



Red Hat Insights 2022

System Comparison API Documentation

Using the REST API for the Insights for RHEL drift service

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Using the REST API for the Insights for RHEL drift service

Red Hat Customer Content Services

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Abstract

This document provides web services available to integrate the System Comparison/drift service with external applications. It describes the specification of the System Comparison RESTful API, which is implemented as standard REST HTTP requests and responses of content type JSON.

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CHAPTER 1. USING APIS FOR QUERIES

The drift service enables you to compare the system configuration of one system to that of other systems and baselines registered in your Insights for RHEL inventory. It allows you to query system configurations using a REST API, create and manage baselines, and returns fact values as well as comparison states. You can also generate CSV output of the systems and baselines you are comparing.



NOTE

- For additional Insights for RHEL services for Red Hat Enterprise Linux API documentation, see <https://cloud.redhat.com/docs/api-docs>.
- For the latest OpenAPI Specification document, see [OpenAPI Specification](#).

1.1. SCHEMA

The API access is over HTTPS, and accessed from the root URL of https://access.redhat.com/documentation/en-us/red_hat_insights/2022/html/system_comparison_api_documentation/ [System Comparison API Documentation]. All data is sent and received as JSON. The JSON files include:

```
drift-openapi.json
historical-system-profiles-openapi.json
system-baseline-openapi.json
```

1.2. BASIC AUTHENTICATION

The user and password credentials are passed in with each HTTP request.

Request

```
$ curl --user username:password -i https://cloud.redhat.com/api/drift/v1/comparison_report?
system_ids[]=<UUID>
```

or

```
$ curl --user username:password -i https://cloud.redhat.com/api/system-baseline/v1/baselines
```

1.3. SPECIFICATION

1.3.1. REST API Entry Point

The REST API is available via the /api URL prefix. It is accessed on the server as follows:

```
"/api/drift/v1"
```

1.3.2. HTTP Methods

The HTTP methods currently supported for API requests are GET and POST.

1.3.3. Data Types

Data Type	Description
Integer	Integer value
String	JSON string
Array	The items keyword is required in arrays. The value of items is a schema that describes the type and format of array items. Arrays can be nested.
Boolean	Value resulting in True or False
Timestamp	Timestamp in ISO8601 format

1.3.4. HTTP Status Codes

Code	Text	Description
200	OK	Success.
400	Bad Request	The request could not be understood by the server due to incorrect syntax.
500	Internal Server Error	The server encountered an unexpected condition which prevented it from fulfilling the request.

CHAPTER 2. COMPARISON REPORT API

The purpose of the comparison report is to fetch system profiles for the systems requested, pull their facts from the inventory service, and then transform those facts into a comparison report. If you simply need to fetch the information for a system and do not require comparison information, you can use the inventory API directly.



NOTE

Currently, there is a 45 system limit when comparing systems via either the web user interface or API. Requests to compare more than 45 systems at a time may result in a 400 error. Such requests may hit the timeout limit set by the API infrastructure.

Example

The following example uses the `comparison_report` API to interact with registered systems in inventory to compare system configurations using the GET method. This request fetches the most current system state, using data from the inventory service for the given system IDs, and generates a comparison report.

Request:

GET

`api/drift/v1/comparison_report?system_ids[]=<UUID>&system_ids[]=<UUID>`

openapi: 3.0.1

info:

version: "1.0"

title: Drift Backend Service

description: Service that returns differences between systems.

license:

name: Apache 2.0

url: <https://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0.html>

servers:

- url: "/api/drift/v1"

paths:

/comparison_report:

parameters:

- \$ref: '#/components/parameters/rhIdentityHeader'

get:

summary: fetch comparison report

description: "Fetch a comparison report for given system IDs. This will only fetch the most current system state using data from inventory service."

operationId: drift.views.v1.comparison_report

parameters:

- name: system_ids[]

in: query

schema:

type: array

items:

type: string

```

format: uuid
required: true
description: list of system IDs to generate report for

```

Responses:

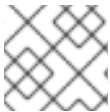
```

'200':
  description: a comparison report for the given system IDs
  content:
    application/json:
      schema:
        $ref: "#/components/schemas/ComparisonReport"
      examples:
        jsonObject:
          summary: A sample comparison report
          externalValue: "https://git.io/fhQ00"
'400':
  $ref: '#/components/responses/BadRequest'
'500':
  $ref: '#/components/responses/InternalServerError'

```

Example

The following example uses the `comparison_report` API to interact with registered systems in inventory to compare system configurations by providing a JSON file as input using the POST method.

**NOTE**

There is no system limit when comparing systems using the POST method via API.

