections/{id}	Upload a new threat collection. ExtraHop currently supports STIX versions 1.0 - 1.2.
	 Note: If a threat collection with the same name already exists on the appliance, the existing threat collection is overwritten.
GET /threatcollections/{id}/observables	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:

Operation	Description
GET /triggers	Retrieve all triggers.
POST /triggers	Create a new trigger.
POST triggers/externaldata	Sends data to the Trigger API by running the EXTERNAL_DATA event. You can access the data through the ExternalData trigger class.
DELETE /triggers/{id}	Delete a specific identifier.
GET /triggers/{id}	Retrieve a specific trigger by unique identifier.
PATCH /triggers/{id}	Update an existing trigger.

Operation	Description
GET /triggers/{id}/devicegroups	Retrieve all device groups that are assigned to a specific trigger.
POST /triggers/{id}/devicegroups	Assign and unassign a specific trigger to device groups.
DELETE /triggers/{id}/devicegroups/{child-id}	Unassign a device group from a specific trigger.
POST /triggers/{id}/devicegroups/{child-id}	Assign a device group to a specific trigger.
GET /triggers/{id}/devices	Retrieve all devices that are assigned to a specific trigger.
POST /triggers/{id}/devices	Assign and unassign a specific trigger to devices.
DELETE /triggers/{id}/devices/{child-id}	Unassign a device from a specific trigger.
POST /triggers/{id}/devices/{child-id}	Assign a device to a specific trigger.

