Developers Guide

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Chapter 1. Setup a development system

This guide describes the requirements and the steps necessary in order to get started with the development of the OpenNMS project.

1.1. Operating System / Environment

To build/compile OpenNMS it is necessary to run a *nix system. You do not need to run it physically, a virtual machine is sufficient, but the choice is yours. We recommend one of the following:

- Linux Minut with Cinnamon Desktop environment
- Ubuntu Desktop
- Mac OS X

This documentation assumes that you chose a debian based desktop environment.

1.2. Installation

The next chapter describes the full setup of your environment in order to meet the prerequisites. Simply follow these instructions, they may vary depending on your Operating System.
# add OpenNMS as repository to install icmp and such
echo "deb http://debian.opennms.org stable main" >
/etc/apt/sources.list.d/opennms.list
echo "deb-src http://debian.opennms.org stable main" >>
/etc/apt/sources.list.d/opennms.list
# Add pgp key
wget -O - http://debian.opennms.org/OPENNMS-GPG-KEY | apt-key add -

# overall update
apt-get update

# install stuff
apt-get install -y software-properties-common
apt-get install -y git-core
apt-get install -y nsis

# install Oracle Java 8 JDK
# this setup is based on: http://www.webupd8.org/2014/03/how-to-install-oracle-java-8-
in-debian.html
add-apt-repository -y ppa:webupd8team/java
apt-get update
apt-get install -y oracle-java8-installer
apt-get install -y oracle-java8-set-default

# install and configure PostgreSQL
apt-get install -y postgresql
echo "local   all             postgres                                peer" >
/etc/postgresql/9.3/main/pg_hba.conf
echo "local   all             all                                     peer" >>
/etc/postgresql/9.3/main/pg_hba.conf
echo "host    all             all             127.0.0.1/32            trust" >>
/etc/postgresql/9.3/main/pg_hba.conf
echo "host    all             all             ::1/128                 trust" >>
/etc/postgresql/9.3/main/pg_hba.conf
# restart postgres to use new configs
/etc/init.d/postgresql restart

# install OpenNMS basic dependencies
apt-get install -y maven
apt-get install -y jicmp j icmp6
apt-get install -y jrrd

# clone opennms
mkdir -p ~/dev/opennms
git clone https://github.com/OpenNMS/opennms.git ~/dev/opennms

After this you should be able to build OpenNMS:
cd ~/dev/opennms
./clean.pl
./compile.pl -DskipTests
./assemble.pl -p dir

For more information on how to build OpenNMS from source check this wiki Install from Source.

After OpenNMS successfully built, please follow the wiki Running OpenNMS.

1.3. Tooling

We recommend the following toolset:

- IDE: IntelliJ IDEA Ultimate
- DB-Tool: DBeaver or Postgres Admin - pgAdmin
- Graphing: yEd
- Other: atom.io

1.4. Useful links

1.4.1. General

- https://www.github.com/OpenNMS/opennms: The source code hosted on GitHub
- http://wiki.opennms.org: Our Wiki, especially the start page is of interest. It points you in the right directions.
- https://github.com/opennms-forge/vagrant-opennms-dev: A vagrant box to setup a virtual box to build OpenNMS
- https://github.com/opennms-forge/vagrant-opennms: A vagrant box to setup a virtual box to run OpenNMS

1.4.2. Installation / Setup

- http://www.opennms.eu/docs/opennms-community-welcome-guide/0.0.5-SNAPSHOT/
- http://www.opennms.org/wiki/Eclipse_and_OpenNMS
- http://www.opennms.org/wiki/IDEA_and_OpenNMS
Chapter 2. Minion development

2.1. Introduction

This guide is intended to help developers get started with writing Minion related features. It is not intended to be an exhaustive overview of the Minion architecture or feature set.

2.2. Container

This section details the customizations we make to the standard Karaf distribution for the Minion container.

2.2.1. Clean Start

We clear the cache on every start by setting karaf.clean.cache = true in order to ensure that only the features listed in the featuresBoot (or installed by the karaf-extender) are installed.

2.2.2. Karaf Extender

The Karaf Extender was developed to make it easier to manage and extend the container using existing packaging tools. It allows packages to register Maven Repositories, Karaf Feature Repositories and Karaf Features to Boot by overlaying additional files, avoiding modifying any of the existing files.

Here’s an overview, used for reference, of the relevant directories that are (currently) present on a default install of the opennms-minion package:

```
├── etc
│   └── featuresBoot.d
│       └── custom.boot
├── repositories
│   └── .local
│       └── core
│           └── features.uris
│           └── features.boot
│   └── default
│       └── features.uris
│       └── features.boot
└── system
```

When the karaf-extender feature is installed it will:

1. Find all of the folders listed under $karaf.home/repositories that do not start with a ‘.’ and sort these by name.
2. Gather the list of Karaf Feature Repository URIs from the features.uris files in the repositories.
3. Gather the list of Karaf Feature Names from the features.boot files in the repositories.
4. Gather the list of Karaf Feature Names form the files under $karaf.etc/featuresBoot.d that do not start with a '.' and sort these by name.

