

# Migrate tuning rules

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You can migrate tuning rules from one sensor or console to another through the REST API. This can be useful if you have created a large number of tuning rules and do not want to manually recreate them. In this topic, we show methods for migrating a rule manually through the REST API Explorer and migrating rules with Python scripts. One example script migrates rules between two ECA VMs and one example script migrates rules from an ECA VM to RevealX 360.

## Before you begin

- Both sensors or consoles must be running firmware version 8.4 or later.
- If you are migrating tuning rules that reference device groups, consider migrating those device groups with a bundle. You can [create a bundle](#) with the device groups on the source system and [install the bundle](#) on the target system.
- For sensors and ECA VMs, you must have a valid API key to make changes through the REST API and complete the procedures below. (See [Generate an API key](#).)
- For RevealX 360, you must have valid REST API credentials to make changes through the REST API and complete the procedures below. (See [Create REST API credentials](#).)

## Migrate a tuning rule through the REST API Explorer

1. Retrieve the tuning rule metadata from the source system.
  - a) In a browser, navigate to the REST API Explorer.

The URL is the hostname or IP address of your sensor or console, followed by `/api/v1/explore/`. For example, if your hostname is `seattle-eda`, the URL is `https://seattle-eda/api/v1/explore/`.
  - b) Enter your REST API credentials.
    - For sensors and ECA VMs, click **Enter API Key** and then paste or type your API key into the **API Key** field.
    - For RevealX 360, click **Enter API Credentials** and then paste or type the ID and secret of your API credentials into the **ID** and **Secret** fields.
  - c) Click **Authorize** and then click **Close**.
  - d) Click **Detections**.
  - e) Click **GET /detections/rules/hiding**.
  - f) Click **Try it out**.
  - g) Click **Send Request**.
  - h) In the Response body field, copy the JSON object that represents the tuning rule you want to copy.
2. Recreate the tuning rule on the target system.
  - a) In a browser, navigate to the REST API Explorer.

The URL is the hostname or IP address of your sensor or console, followed by `/api/v1/explore/`. For example, if your hostname is `seattle-eda`, the URL is `https://seattle-eda/api/v1/explore/`.
  - b) Enter your REST API credentials.
    - For sensors and ECA VMs, click **Enter API Key** and then paste or type your API key into the **API Key** field.
    - For RevealX 360, click **Enter API Credentials** and then paste or type the ID and secret of your API credentials into the **ID** and **Secret** fields.
  - c) Click **Authorize** and then click **Close**.
  - d) Click **Detections**.

- e) Click **POST /detections/rules/hiding**.
- f) Click **Try it out**.
- g) In the body text box, paste the JSON object you copied from the source sensor or console.

The entry should look similar to the following text:

```
{
  "id": 1,
  "enabled": false,
  "detection_type": "cifs_round_trip_time",
  "offender": {
    "object_type": "device",
    "object_id": 123
  },
  "victim": {
    "object_type": "device",
    "object_id": 321
  },
  "author": "example_user",
  "create_time": 1615588932838,
  "expiration": 1615675096000,
  "detections_hidden": 0
}
```



**Note:** If the `description` or `properties` field is set to `null`, you must remove those fields from the JSON before sending the request.

- h) Click **Send Request**.
3. Optional: Disable the tuning rule on the target system.

If the tuning rule was disabled on the source system, indicated by the `enabled` field set to `false`, set the `enabled` field to `false` on the target system.

- a) In a browser, navigate to the REST API Explorer.
 


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- b) Enter your REST API credentials.
  - For sensors and ECA VMs, click **Enter API Key** and then paste or type your API key into the **API Key** field.
  - For RevealX 360, click **Enter API Credentials** and then paste or type the ID and secret of your API credentials into the **ID** and **Secret** fields.
- c) Click **Authorize** and then click **Close**.
- d) Click **Detections**.
- e) Click **PATCH /detections/rules/hiding**.
- f) Click **Try it out**.
- g) In the body text box, paste the following JSON:

```
{
  "enabled": false
}
```

- h) Click **Send Request**.

## Retrieve and run the example Python script for RevealX 360

The ExtraHop GitHub repository contains an example Python script that migrates all tuning rules on an ECA VM to RevealX 360.


 **Note:** The script only migrates rules that are enabled.

1. Go to the [ExtraHop code-examples GitHub repository](#) and download the `migrate_detection_hiding/migrate_detection_hiding.py` file to your local machine.
2. In a text editor, open the `migrate_detection_hiding.py` file and replace the following configuration variables with information from your environment:
  - **SOURCE\_HOST:** The hostname of the ECA VM you are migrating tuning rules from
  - **SOURCE\_API\_KEY:** The API KEY on the ECA VM you are migrating tuning rules from
  - **TARGET\_HOST:** The hostname of the RevealX 360 API you are migrating tuning rules to. This hostname is displayed in the RevealX 360 API Access page under API Endpoint. The hostname does not include the `/oauth2/token`.
  - **TARGET\_ID:** The ID of the REST API credentials for RevealX 360
  - **TARGET\_SECRET:** The secret of the REST API credentials for RevealX 360
3. Run the following command:

```
python3 migrate_detection_hiding.py
```

If tuning rules specify participant devices or device groups by an ID, the script tries to find the IDs of equivalent participants on RevealX 360 by searching for device IP addresses and device group names.


If the script cannot find the IDs for equivalent participants on RevealX 360, the script prompts you to migrate the other rules that equivalent participants were found for. To continue, type `y` and press ENTER.

 **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 sensor or console](#). 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)
```

## Retrieve and run the example Python script for RevealX Enterprise

The ExtraHop GitHub repository contains an example Python script that migrates all tuning rules from an ECA VM to another ECA VM.

 **Note:** The script only migrates rules that are enabled.

1. Go to the [ExtraHop code-examples GitHub repository](#) and download the `migrate_detection_hiding/migrate_detection_hiding_enterprise.py` file to your local machine.
2. In a text editor, open the `migrate_detection_hiding_enterprise.py` file and replace the following configuration variables with information from your environment:
  - **SOURCE\_HOST:** The hostname of the ECA VM you are migrating tuning rules from
  - **SOURCE\_API\_KEY:** The API KEY on the ECA VM you are migrating tuning rules from
  - **TARGET\_HOST:** The hostname of the ECA VM you are migrating tuning rules to
  - **TARGET\_API\_KEY:** The API KEY on the ECA VM you are migrating tuning rules to
3. Run the following command:

```
python3 migrate_detection_hiding_enterprise.py
```

If tuning rules specify participant devices or device groups by an ID, the script tries to find the IDs of equivalent participants on the target ECA VM by searching for device IP addresses and device group names.

If the script cannot find the IDs for equivalent participants on the target ECA VM, the script prompts you to migrate the other rules that equivalent participants were found for. To continue, type `y` and press ENTER.



**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 sensor or console** [↗](#). 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)
```