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:

```
"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:

Option	Description	Applicable events
"snaplen": number	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.	All events except: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ALERT_RECORD_COMMIT METRIC_CYCLE_BEGIN METRIC_CYCLE_END FLOW_REPORT NEW_APPLICATION NEW_DEVICE SESSION_EXPIRE
"payloadBytes": number	Specifies the minimum number of payload bytes to buffer.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CIFS_REQUEST CIFS_RESPONSE HTTP_REQUEST

Option	Description	Applicable events
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HTTP_RESPONSE ICA_TICK
"clipboardBytes": number	Specifies the number of bytes to buffer on a Citrix clipboard transfer.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ICA_TICK
"cycle": [30sec, 5min, 1hr, 24hr]	Specifies the length of the metric cycle, expressed in seconds.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> METRIC_CYCLE_BEGIN METRIC_CYCLE_END METRIC_RECORD_COMMIT
"metricTypes": string	Specifies the metric type by the raw metric name such as extrahop.device.http_server.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ALERT_RECORD_COMMIT METRIC_RECORD_COMMIT
"flowPayloadTurn": boolean	<p>Enables packet capture on each flow turn.</p> <p>Per-turn analysis continuously analyzes communication between two endpoints to extract a single payload data point from the flow.</p> <p>If this option is enabled, any values specified for the flowClientString and flowServerString options are ignored.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SSL_PAYLOAD TCP_PAYLOAD
"flowClientPortMin": number	<p>Specifies the minimum port number of the client port range.</p> <p>Valid values are 0 to 65535.</p> <p>A value of 0 specifies matching of any port.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SSL_PAYLOAD TCP_PAYLOAD UDP_PAYLOAD
"flowClientPortMax": number	<p>Specifies the maximum port number of the client port range.</p> <p>Valid values are 0 to 65535.</p> <p>Any value specified for this option is ignored if the value of the flowClientPortMin option is 0.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SSL_PAYLOAD TCP_PAYLOAD UDP_PAYLOAD
"flowClientBytes": number	<p>Specifies the number of client bytes to buffer.</p> <p>The value of this option cannot be set to 0 if the value of the flowServerBytes option is also set to 0.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SSL_PAYLOAD TCP_PAYLOAD
"flowClientString": string	<p>Specifies the format string of client data to process.</p> <p>Any value specified for this option is ignored if the</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SSL_PAYLOAD TCP_PAYLOAD UDP_PAYLOAD

Option	Description	Applicable events
	<code>flowPayloadTurn</code> option is enabled.	
" <code>flowServerPortMin</code> ": number	Specifies the minimum port number of the server port range. Valid values are 0 to 65535. A value of 0 specifies matching of any port.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SSL_PAYLOAD • TCP_PAYLOAD • UDP_PAYLOAD
" <code>flowServerPortMax</code> ": number	Specifies the maximum port number of the server port range. Valid values are 0 to 65535 . Any value specified for this option is ignored if the value of the <code>flowServerPortMin</code> option is 0 .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SSL_PAYLOAD • TCP_PAYLOAD • UDP_PAYLOAD
" <code>flowServerBytes</code> ": number	Specifies the number of server bytes to buffer. The value of this option cannot be set to 0 if the value of the <code>flowClientBytes</code> option is also set to 0 .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SSL_PAYLOAD • TCP_PAYLOAD
" <code>flowServerString</code> ": string	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 <code>flowPayloadTurn</code> option is enabled.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SSL_PAYLOAD • TCP_PAYLOAD • UDP_PAYLOAD
" <code>flowUdpAll</code> ": boolean	Enables capture of all UDP datagrams.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UDP_PAYLOAD
" <code>fireClassifyOnExpiration</code> ": boolean	Enables running the event upon expiration in order to accumulate metrics for flows that were not classified before expiring.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FLOW_CLASSIFY

User

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

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

Operation	Description
GET /users	Retrieve all users.
POST /users	Create a new user.

Operation	Description
DELETE /users/{username}	Delete a specific user.
GET /users/{username}	Retrieve a specific user.
PATCH /users/{username}	Update settings for a specific user.
GET /users/{username}/apikeys	Retrieve all API keys for a specific user.
GET /users/{username}/apikeys/{keyid}	Retrieve information about a specific API key and user.

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:

Operation	Description
GET /usergroups	Retrieve all user groups.
POST /usergroups	Create a new user group.
POST /usergroups/refresh	Query LDAP for the most recent user memberships for all remote user groups.
DELETE /usergroups/{id}	Delete a specific user group.
GET /usergroups/{id}	Retrieve a specific user group.
PATCH /usergroups/{id}	Update a specific user group.
DELETE /usergroups/{id}/associations	Delete all dashboard sharing associations with a specific user group.
GET /usergroups/{id}/members	Retrieve all members of a specific user group.
PATCH /usergroups/{id}/members	Assign or unassign users from a user group.
PUT /usergroups/{id}/members	Replace user group assignments.
POST /usergroups/{id}/refresh	Query LDAP for the most recent user membership of a specific remote user group.

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.

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:

Operation	Description
GET /vlans	Retrieve all VLANs
GET /vlans/{id}	Retrieve a specific VLAN.
PATCH /vlans/{id}	Update a specific VLAN.

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 an 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:

Operation	Description
DELETE /whitelist/device/{id}	Remove a device from the whitelist.
POST /whitelist/device/{id}	Add a device to the whitelist.
GET /whitelist/devices	Retrieve all devices that are in the whitelist.
POST /whitelist/devices	Add or remove devices from the whitelist.

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.

If your deployment includes...	Pre-upgrade tasks	Upgrade order
Command appliances	Reserve a maintenance window of an hour for Command appliances managing 50,000 devices or more.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Command appliance • Discover appliances • All Explore appliances (master nodes, then data nodes) • Trace appliances
Explore appliances	See Upgrading Explore appliances .	
Trace appliances	None	

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 **YOUR_KEY** is the API key for your user account, **HOSTNAME** is the hostname of your ExtraHop appliance, and **FILE_PATH** is the relative file path of the appliance firmware .tar file:

```
curl -X POST https://HOSTNAME/api/v1/extrahop/firmware --data-binary
@FILE_PATH -H "Content-Type:application/vnd.extrahop.firmware" -H
"Authorization: ExtraHop apikey=YOUR_KEY"
```

3. Upgrade the appliance firmware.

Run the following command, where **YOUR_KEY** is the API key for your user account, and **HOSTNAME** is the hostname of your ExtraHop appliance:

```
curl -X POST "https://HOST/api/v1/extrahop/firmware/latest/upgrade" -H
"accept: application/json" -H "Authorization: ExtraHop apikey=YOUR_KEY"
-H "Content-Type: application/json" -d "{ \"restart_after\": true}"
```

4. Verify that the appliance has been successfully upgraded.

Run the following command, where **YOUR_KEY** is the API key for your user account, and **HOSTNAME** is the hostname of your ExtraHop appliance:

```
curl -X GET https://HOST/api/v1/extrahop -H "Authorization: ExtraHop
apikey=YOUR_KEY"
```

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:

Appliance HTTPS URL	API key	Firmware file path
---------------------	---------	--------------------

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.