5. Register the Maven Repositories by updating the org.ops4j.pax.url.mvn.repositories key for the PID org.ops4j.pax.url.mvn.

6. Wait up to 30 seconds until all of the Karaf Feature URIs are resolvable (the Maven Repositories may take a few moments to update after updating the configuration.)

7. Install the Karaf Feature Repository URIs.

8. Install the Karaf Features.

---

Features listed in the features.boot files of the Maven Repositories will take precedence over those listed in featuresBoot.d.

Any existing repository registered in org.ops4j.pax.url.mvn.repositories will be overwritten.

---

### 2.3. Packaging

This sections describes packages for Minion features and helps developers add new features to these packages.

We currently provide two different feature packages for Minion:

- **openns-minion-features-core**
  
  Core utilities and services required for connectivity with the OpenNMS controller

- **openns-minion-features-default**
  
  Minion-specific service extensions

Every package bundles all of the Karaf Feature Files and Maven Dependencies into a Maven Repository with additional meta-data used by the KarafExtender.

#### 2.3.1. Adding a new feature to the default feature package

1. Add the feature definition to container/features/src/main/resources/features-minion.xml.

2. Add the feature name in the features list configuration for the features-maven-plugin in features/minion/repository/pom.xml.

3. Optionally add the feature name to features/minion/repository/src/main/resources/features.boot if the feature should be automatically installed when the container is started.

---

### 2.4. Guidelines

This sections describes a series of guidelines and best practices when developing Minion modules:
2.4.1. Security

1. Don't store any credentials on disk, use the SecureCredentialVault instead.

2.5. Testing

This sections describes how developers can test features on the Minion container.

2.5.1. Local Testing

You can compile, assemble, and spawn an interactive shell on the Minion container using:

Assemble and run the container in place

```
cd features/minion && ./runInPlace.sh
```

2.5.2. System Tests

The runtime environment of the Minion container and features differs greatly from those provided by the unit and integration tests. For this reason, it is important to perform automated end-to-end testing of the features.

The system tests provide a framework which allows developers to instantiate a complete Docker-based Minion system using a single JUnit rule.

For further details, see the minion-system-tests project on Github.
Chapter 3. CORS Support

3.1. Why do I need CORS support?

By default, many browsers implement a *same origin policy* which prevents making requests to a resource, on an origin that's different from the source origin.

For example, a request originating from a page served from `http://www.opennms.org` to a resource on `http://www.adventuresinoss.com` would be considered a cross origin request.

CORS (Cross Origin Resource Sharing) is a standard mechanism used to enable cross origin requests.

For further details, see:

- Mozilla’s HTTP access control (CORS)
- W3C’s CORS Spec

3.2. How can I enable CORS support?

CORS support for the REST interface (or any other part of the Web UI) can be enabled as follows:

1. Open `$OPENNMS_HOME/jetty-webapps/opennms/WEB-INF/web.xml` for editing.
2. Apply the CORS filter to the `/rest/` path by removing the comments around the `<filter-mapping>` definition. The result should look like:

   ```xml
   <!-- Uncomment this to enable CORS support -->
   <filter-mapping>
     <filter-name>CORS Filter</filter-name>
     <url-pattern>/rest/*</url-pattern>
   </filter-mapping>
   ```

3. Restart OpenNMS Horizon

3.3. How can I configure CORS support?

CORS support is provided by the `org.ebaysf.web.cors.CORSFilter` servlet filter.

Parameters can be configured by modifying the filter definition in the 'web.xml' file referenced above.

By default, the allowed origins parameter is set to `*`.

The complete list of parameters supported are available from:

- https://github.com/ebay/cors-filter
Chapter 4. ReST API

A RESTful interface is a web service conforming to the REST architectural style as described in the book RESTful Web Services. This page is describes the RESTful interface for OpenNMS Horizon.

4.1. ReST URL

The base URL for Rest Calls is: `http://opennmsserver:8980/opennms/rest/`

For instance, `http://localhost:8980/opennms/rest/alarms/` will give you the current alarms in the system.

4.2. Authentication

Use HTTP Basic authentication to provide a valid username and password. By default you will not receive a challenge, so you must configure your ReST client library to send basic authentication proactively.

4.3. Data format

Jersey allows ReST calls to be made using either XML or JSON. By default a request to the API is returned in XML. To get JSON encoded responses one has to send the following header with the request: `Accept: application/json`.