Request:

```

$ curl -k -u username:password -X POST --header "Content-Type: application/json"
https://cloud.redhat.com/api/drift/v1/comparison_report -d @/directory/example-uuid-file.json

```

An example of JSON file content follows.

```

{"system_ids": ["UUID1", "UUID2", "UUID3"]}

```

2.1. SYSTEMS ONLY REPORT QUERIES

You can query systems only reports using API:

```

GET
api/drift/v1/comparison_report?system_ids[]=55e47a1d-05d7-4abb-963
a-ba513a0a57ad&system_ids[]=....

```

2.2. SYSTEMS AND BASELINE REPORT QUERIES

You can query systems and baseline reports using API:

GET

```
api/drift/v1/comparison_report?system_ids[]=55e47a1d-05d7-4abb-963
a-ba513a0a57ad&baseline_ids[]=79032c7b-8284-44d0-b820-ebbb6d25c5e2
```

2.3. SYSTEM AND HISTORICAL SYSTEM PROFILE REPORT QUERIES

You can query systems and historical system profile reports using API:

GET

```
api/drift/v1/comparison_report?system_ids[]=55e47a1d-05d7-4abb-963
a-ba513a0a57ad&historical_system_profile_ids[]=5d7dd2e9-18e5-412e-8f25-efa8a96a4289
```

2.4. SYSTEM, BASELINE, AND HISTORICAL SYSTEM PROFILE REPORT QUERIES

You can query systems, baselines, and historical system profile reports using API:

GET

```
api/drift/v1/comparison_report?system_ids[]=55e47a1d-05d7-4abb-963
a-ba513a0a57ad&baseline_ids[]=79032c7b-8284-44d0-b820-ebbb6d25c5e2
&historical_system_profile_ids[]=5d7dd2e9-18e5-412e-8f25-efa8a96a4
289
```

2.5. EXPORTING THE COMPARISON REPORT API

You can use the comparison report API to export the entire comparison report output for the given systems, baselines, and historical system profile IDs without any filters. The output includes all facts including categories (parent facts) and sub facts, and their values in a comma-separated values (CSV) format.

Request:

```
$ curl -X GET 'https://username:password@cloud.redhat.com/api/drift/v1/
comparison_report?baseline_ids[]=UUID1&system_ids[]=UUID2&system_ids[]=UUID3'
-H 'accept: text/csv'
```

2.6. REFERENCE QUERIES

You can set a reference in the query when using the API:

GET

```
api/drift/v1/comparison_report?reference_id=UUID1&system_ids[]=
55e47a1d-05d7-4abb-963a-ba513a0a57ad&baseline_ids[]=79032c7b-
8284-44d0-b820-ebbb6d25c5e2&historical_system_profile_ids[]=
5d7dd2e9-18e5-412e-8f25-efa8a96a4289
```

**NOTE**

The **reference_id** parameter is optional, and you can use only one reference ID in a query. You can set it to any used parameter in the comparison query: system ID, baseline ID, or historical system profile ID. When you use the reference ID, the Comparison service compares all systems, baselines, and historical system profiles in the list against it.

CHAPTER 3. BASELINES API

Baselines are a set of facts that can be created and managed using the API.

The following command-line examples demonstrate how to use the baselines API to create and manage baselines. You can create baselines from scratch, or by copying from a system inventory ID, from a baseline ID, and from an historical system profile ID.

3.1. CREATING A NEW BASELINE FROM SCRATCH

You can create a new baseline from scratch.

An example of a **create.json** file follows:

```
{
  "baseline_facts": [
    {
      "name": "fact name 1",
      "value": "fact value 1"
    },
    {
      "name": "fact name 2",
      "value": "fact value 2"
    },
    {
      "name": "category 1",
      "values": [
        {
          "name": "sub fact name 1",
          "value": "sub fact value 1"
        }
      ]
    }
  ],
  "display_name": "demo baseline"
}
```

The following examples show a CURL command using POST with the JSON data method for creating a new baseline from scratch.

Request:

```
$ curl -u username:password
https://cloud.redhat.com/api/system-baseline/v1/baselines -X
POST -d @create.json -H "content-type: application/json"
```

Response:

```
{
  "account": "[account number]",
  "baseline_facts": [
    {
      "name": "category 1",
      "values": [
```

```

    {
      "name": "sub fact name 1",
      "value": " sub fact value 1"
    }
  ],
  },
  {:context: {parent-context}
  "name": "fact name 1",
  "value": "fact value 1"
  },
  {
    "name": "fact name 2"
    "value": "fact value 2"
  }
],
"created": "2020-05-18T20:25:36.328741Z",
"display_name": "demo baseline",
"fact_count": 3,
"id": "9565f205-5816-43b4-953e-a29fed8b40ec",
"updated": "2020-05-18T20:25:36.328745Z"
}

```

3.2. COPYING AN EXISTING SYSTEM TO CREATE A NEW BASELINE

You can copy an existing system to create a new baseline via API.