```
#!/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],
```

```

        '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:

```
curl -X PATCH "https://HOST/api/v1/extrahop/cluster" -H "accept: application/json" -H "Authorization: ExtraHop apikey=YOUR_KEY" -H "Content-Type: application/json" -d '{"ingest_enabled": false}'
```

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:

```
curl -X PATCH "https://HOST/api/v1/extrahop/cluster" -H "accept: application/json" -H "Authorization: ExtraHop apikey=YOUR_KEY" -H "Content-Type: application/json" -d '{"ingest_enabled": false}'
```

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 in to the ExtraHop system 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.

Dashboard		⌵
GET	/dashboards	Retrieve all dashboards.
DELETE	/dashboards/{id}	Delete a specific dashboard.
GET	/dashboards/{id}	Retrieve a specific dashboard.
PATCH	/dashboards/{id}	Update ownership of a specific dashboard.
GET	/dashboards/{id}/reports	Retrieve reports that contain a specific dashboard.
GET	/dashboards/{id}/sharing	Retrieve the users and their sharing permissions for a specific dashboard.
PATCH	/dashboards/{id}/sharing	Update the users and their sharing permissions for a specific dashboard.
PUT	/dashboards/{id}/sharing	Replace the users and their sharing permissions for a specific dashboard.

- Click **GET /dashboards**.
- Click **Try it out** and then click **Send Request** to send the request to your appliance.
- Search for the dashboards by the dashboard name or by the user account listed in the "owner" field. If your list of dashboards is long, you can press control-F and search the response body. For our example, we want to change the "LDAP Server Health" dashboard created by the user account for "marksmith":

```

{
  "id": 1876,
  "comment": null,
  "mod_time": 1507576983922,
  "author": "Mark Smith",
  "name": "LDAP Server Health",
  "owner": "marksmith",
  "built-in": false,
  "short_code": "MpXgk",
  "rights": [
    "transfer",
    "view",
    "edit",
    "share",
    "delete"
  ]
}

```

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

Change the dashboard owner

- Scroll down the page of Dashboard operations to the /dashboards/{id} section.
- Click **PATCH /dashboards/{id}**.
- Click **Try it out**.
The JSON schema is automatically added to the body parameter text box.
- In the body text box, in the "owner" field, replace **string** with the username of the new owner.
- In the **id** field, type the number you previously noted for the dashboard.
For our example, this value is **1876**. (You can only modify one dashboard at a time through the REST API Explorer.)

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

Parameters

Name	Description
body * required <i>(body)</i>	The username of the dashboard owner. Edit Value Model <pre>{ "owner": "paulanderson" }</pre>
id * required <i>integer(\$int64)</i> <i>(path)</i>	The unique identifier for the dashboard. <input type="text" value="1876"/>

Cancel

Parameter content type

- 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 in to your ExtraHop system 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**.

```
#!/usr/bin/python3

import http.client
import json

HOST = 'extrahop.example.com'
```

```
APIKEY = '123456789abcdefghijklmnop'

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



Note: If the script returns an error message that the SSL certificate verification failed, make sure that [a trusted certificate has been added to your appliance](#). Alternatively, you can add the context option 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 in to the ExtraHop system 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 -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=YOUR_KEY" "https://HOSTNAME/
api/v1/devices?active_from=1&active_until=0&limit=10000000000"
| jq -r '[] | select(.analysis == "advanced") | .display_name'
```

 **Tip:** You can append the `select(.critical == BOOLEAN)` option to filter results by the critical field. For example, the following command limits the results to include only devices that are identified as critical by the ExtraHop system:

```
curl -s -X GET --header "Accept: application/json" --header
"Authorization: ExtraHop apikey=YOUR_KEY" "https://HOSTNAME/
api/v1/devices?active_from=1&active_until=0&limit=10000000000"
| jq -r '[] | select(.critical == true) | .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
- **SAVEL2:** Retrieves L2 parent devices. This variable is valid only if you have enabled the ExtraHop system to discover devices by IP address.
- **ADVANCED_ONLY:** Retrieves only devices that are currently under advanced analysis
- **CRITICAL_ONLY:** Retrieves only devices that have been identified as critical by the ExtraHop system

```
#!/usr/bin/python3

import http.client
import json
import csv
import datetime
import ssl
import sys

HOST = 'extrahop.example.com'
APIKEY = '123456789abcdefghijklmnop'
FILENAME = 'devices.csv'
LIMIT = 1000
SAVEL2 = False
ADVANCED_ONLY = False
CRITICAL_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()
        sys.exit()