4.4. Standard Parameters

The following are standard params which are available on most resources (noted below)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>limit</td>
<td>integer, limiting the number of results. This is particularly handy on events and notifications, where an accidental call with no limit could result in many thousands of results being returned, killing either the client or the server. If set to 0, then no limit applied</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>offset</td>
<td>integer, being the numeric offset into the result set from which results should start being returned. E.g., if there are 100 result entries, offset is 15, and limit is 10, then entries 15-24 will be returned. Used for pagination</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Filtering: All properties of the entity being accessed can be specified as parameters in either the URL (for GET) or the form value (for PUT and POST). If so, the value will be used to add a filter to the result. By default, the operation is equality, unless the comparator parameter is sent, in which case it applies to all comparisons in the filter. Multiple properties will result in an AND operation between the filter elements. Available comparators are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Comparator</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>eq</td>
<td>Checks for equality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parameter</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ne</td>
<td>Checks for non-equality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ilike</td>
<td>Case-insensitive wildcarding (% is the wildcard)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>like</td>
<td>Case-sensitive wildcarding (% is the wildcard)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gt</td>
<td>Greater than</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lt</td>
<td>Less than</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ge</td>
<td>Greater than or equal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>le</td>
<td>Less than or equal</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If the value null is passed for a given property, then the obvious operation will occur (comparator will be ignored for that property). notnull is handled similarly.

- **Ordering**: If the parameter orderBy is specified, results will be ordered by the named property. Default is ascending, unless the order parameter is set to desc (any other value will default to ascending)
- **Raw where clause**: If there is a query parameter, it will be used as a raw where clause (SQL, not HQL), and added to any other filters created by other parameters

### 4.5. Standard filter examples

Take /events as an example.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resource</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>/events?eventUei=uei.opennms.org/internal/rtc/subscribe</td>
<td>would return the first 10 events with the rtc subscribe UEI, (10 being the default limit for events)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/events?eventUei=uei.opennms.org/internal/rtc/subscribe&amp;limit=0</td>
<td>would return all the rtc subscribe events (potentially quite a few)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/events?id=100&amp;comparator=gt</td>
<td>would return the first 10 events with an id greater than 100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/events?eventAckTime=notnull</td>
<td>would return the first 10 events that have a non-null Ack time (i.e. those that have been acknowledged)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/events?eventAckTime=notnull&amp;id=100&amp;comparator=gt&amp;limit=20</td>
<td>would return the first 20 events that have a non-null Ack time and an id greater than 100. Note that the notnull value causes the comparator to be ignored for eventAckTime</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/events?eventAckTime=2008-07-28T04:41:30.530%2B12:00&amp;id=100&amp;comparator=gt&amp;limit=20</td>
<td>would return the first 20 events that have were acknowledged after 28th July 2008 at 4:41am (+12:00), and an id greater than 100. Note that the same comparator applies to both property comparisons. Also note that you must URL encode the plus sign when using GET.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/events?orderBy=id&amp;order=desc</td>
<td>would return the 10 latest events inserted (probably, unless you’ve been messing with the id’s)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4.6. HTTP Return Codes

The following apply for OpenNMS Horizon 18 and newer.

- All the DELETE requests are going to return a 204 (NO_CONTENT) on success.
- All the PUT requests are going to return a 204 (NO_CONTENT) on success.
- All the POST requests that can either add or update an entity are going to return a 204 (NO_CONTENT) on success.
- All the POST associated to resource addition are going to return a 201 (CREATED) on success.
- All the POST requests where it is required to return an object will return a 200 (OK).
- All the requests excepts GET for the Requisitions end-point and the Foreign Sources Definitions end-point will return 202 (ACCEPTED). This is because all the requests are actually executed asynchronously and there is no way to know the status of the execution, or wait until the processing is done.
- If a resource is not modified during a PUT request, a NOT_MODIFIED will be returned. A NO_CONTENT will be returned only on a success operation.
- All GET requests are going to return 200 (OK) on success.
- All GET requests are going to return 404 (NOT_FOUND) when a single resource doesn’t exist; but will return 400 (BAD_REQUEST), if an intermediate resource doesn’t exist. For example, if a specific IP doesn’t exist on a valid node, return 404. But, if the IP is valid and the node is not valid, because the node is an intermediate resource, a 400 will be returned.
- If something not expected is received from the Service/DAO Layer when processing any HTTP request, like an exception, a 500 (INTERNAL_SERVER_ERROR) will be returned.
- Any problem related with the incoming parameters, like validations, will generate a 400 (BAD_REQUEST).

4.7. Identifying Resources

Some endpoints deal in resources, which are identified by Resource IDs. Since every resource is ultimately parented under some node, identifying the node which contains a resource is the first step in constructing a resource ID. Two styles are available for identifying the node in a resource ID:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Style</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>node</td>
<td>Identifies a node by its database ID, which is always an integer</td>
<td>node[42]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nodeSource</td>
<td>Identifies a node by its foreign-source name and foreign-ID, joined by a single colon</td>
<td>nodeSource[Servers:115da833-0957-4471-b496-a731928c27dd]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The two styles are not interchangeable. For example, it is not valid to use node[Routers:atledg04] nor to use nodeSource[175].
On systems where `storeByForeignSource` is enabled, you must **always** use the `nodeSource` style when referring to requisitioned nodes and `node` when referring to auto-provisioned nodes.

