

## Working with Admin APIs

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# Contents

<b>Enabling admin API support.....</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Admin API demo page.....</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Setting up a session.....</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Retrieving or changing logging level.....</b>	<b>5</b>

## Enabling admin API support

By default, admin API URL support is disabled Cloudera Data Visualization. A platform administrator can enable this support, at the level of individual data types, through site-specific settings.

### Procedure

1. Open Site Settings.
2. Scroll to Advanced Settings at the bottom of the left navigation.
3. To enable specific data types, add them to the Advanced Site Settings text box.

#### ADMIN\_API\_URL\_LIST

Can be set to a wildcard (\*) to enable all endpoints or to a specific list of endpoints you want to show.

#### ADMIN\_API\_DEMO\_LIST

- If not set, no admin API endpoints are shown, only non-admin API endpoints.
- If set to a specific list, only those Admin API endpoints are displayed.
- If set to a wildcard (\*), all admin API endpoints are shown.

For example:

#### Option

**ADMIN\_API\_URL\_LIST = ['visuals', 'datasets']**      Add the data types to enable visuals and datasets.

**ADMIN\_API\_URL\_LIST = ['visuals', 'datasets', 'connections', 'users', 'groups', 'roles', 'segments', 'filterassociations']**      To enable all data type support, list them all in the text box.

**ADMIN\_API\_URL\_LIST = ['\*']**      Use the wildcard to specify all options.

4. Click SAVE.
5. Restart the Cloudera Data Visualization application.

## Admin API demo page

This demo page serves as a practical tool for understanding how to interact with the Cloudera Data Visualization admin APIs. It provides a comprehensive view of how network requests are formed for accessing the admin APIs.

### Procedure

1. Open Site Settings.
2. Scroll down to the Advanced Settings located at the bottom of the left navigation pane.
3. Add the following configuration setting.

```
ADMIN_API_DEMO_LIST = ['visuals', 'datasets', 'connections', 'users', 'groups', 'roles', 'segments', 'workspaces', 'filterassociations']
```

4. Click SAVE.

### Results

Once this configuration is enabled, the Cloudera Data Visualization page is available on `[***DOMAIN***/arc/apps/apidemo]`.

## Setting up a session

Cloudera Data Visualization Admin API supports two alternatives for setting up a session: standard login access and APIKey access.

### Standard login access

To establish a session with username/password login, use the following code:

```
username = "" #(user name as obtained from external source)
password = "" #(password as obtained from external source)
session = requests.session()
response = session.get(login_url)
session.headers['referer'] = response.url
payload = {'username':username, 'password':password, 'csrfmiddlewaretoken':
session.cookies['arccsrftoken']}
session.post(login_url, data = payload)
```



**Note:** The login URL has the form [http/https]://[\*\*\*HOST\*\*\*]:[\*\*\*PORT\*\*\*]/arc/apps/login.

### APIKey access

To establish a session through the Cloudera API Key system and avoid the login process, use the following code:

```
apikey = (apikey string)
session = requests.session()
session.headers['AUTHORIZATION'] = 'apikey %s' % apikey
```

In this approach, the client code must obtain the Cloudera Data Visualization access key through a client-controlled mechanism, then add the APIKey to the request header and avoid explicit login.

### Fetching data from all datasets in the system

After setting up a session, you can fetch the entire data from all datasets in the system by using the following code:

```
response = session.get(api_url + 'datasets?detail=1')
datasets = response.json()
```



**Note:** The API URL has the form [http/https]://[\*\*\*HOST\*\*\*]:[\*\*\*PORT\*\*\*]/arc/adminapi/[\*\*\*VERSION\*\*\*]. Use the URL option 'detail=true' to fetch all information in the GET call.

## Retrieving or changing logging level

Cloudera Data Visualization Admin API provides a convenient way to manage logging levels for specific loggers, allowing you to control the verbosity of log messages as needed. It supports retrieving and changing the logging level for a specified logger within the system.

### About this task

You can query the current logging level for a logger or modify it using the following API endpoints.

- GET: /arc/adminapi/loglevel/<logger-name>
- POST: /arc/adminapi/loglevel/<logger-name>

### POST parameters

The POST endpoint expects a JSON document in the request body. The JSON document should contain a single field, `level`, specifying the desired log level. It accepts one of the predefined names in the Python logging module:

- CRITICAL
- DEBUG
- ERROR
- FATAL
- INFO
- WARN
- WARNING

### Authentication

Both API key and session-based authentication are accepted. The retrieval of the logging level does not require any special permissions. However, updating the logging level requires the `sys_viewlogs` permission.

### Procedure

1. Use the `curl` command to send a GET request to the specified endpoint to retrieve the current logging level for a specific logger.

```
curl -H 'content-type: application/json' -H 'authorization:
apikey [***API-KEY***]' [***VIZ_URL***]/arc/adminapi/loglev
el/[***LOGGER_NAME***]
```

Make sure to replace `[***API-KEY***]` with your actual API key, `[***VIZ_URL***]` with the Cloudera Data Visualization URL, and `[***LOGGER_NAME***]` with the name of the specific logger you want to check.

After executing the command, you receive a JSON response indicating the logger name and its current logging level.

2. Review the 'level' field in the response to determine the current logging level for the specified logger.
3. Use the `curl` command to send a POST request to the specified endpoint to change the logging level for a specific logger.

Provide the desired log level in the request body.

```
curl -H 'content-type: application/json' -H 'authorization:
apikey [***API-KEY***]' [***VIZ_URL***]/arc/adminapi/loglev
el/[***LOGGER_NAME***]
-d '{"level": "DEBUG"}'
```

After executing the command, you receive a JSON response confirming the changes, including the logger name and the new logging level.

4. Verify that the 'level' field in the response now reflects the updated logging level for the specified logger.

### Example

#### Getting the current loglevel for the arcweb logger:

1. Request

```
curl -H 'content-type: application/json' -H 'authorization: apikey <API-K
EY>'
<VIZ_URL>/arc/adminapi/loglevel/arcweb
```

2. Response

```
{
  "logger": "arcweb",
```

```
{  
  "level": "INFO"  
}
```

**Setting the log level to DEBUG for arcweb:****1. Request**

```
curl -H 'content-type:application/json' -H 'authorization: apikey <API-KEY>' <VIZ_URL>/arc/adminapi/loglevel/arcweb -d '{"level":"DEBUG"}'
```

**2. Response**

```
{  
  "logger": "arcweb",  
  "level": "DEBUG"  
}
```