An example **create-from-inv.json** file follows:

```

{"inventory_uuid": "<UUID>",
 "display_name": "from-inv1"}

```

Request:

```

$ curl -k -X POST -d @create-from-inv.json
https://username:password@cloud.redhat.com/api/system-baseline/v1/baselines
-H 'content-type: application/json'

```

Response:

Note that some of the facts have been removed from the response to improve readability.

```

{
  [
  {
    "Name": "number_of_sockets",
    "Value": "1"
  },
  {
    "Name": "cores_per_socket",
    "Value": "1"
  },
  {
    "Name": "number_of_cpus",
    "Value": "None"
  }
  ]
}

```



```

    },
    {
      "Name": "system_memory",
      "Value": "488.35 MiB"
    }
  ],
  "Created": "2019-08-27T15:34:38.504298Z",
  "Display_name": "from-inv1",
  "Fact_count": 20,
  "Id": "UUID",
  "Updated": "2019-08-27T15:34:38.504298Z"
}

```

3.3. COPYING AN EXISTING BASELINE TO CREATE A NEW BASELINE

You can copy an existing baseline to create a new baseline via API using the GET and POST methods.

1. Obtain the list of existing baseline IDs via GET:

```
$ curl -X GET https://username:password@cloud.redhat.com/api/system-baseline/v1/baselines-H 'content-type: application/json'
```

2. Select the baseline ID you want to copy from to create a new baseline.
3. Create a new baseline using the selected baseline ID via the POST method. You must provide a new display name; otherwise it will result in a 400 error.

```
$ curl -X POST https://username:password@cloud.redhat.com/api/system-baseline/v1/baselines/<ID>?display_name=copied-from-baseline-name
```

3.4. COPYING A HISTORICAL SYSTEM PROFILE TO CREATE A NEW BASELINE

You can copy a historical system profile to create a new baseline via API.

An example **create-from-hsp.json** file follows:

```

{"hsp_uuid": "<UUID>",
 "display_name": "from-hsp1"}

```

Request:

```
$ curl -k -X POST -d @create-from-hsp.json
https://username:password@cloud.redhat.com/api/system-baseline/v1/baselines-H 'content-type:
application/json'
```

Response:

Note that some of the facts have been removed from the response to improve readability.

```

{
[

```

```
{
  "Name": "number_of_sockets",
  "Value": "1"
},
{
  "Name": "cores_per_socket",
  "Value": "1"
},
{
  "Name": "number_of_cpus",
  "Value": "None"
},
{
  "Name": "system_memory",
  "Value": "488.35 MiB"
}
],
"Created": "2019-08-27T15:34:38.504298Z",
"Display_name": "from-inv1",
"Fact_count": 20,
"HSP_uuid": "UUID",
"Updated": "2019-08-27T15:34:38.504298Z"
}
```

3.5. SORTING BASELINES

You can sort baselines via API using the GET method by appending **order_by** and **order_how** parameters.

- **order_by** parameter accepts the following values: **display_name**, **created_on**, and **updated**
- **order_how** parameter accepts the following values for sorting the results: **ASC** (ascending) and **DESC** (descending)

By default, results are sorted by alphabetical order on display name.

Request:

```
$ curl -X GET https://username:password@cloud.redhat.com/api/system-baseline/v1/baselines?
order_by=created_on&order_how=DESC
```

3.6. EDITING A BASELINE

You can edit a baseline via the API using the **curl** command.

```
$ curl -u username:password https://cloud.redhat.com/api/system-baseline/v1$/baselines/[uuid]
```

3.7. EXPORTING BASELINES

You can export baselines as a CSV file via the API using the GET method.

```
$ curl -X GET https://username:password@cloud.redhat.com/api/system-baseline/v1/baselines -H
'accept: text/csv'
```

-

3.8. DELETING A BASELINE

You can delete a baseline using the API.

Use the following curl command to delete a baseline via the API.

```
$ curl -u username:password https://cloud.redhat.com/api/system-baseline/v1/baselines/[ID] -X  
DELETE
```

CHAPTER 4. HISTORICAL SYSTEM PROFILES API

Historical system profiles capture points in time for system profiles in Insights for RHEL inventory. The profiles return lists of system profiles for a particular system.

The historical system profile has two main methods:

- Systems method
- Profiles method

4.1. SYSTEMS METHOD

The systems method returns a list of all historical system profiles for the system you specify in the **uuid** parameter.