Auto-provisioned nodes are ones that do not belong to any requisition but were added through discovery or another mechanism that creates `newSuspect` events. Since these nodes lack a foreign-source name, they intrinsically cannot be represented using `nodeSource` style identifiers. The following tables summarize which style is permissible in which situation.

### Table 2. If `storeByForeignSource` is false

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Node Provisioning Style</th>
<th>node[] Valid</th>
<th>nodeSource[] Valid</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Requisitioned</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auto-Provisioned</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 3. If `storeByForeignSource` is true

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Node Provisioning Style</th>
<th>node[] Valid</th>
<th>nodeSource[] Valid</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Requisitioned</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auto-Provisioned</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The node identifier is followed by a period, then a resource-type name and instance name. The instance name’s characteristics may vary from one resource-type to the next. A few examples:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>nodeSnmp[]</code></td>
<td>Node-level (scalar) performance data for the node in question. This type is the only one where the instance identifier is empty.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>interfaceSnmp[eth0-04013f75f101]</code></td>
<td>A layer-two interface as represented by a row in the SNMP <code>ifTable</code>. The instance identifier is composed of the interface's <code>ifName</code> and its <code>ifPhysAddress</code> (if it has one).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>dskIndex[_root_fs]</code></td>
<td>The root filesystem of a node running the Net-SNMP management agent.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Putting it all together, here are a few well-formed resource IDs:

- `node[1].nodeSnmp[]`
- `node[42].interfaceSnmp[eth0-04013f75f101]`
- `nodeSource[Servers:115da833-0957-4471-b496-a731928c27dd].dskIndex[_root_fs]`

## 4.8. Currently Implemented Interfaces

### 4.8.1. Acknowledgements

The default offset is 0, the default limit is 10 results. To get all results, use `limit=0` as a parameter on the URL (ie, `GET /acks?limit=0`).
GETs (Reading Data)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resource</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>/acks</td>
<td>Get a list of acknowledgements.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/acks/count</td>
<td>Get the number of acknowledgements. (Returns plaintext, rather than XML or JSON.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/acks/{id}</td>
<td>Get the acknowledgement specified by the given ID.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

POSTs (Setting Data)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resource</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>/acks</td>
<td>Creates or modifies an acknowledgement for the given alarm ID or notification ID. To affect an alarm, set an alarmId parameter in the URL-encoded POST body; to affect a notification, set notifyId instead. An action parameter is also required, and may be one of ack, unack, clear, or esc (escalate).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Usage examples with curl

**Acknowledge notification #3**

```
curl -u 'admin:admin' -X POST -d notifId=3 -d action=ack http://localhost:8980/opennms/rest/acks
```

**Escalate alarm #42**

```
curl -u 'admin:admin' -X POST -d alarmId=42 -d action=esc http://localhost:8980/opennms/rest/acks
```

### 4.8.2. Alarm Statistics

It is possible to get some basic statistics on alarms, including the number of acknowledged alarms, total alarms, and the newest and oldest of acknowledged and unacknowledged alarms.

GETs (Reading Data)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resource</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>/stats/alarms</td>
<td>Returns statistics related to alarms. Accepts the same Hibernate parameters that you can pass to the /alarms ReST service.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/stats/alarms/by-severity</td>
<td>Returns the statistics related to alarms, one per severity. You can optionally pass a list of severities to the severities query parameter to limit it to the specified severities. (eg, GET /opennms/rest/stats/alarms/by-severity?severities=MAJOR,CRITICAL).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4.8.3. Alarms

the default offset is 0, the default limit is 10 results. To get all results, use limit=0 as a parameter on the URL (ie, GET /events?limit=0).

GETs (Reading Data)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resource</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>/alarms</td>
<td>Get a list of alarms.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/alarms/count</td>
<td>Get the number of alarms. (Returns plaintext, rather than XML or JSON.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/alarms/{id}</td>
<td>Get the alarms specified by the given ID.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note that you can also query by severity, like so:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resource</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>/alarms?comparator=ge&amp;severity=MINOR</td>
<td>Get the alarms with a severity greater than or equal to MINOR.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PUTs (Modifying Data)

PUT requires form data using application/x-www-form-urlencoded as a Content-Type.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resource</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>/alarms/{id}?ack=''(true;false)''</td>
<td>Acknowledges (or unacknowledges) an alarm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/alarms?x=y&amp;...&amp;ack=''(true;false)''</td>
<td>Acknowledges (or unacknowledges) alarms matching the additional query parameters. eg, /alarms?node.id=4&amp;ack=true</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