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')
        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 CRITICAL_ONLY == False or (CRITICAL_ONLY == True and
d['critical'] == True):
                    if d['is_13'] | 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
            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:


```
conn = httpplib.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 certificate signing request to send to your CA through the ExtraHop REST API. After you receive the signed certificate, you can also add it to your ExtraHop system through the REST API.

Before you begin

- You must log in to the ExtraHop system 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 system](#)
- [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.

- 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/`.
- Click **Enter API Key** and then paste or type your API key into the **API Key** field.
- Click **Authorize** and then click **Close**.
- Click **ExtraHop** and then click **POST/extrahop/sslcert/signingrequest**.
- Click **Try it out**.
The JSON schema is automatically added to the SSL Certificate Signing Request Parameters parameter text box.
- In the SSL Certificate Signing Request Parameters parameter text box, specify the certificate signing request fields.
 - In the `common_name` field, replace `string` with the fully qualified domain name of your ExtraHop system.
 - 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:

```
{
  "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 system

You can add an SSL certificate signed by a trusted CA to your ExtraHop system 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-----
a008zvV4M1DhWX4e0VyvGAJx+9d4AqQB4Czy/P7z36CmHe2Y7PPdVSeWHNCQoJ0g
CnO42u2V9YKNFYRQe jIjv8CxGVJKsdfV0iP0WnCvpZXkaBOYIrDvE5xn010WPULs
6qe3mCXsUK87i++mYuVDA1U0A5YVXRO2OOWIWy7P+MCU/cR/op3Jpekng2cxN4qD
FqGbtRpLdCuJ/xGWL1FFRHBg76+TbO+pxgZhiCtHYXfMKIaoPmDwsAqEtLbizzlW
mbMig9hs4QNcJ+aMNSnTZpkbeBR4a2nkGnQoYvnFOXV/nWzvfHmI4ydSH9g4I8qt
4ArqFepInvm70n07FYAKL6Mddli+7ieo9AqckltVzzKFzkkHm04214wtsYmle94
4HqIJ7p7NH5maXxttXMzHfLArbnjHWC10gIv8lAu+IvLJ8aiGAb3zqveNz6ZAZ5j
PGAUSP+dVYV/8VjvqhkiP/1jWzUHwzpd1HbcD8qOkAF41fnbv+2EXqFJ096JSSiU
rqeJpgNuH3Lbkt0KORaiLoGLMZKEKxF+3OpLVD7ox7NQh9pMdZlB8tcTbTmsvD8T
3L2tMVZssqYOANcidtd17t72VW4hzQURTlme5tGWxpN6od/q6B+FIvRq/7Vq0UE1
c2AG/om5UN/Vj3pUjXzq/B1IWUS9TicRcKdl5wrKEkPUGjK4w1R/87bj5HSn8nyd
lMCcOpLTokHj0B5+801ylNhVXNPlj3eY0n6QOQdClBqTDM0/4sB3XgeC/pjpleU3
3uot+wM/GoN/Dqb1LPt3BNpUQuCzSfmGSSOXiWELsEhz3ix/36a9eUWjfhmtPsW5
dne5Lf+G7cf+ebsRTb7R89GmgKzTpU11KAzKINAebkt6WrWWljugpA0BcfANjs6o
mik4ZbY8d54UtA17evpr2+8UotIgvIrCbfLgA2DY8QOTCBYIFKJ3GZAedqRK9Sm
I2qdaB6QBczYNAYSeCsBdHHw1+h7dBeqdUUwYKtmPW96/djj/6vJSXh9/UX/3c0
eqXG36w/lqJAYu8QtAydJsVC85IzqzikX0f0KE315Doginpg59yix9dHD2sxLb1
X39BRpLkZ9nvW6ke2YHU/VKBVIxqSslukGoTUIcUtPJrtMQOwCi/EQQXbPK9a2pW
K51938h6OuLjNbDTFuxfhe4zITWHTgyAs2MNVr9+uDUiVJclX+CIPjhZzjyPqmD6
6uh8Sr3zndOMabqDquo69rMQyvclF0xOUMVgUw1Rb8Y=
-----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 in to the ExtraHop system 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:

```
{
  "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"
    },
    {
      "ipaddr": "192.168.0.100/32"
    }
  ]
}
```

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:

Name	ID	Description	IP address or CIDR block
------	----	-------------	--------------------------



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:

```
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

```
#!/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.

```
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:

```
{
  "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
    ]
  },
  {
    "oid": 9363,
    "time": 1447973520000,
    "duration": 30000,
    "values": [
      1
    ]
  },
  {
    "oid": 9363,
    "time": 1447973550000,
    "duration": 30000,
    "values": [
      2
    ]
  }
}

```

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.

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