Use the following **curl** command to get all historical system profiles for a system **uuid**.

```
$ curl -u username:password https://cloud.redhat.com/api/historical-system-profiles/v1/system/[ID]
```

For each profile, the service returns:

- **captured_date**-- the date indicating when the system profile was captured
- an **id** – which is the profile **uuid**.
- **system_id**-- the system **uuid**, which is the same as what was specified in the request.

The following is a partial sample of the Systems method output you can expect to see:

```
{
  "data": [
    {
      "profiles": [
        {
          "captured_date": "2020-10-28T06:23:25+00:00",
          "id": "35054dcf-da10-489e-b383-8580511c8c10",
          "system_id": "563f782e-6266-41f0-a761-0e0eab29463b"
        },
        {
          "captured_date": "2020-10-27T18:43:28+00:00",
          "id": "472ad292-e2b1-40ac-b514-502df11df765",
          "system_id": "563f782e-6266-41f0-a761-0e0eab29463b"
        },
        {
          "captured_date": "2020-10-27T06:14:13+00:00",
          "id": "89235117-e9f5-4a2c-86d4-c3e908a392a7",
          "system_id": "563f782e-6266-41f0-a761-0e0eab29463b"
        },
        {
          "captured_date": "2020-10-26T07:34:17+00:00",
```

```

        "id": "6652ba31-f5e5-45c6-ae59-8f8d51181358",
        "system_id": "563f782e-6266-41f0-a761-0e0eab29463b"
    },
    {
        "captured_date": "2020-10-25T06:40:18+00:00",
        "id": "b66e8bb8-916c-409b-96d8-93119944e71d",
        "system_id": "563f782e-6266-41f0-a761-0e0eab29463b"
    },
    {
        "captured_date": "2020-10-24T06:23:19+00:00",
:context: {parent-context}
        "id": "b7dadf95-90ec-4289-b50a-6c8d19124ccf",
        "system_id": "563f782e-6266-41f0-a761-0e0eab29463b"
    },
    {
        "captured_date": "2020-10-23T06:34:14+00:00",
        "id": "3c9ce38d-22da-4d06-876d-35133eb5959e",
        "system_id": "563f782e-6266-41f0-a761-0e0eab29463b"
    },
    {
        "captured_date": "2020-10-22T05:59:09+00:00",
        "id": "18cd803d-3f1f-4ce7-9bbf-6a6585dc9c03",
        "system_id": "563f782e-6266-41f0-a761-0e0eab29463b"
    }
]
}

```

4.2. PROFILES METHOD

The profiles endpoint returns system profile information for each profile ID you specify in the **uuid** parameter. The API takes one or more comma-separated historical system profile ids and returns system profile information for each id.

Use the following curl command to get historical system profiles passed as comma-separated parameters:

```
$ curl -u username:password https://cloud.redhat.com/api/historical-system-profiles/v1/profiles/[ID1],
[ID2]
```

The following is a partial sample of the Profiles method output you can expect to see:

```

{
  "data": [
    {
      "account": "ACCOUNTID",
      "captured_date": "2020-10-27T18:43:28+00:00",
      "created": "2020-10-27T18:43:48.340185+00:00",
      "display_name": "dsmith-rhel82kvm",
      "id": "472ad292-e2b1-40ac-b514-502df11df765",
      "inventory_id": "563f782e-6266-41f0-a761-0e0eab29463b",

```

```

"system_profile": {
  "arch": "x86_64",
  "bios_release_date": "04/01/2014",
  "bios_vendor": "SeaBIOS",
  "bios_version": "1.12.0-2.fc30",
  "captured_date": "2020-10-27T18:43:28+00:00",
  "cores_per_socket": 2,

  "cpu_flags": [],

:context: {parent-context}      "display_name": "dsmith-rhel82kvm",

  "dnf_modules": [],

  "enabled_services": [],
  "fqdn": "dsmith-rhel82kvm",
  "id": "472ad292-e2b1-40ac-b514-502df11df765",
  "infrastructure_type": "virtual",
  "infrastructure_vendor": "kvm",
  "insights_client_version": "3.0.12-0",
  "insights_egg_version": "3.0.162-1",

  "installed_packages": [],

  "installed_products": [

  "installed_services": [],

  "kernel_modules": [],
  "last_boot_time": "2020-05-01T02:11:28",

  "network_interfaces": [],
  "number_of_cpus": 8,
  "number_of_sockets": 4,
  "os_kernel_version": "4.18.0",
  "os_release": "8.2",

  "running_processes": [],
  "satellite_managed": false,
  "selinux_config_file": "enforcing",
  "selinux_current_mode": "enforcing",
  "system_memory_bytes": 1914204160,

  "tags": [],
  "tuned_profile": "virtual-guest",

  "yum_repos": []
}
}
]
}

```