New in OpenNMS 1.11.0

In OpenNMS 1.11.0, some additional features are supported in the alarm ack API:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resource</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>/alarms/{id}?clear=true</td>
<td>Clears an alarm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/alarms/{id}?escalate=true</td>
<td>Escalates an alarm. eg, NORMAL → MINOR, MAJOR → CRITICAL, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/alarms?x=y&amp;...&amp;clear=true</td>
<td>Clears alarms matching the additional query parameters.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/alarms?x=y&amp;...&amp;escalate=true</td>
<td>Escalates alarms matching the additional query parameters.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Additionally, when acknowledging alarms (ack=true) you can now specify an ackUser parameter. You will only be allowed to ack as a different user IF you are PUTting as an authenticated user who is in the admin role.
Queries

As noted above, it is possible to pass a raw query parameter when doing ReST queries. In the case of alarms, it is possible to pass severity names when querying by severity, rather than having to know the number that the severity enum maps to. For example:

```
/alarms?query=lastEventTime%20%3E%20'2011-08-19T11%3A11%3A11.000-07%3A00'\%20AND%20severity%20%3E%20MAJOR\%20AND%20alarmAckUser%20IS%20NULL
```

This will get any alarms where the last event associated with the alarm is newer than August 19th, 2011 11:11:11, the severity is greater than MAJOR, and the alarm is not acknowledged (alarmAckUser is null). You should be able to use any column in the alarm, event, node, ipinterface, or snmpinterface tables.

4.8.4. Events

GETs (Reading Data)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resource</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>/events</td>
<td>Get a list of events. The default for offset is 0, and the default for limit is 10. To get all results, use limit=0 as a parameter on the URL (ie, GET /events?limit=0).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/events/count</td>
<td>Get the number of events. (Returns plaintext, rather than XML or JSON.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/events/{id}</td>
<td>Get the event specified by the given ID.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PUTs (Modifying Data)

PUT requires form data using application/x-www-form-urlencoded as a Content-Type.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resource</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>/events/{id}?a\ck=''(true;false)</td>
<td>Acknowledges (or unacknowledges) an event.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/events?x=y&amp;...&amp;ack=''(true;false)</td>
<td>Acknowledges (or unacknowledges) the matching events.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

POSTs (Adding Data)

POST requires XML (application/xml) or JSON (application/json) as its Content-Type.

💡 See `${OPENNMS_HOME}/share/xsds/event.xsd` for the reference schema.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resource</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>/events</td>
<td>Publish an event on the event bus.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4.8.5. Foreign Sources

ReSTful service to the OpenNMS Horizon Provisioning Foreign Source definitions. Foreign source definitions are used to control the scanning (service detection) of services for SLA monitoring as well as the data collection settings for physical interfaces (resources).

This API supports CRUD operations for managing the Provisioner's foreign source definitions. Foreign source definitions are POSTed and will be deployed when the corresponding requisition gets imported/synchronized by Provisiond.

If a request says that it gets the "active" foreign source, that means it returns the pending foreign source (being edited for deployment) if there is one, otherwise it returns the deployed foreign source.

**GETs (Reading Data)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resource</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>/foreignSources</td>
<td>Get all active foreign sources.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/foreignSources/default</td>
<td>Get the active default foreign source.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/foreignSources/deployed</td>
<td>Get the list of all deployed (active) foreign sources.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/foreignSources/deployed/count</td>
<td>Get the number of deployed foreign sources. (Returns plaintext, rather than XML or JSON.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/foreignSources/{name}</td>
<td>Get the active foreign source named {name}.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/foreignSources/{name}/detectors</td>
<td>Get the configured detectors for the foreign source named {name}.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/foreignSources/{name}/detectors/{detector}</td>
<td>Get the specified detector for the foreign source named {name}.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/foreignSources/{name}/policies</td>
<td>Get the configured policies for the foreign source named {name}.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/foreignSources/{name}/policies/{policy}</td>
<td>Get the specified policy for the foreign source named {name}.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**POSTs (Adding Data)**

POST requires XML using application/xml as its Content-Type.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resource</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>/foreignSources</td>
<td>Add a foreign source.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/foreignSources/{name}/detectors</td>
<td>Add a detector to the named foreign source.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/foreignSources/{name}/policies</td>
<td>Add a policy to the named foreign source.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
PUTs (Modifying Data)

PUT requires form data using application/x-www-form-urlencoded as a Content-Type.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resource</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>/foreignSources/{name}</td>
<td>Modify a foreign source with the given name.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DELETEs (Removing Data)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resource</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>/foreignSources/{name}</td>
<td>Delete the named foreign source.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/foreignSources/{name}/detectors/{detector}</td>
<td>Delete the specified detector from the named foreign source.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/foreignSources/{name}/policies/{policy}</td>
<td>Delete the specified policy from the named foreign source.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.8.6. Groups

Like users, groups have a simplified interface as well.

