

# Api technical note

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Data search - API technical note

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## Getting started with INFRA API (data search)

*This is a short introduction on how to get going with data searches in INFRA Net API.*

### Authentication

To be able to use the API you need to get a token for your user. You get that by logging in to INFRA Net (example: <https://sigicom.infralogin.com>) when you're logged in you click on "contact support" at the bottom of the page. There you will see a row showing what user that is logged in, like this:

User: John Doe (id: 47)

To get your default token you then go to </api/v1/user/47/token> where you change 47 to your id (full example: <https://sigicom.infralogin.com/api/v1/user/47/token>).

If there isn't any tokens, a default token will be created. It should hence, always exist at least one token when accessing this url. Example output:

```
[{
  "token_type": "user",
  "token": "5cbfb30a1f9560de77274866a0f18a3e6a555a2b96711af1bced6881...",
  "self_url": "/api/v1/user/47/token/default",
  "name": "default",
  "credential": "47",
  "company_id": "99"
}]
```

When you browse to this url, the API will give you a html output that looks a bit different, but the content is similar.

When you use our token you send it with the **Authorization** header as basic auth. We've chosen to put the token in the request in basic auth, because that makes it possible to use within the browser as well. You base64 encode "user:<user\_id>:<token>" .

### First interaction

So when we've got our default token we can start interact with the API. We'll use curl in following examples, but anything capable of making https requests will do.

Lets make the first request towards </api/v1>

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```
$ curl -i -H"accept:application/json" \  
-u "user:47:5cbfb30a1f9560de77274866a0f18a3e6a555a2b96711af1bced6881..." \  
https://sigicom.infralogin.com/api/v1/  
HTTP/1.1 200 OK  
Server: nginx/1.2.1  
Date: Sun, 07 Oct 2018 19:22:24 GMT  
Content-Type: application/json  
Content-Length: 335  
vary: accept  
Strict-Transport-Security: max-age=15768000  
  
{  
  "C20_firmware_url": "/api/v1/firmware/C20",  
  "description": "INFRA Net api, legacy version 1",  
  "logger_url": "/api/v1/logger",  
  "master_url": "/api/v1/master",  
  "project_url": "/api/v1/project/",  
  "search_template_url": "/api/v1/search_template/",  
  "search_url": "/api/v1/search",  
  "sensor_url": "/api/v1/sensor",  
  "user_url": "/api/v1/user/",  
  "version": "v1"  
}
```

INFRA Net API respects the **Accept** header so to get json as output use either **Accept: application/json** or **Accept: application/javascript**

## Specific tokens

When developing a program that users your tokens, it's recommended you create a specific token for that program. This makes it possible to disable an application in isolation if you would ever like to. To create a specific token you make a **POST** requests against the token resource:

```
$ curl -d'{"name": "demo"}' -X POST -i -H"content-type:application/json" \  
-u"user:47:5cbfb30a1f9560de77274866a0f18a3e6a555a2b96711af1bced6881..." \  
https://sigicom.infralogin.com/api/v1/user/5/token/  
HTTP/1.1 303 See Other  
Server: nginx/1.2.1  
Date: Sun, 07 Oct 2018 19:06:29 GMT
```

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```
Content-Type: application/json
Content-Length: 0
location: /api/v1/user/5/token/demo
vary: accept
Strict-Transport-Security: max-age=15768000
```

This will create a token named \*demo\* . Also we can see the API answers with a **303** redirect towards </api/v1/user/47/token/demo/>

```
$ curl -i -H"accept:application/json" \
-u"user:47:5cbfb30a1f9560de77274866a0f18a3e6a555a2b96711af1bced6881d77f35a2" \
https://sigicom.infracore.com/api/v1/user/47/token/demo/
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Server: nginx/1.2.1
Date: Sun, 07 Oct 2018 19:31:36 GMT
Content-Type: application/json
Content-Length: 144
vary: accept
Strict-Transport-Security: max-age=15768000

{
  "company_id": "99",
  "credential": "47",
  "name": "demo",
  "token": "a6c6d79fa57d72bbeb347b8143ede33890a35c0ac3d9aae2d56805b...",
  "token_type": "user"
}
```

## Documentaion

There is also documentation in the API. These are living documents and might get updated even though there haven't been any new features added to the API. To access the documentation you can change the path of the resource you're looking at. for example if you want to see the documentation for </api/v1/search> you go to </apidoc/path/api/v1/search> this resource can be surfed to or requested with

**Accept:** `application/octet-stream` to the response in markdown format.