GETs (Reading Data)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resource</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>/groups</td>
<td>Get a list of groups.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/groups/{groupname}</td>
<td>Get a specific group, given a group name.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/groups/{groupname}/users</td>
<td>Get the users for a group, given a group name. (new in OpenNMS 14)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/groups/{groupname}/categories</td>
<td>Get the categories associated with a group, given a group name. (new in OpenNMS 14)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

POSTs (Adding Data)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resource</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>/groups</td>
<td>Add a new group.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PUTs (Modifying Data)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resource</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>/groups/{groupname}</td>
<td>Update the metadata of a group (eg, change the comments field).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/groups/{groupname}/users/{username}</td>
<td>Add a user to the group, given a group name and username. (new in OpenNMS 14)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/groups/{groupname}/categories/{categoryname}</td>
<td>Associate a category with the group, given a group name and category name. (new in OpenNMS 14)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### DELETEs (Removing Data)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resource</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>/groups/{groupname}</td>
<td>Delete a group.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/groups/{groupname}/users/{username}</td>
<td>Remove a user from the group. (new in OpenNMS 14)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/groups/{groupname}/categories/{categoryname}</td>
<td>Disassociate a category from a group, given a group name and category name. (new in OpenNMS 14)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 4.8.7. Heatmap

#### GETs (Reading Data)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resource</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>/heatmap/outages/categories</td>
<td>Sizes and color codes based on outages for nodes grouped by Surveillance Categories</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/heatmap/outages/foreignSources</td>
<td>Sizes and color codes based on outages for nodes grouped by Foreign Source</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/heatmap/outages/monitoredServices</td>
<td>Sizes and color codes based on outages for nodes grouped by monitored services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/heatmap/outages/nodesByCategory/{category}</td>
<td>Sizes and color codes based on outages for nodes associated with a specific Surveillance Category</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/heatmap/outages/nodesByForeignSource/{foreignSource}</td>
<td>Sizes and color codes based on outages for nodes associated with a specific Foreign Source</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/heatmap/outages/nodesByMonitoredService/{monitoredService}</td>
<td>Sizes and color codes based on outages for nodes providing a specific monitored service</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resource</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>/heatmap/alarms/categories</td>
<td>Sizes and color codes based on alarms for nodes grouped by Surveillance Categories</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/heatmap/alarms/foreignSources</td>
<td>Sizes and color codes based on alarms for nodes grouped by Foreign Source</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/heatmap/alarms/monitoredServices</td>
<td>Sizes and color codes based on alarms for nodes grouped by monitored services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/heatmap/alarms/nodesByCategory/{category}</td>
<td>Sizes and color codes based on alarms for nodes associated with a specific Surveillance Category</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/heatmap/alarms/nodesByForeignSource/{foreignSource}</td>
<td>Sizes and color codes based on alarms for nodes associated with a specific Foreign Source</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/heatmap/alarms/nodesByMonitoredService/{monitoredService}</td>
<td>Sizes and color codes based on alarms for nodes providing a specific monitored service</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 4.8.8. KSC Reports

**GETs (Reading Data)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resource</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>/ksc</td>
<td>Get a list of all KSC reports, this includes ID and label.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/ksc/{reportId}</td>
<td>Get a specific KSC report, by ID.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/ksc/count</td>
<td>Get a count of all KSC reports.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**PUTs (Modifying Data)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resource</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>/ksc/{reportId}</td>
<td>Modify a report with the given ID.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**POSTs (Creating Data)**

Documentation incomplete see issue: [NMS-7162](https://github.com/NMS-7162)

**DELETEs (Removing Data)**

Documentation incomplete see issue: [NMS-7162](https://github.com/NMS-7162)

### 4.8.9. Maps

The SVG maps use ReST to populate their data. This is the interface for doing that.

**GETs (Reading Data)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resource</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>/maps</td>
<td>Get the list of maps.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/maps/{id}</td>
<td>Get the map with the given ID.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/maps/{id}/mapElements</td>
<td>Get the elements (nodes, links, etc.) for the map with the given ID.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**POSTs (Adding Data)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resource</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>/maps</td>
<td>Add a map.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**PUTs (Modifying Data)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resource</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>/maps/{id}</td>
<td>Update the properties of the map with the given ID.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
DELETEs (Removing Data)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resource</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>/maps/{id}</td>
<td>Delete the map with the given ID.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.8.10. Measurements API

The Measurements API can be used to retrieve collected values stored in RRD (or JRB) files. Note that all units of time are expressed in milliseconds.

GETs (Reading Data)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resource</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>/measurements/{resourceId}/attribute</td>
<td>Retrieve the measurements for a single attribute</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following table shows all supported query string parameters and their default values.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>name</th>
<th>default</th>
<th>comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>start</td>
<td>-14400000</td>
<td>Timestamp in milliseconds. If &lt; 0, the effective value will be (end + start).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>end</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Timestamp in milliseconds. If &lt;= 0, the effective value will be the current timestamp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>step</td>
<td>300000</td>
<td>Requested time interval between rows. Actual step may differ. Set to 1 for maximum accuracy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maxrows</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>When using the measurements to render a graph, this should be set to the graph’s pixel width.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>interval</td>
<td>null</td>
<td>Duration in milliseconds, used by strategies that implement late aggregation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>heartbeat</td>
<td>null</td>
<td>Duration in milliseconds, used by strategies that implement late aggregation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aggregation</td>
<td>AVERAGE</td>
<td>Consolidation function used. Can typically be AVERAGE, MIN or MAX. Depends on RRA definitions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fallback-attribute</td>
<td></td>
<td>Secondary attribute that will be queried in the case the primary attribute does not exist.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Usage examples with curl

Retrieve CPU counter metrics over the last 2 hours for node 1

```
curl -u admin:admin
 "http://127.0.0.1:8980/opennms/rest/measurements/node%5B1%5D.nodeSnmp%5B%5D/CpuRawUser
 ?start=-7200000&maxrows=30&aggregation=AVERAGE"
```

Response

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" standalone="yes"?>
<query-response end="1425588138256" start="1425580938256" step="300000">
  <columns>
    <values>159.5957271523179</values>
    <values>158.08531037527592</values>
    <values>158.45835584842285</values>
  ... 
  </columns>
  <labels>CpuRawUser</labels>
  <timestamps>1425581100000</timestamps>
  <timestamps>1425581400000</timestamps>
  <timestamps>1425581700000</timestamps>
  ... 
</query-response>
```

POSTs (Reading Data)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resource</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>/measurements</td>
<td>Retrieve the measurements for one or more attributes, possibly spanning multiple resources, with support for JEXL expressions.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Here we use a POST instead of a GET to retrieve the measurements, which allows us to perform complex queries which are difficult to express in a query string. These requests cannot be used to update or create new metrics.

An example of the POST body is available below.

Usage examples with curl

Retrieve bits in and bits out metrics for a particular interface. Perform calculations on bits out, and only return the derived values.

```
curl -X POST -H "Accept: application/json" -H "Content-Type: application/json" -u admin:admin -d @report.json http://127.0.0.1:8980/opennms/rest/measurements
```
```
{
    "start": 1425563626316,
    "end": 1425585226316,
    "step": 10000,
    "maxrows": 1600,
    "source": [
        {
            "aggregation": "AVERAGE",
            "attribute": "ifHCInOctets",
            "label": "ifHCInOctets",
            "resourceId": "nodeSource[Servers:1424038123222].interfaceSnmp[eth0-04013f75f101]",
            "transient": "false"
        },
        {
            "aggregation": "AVERAGE",
            "attribute": "ifHCOutOctets",
            "label": "ifHCOutOctets",
            "resourceId": "nodeSource[Servers:1424038123222].interfaceSnmp[eth0-04013f75f101]",
            "transient": "true"
        }
    ],
    "expression": [
        {
            "label": "ifHCOutOctetsNeg",
            "value": "-1.0 * ifHCOutOctets",
            "transient": "false"
        }
    ]
}
```
Response

```json
{
   "step": 300000,
   "start": 1425563626316,
   "end": 1425585226316,
   "timestamps": [
      1425563700000,
      1425564000000,
      1425564300000,
      ...
   ],
   "labels": [
      "ifHCInOctets",
      "ifHCOutOctets",
      "ifHCOutOctetsNeg"
   ],
   "columns": [
      {
         "values": [
            139.94817275747508,
            199.0062569213732,
            162.6264894795127,
            ...
         ]
      },
      {
         "values": [
            -151.66179401993355,
            -214.7415503875969,
            -184.9012624584718,
            ...
         ]
      }
   ]
}
```

4.8.11. Nodes

Note: the default offset is 0, the default limit is 10 results. To get all results, use limit=0 as a parameter on the URL (ie, GET /nodes?limit=0).

Additionally, anywhere you use "id" in the queries below, you can use the foreign source and foreign ID separated by a colon instead (ie, GET /nodes/fs:fid).

**GETs (Reading Data)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resource</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>/nodes</td>
<td>Get a list of nodes. This includes the ID and node label.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Resource Description

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resource</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>/nodes/{id}</td>
<td>Get a specific node, by ID.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/nodes/{id}/ipinterfaces</td>
<td>Get the list of IP interfaces associated with the given node.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/nodes/{id}/ipinterfaces/{ipAddress}</td>
<td>Get the IP interface for the given node and IP address.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/nodes/{id}/ipinterfaces/{ipAddress}/services</td>
<td>Get the list of services associated with the given node and IP interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/nodes/{id}/ipinterfaces/{ipAddress}/services/{service}</td>
<td>Get the requested service associated with the given node, IP interface, and service name.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/nodes/{id}/snmpinterfaces</td>
<td>Get the list of SNMP interfaces associated with the given node.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/nodes/{id}/snmpinterfaces/{ifIndex}</td>
<td>Get the specific interface associated with the given node and ifIndex.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/nodes/{id}/categories</td>
<td>Get the list of categories associated with the given node.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/nodes/{id}/categories/{categoryName}</td>
<td>Get the category associated with the given node and category name.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/nodes/{id}/assetRecord</td>
<td>Get the asset record associated with the given node.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### POSTs (Adding Data)

POST requires XML using application/xml as its Content-Type.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resource</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>/nodes</td>
<td>Add a node.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/nodes/{id}/ipinterfaces</td>
<td>Add an IP interface to the node.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/nodes/{id}/ipinterfaces/{ipAddress}/services</td>
<td>Add a service to the interface for the given node.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/nodes/{id}/snmpinterfaces</td>
<td>Add an SNMP interface to the node.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/nodes/{id}/categories</td>
<td>Add a category association to the node.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### PUTs (Modifying Data)

PUT requires form data using application/x-www-form-urlencoded as a Content-Type.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resource</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>/nodes/{id}</td>
<td>Modify a node with the given ID.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/nodes/{id}/ipinterfaces/{ipAddress}</td>
<td>Modify the IP interface with the given node ID and IP address.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/nodes/{id}/ipinterfaces/{ipAddress}/services/{service}</td>
<td>Modify the service with the given node ID, IP address, and service name.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/nodes/{id}/snmpinterfaces/{ifIndex}</td>
<td>Modify the SNMP interface with the given node ID and ifIndex.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resource</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/nodes/{id}/categories/{categoryName}</td>
<td>Modify the category with the given node ID and name.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**DELETEs (Removing Data)**

Perform a DELETE to the singleton URLs specified in PUT above to delete that object.

### 4.8.12. Notifications

Note: the default offset is 0, the default limit is 10 results. To get all results, use `limit=0` as a parameter on the URL (ie, GET `/events?limit=0`).

**GETs (Reading Data)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resource</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>/notifications</td>
<td>Get a list of notifications.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/notifications/count</td>
<td>Get the number of notifications. (Returns plaintext, rather than XML or JSON.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/notifications/{id}</td>
<td>Get the notification specified by the given ID.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To acknowledge or unacknowledge a notification, use the `acks` endpoint — see Acknowledgements.

### 4.8.13. Outage Timelines

**GETs (Reading Data)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resource</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>/header/{start}/{end}/{width}</td>
<td>Generate the timeline header</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/image/{nodeId}/{ipAddress}/{serviceName}/{start}/{end}/{width}</td>
<td>Generate the timeline image</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/empty/{start}/{end}/{width}</td>
<td>Generate an empty timeline for non-monitored services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/html/{nodeId}/{ipAddress}/{serviceName}/{start}/{end}/{width}</td>
<td>Generate the raw HTML for the image</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 4.8.14. Outages

**GETs (Reading Data)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resource</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>/outages</td>
<td>Get a list of outages.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 4.8.15. Requisitions

RESTful service to the OpenNMS Horizon Provisioning Requisitions. In this API, these "groups" of nodes are aptly named and treated as requisitions.

This current implementation supports CRUD operations for managing provisioning requisitions. Requisitions are first POSTed and no provisioning (import/synchronize) operations are taken. This is done so that a) the XML can be verified and b) so that the operations can happen at a later time. They are moved to the deployed state (put in the active requisition repository) when an import is run.

If a request says that it gets the active requisition, that means it returns the pending requisition (being edited for deployment) if there is one, otherwise it returns the deployed requisition. Note that anything that says it adds/deletes/modifies a node, interface, etc. in these instructions is referring to modifying that element from the requisition not from the database itself. That will happen upon import/synchronization.

You may write requisition data if the authenticated user is in the provision, rest, or admin roles.

### GETs (Reading Data)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resource</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>/requisitions</td>
<td>Get all active requisitions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/requisitions/count</td>
<td>Get the number of active requisitions. (Returns plaintext, rather than XML or JSON.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/requisitions/deployed</td>
<td>Get the list of all deployed (active) requisitions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/requisitions/deployed/count</td>
<td>Get the number of deployed requisitions. (Returns plaintext, rather than XML or JSON.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/requisitions/{name}</td>
<td>Get the active requisition for the given foreign source name.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/requisitions/{name}/nodes</td>
<td>Get the list of nodes being requisitioned for the given foreign source name.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/requisitions/{name}/nodes/{foreignId}</td>
<td>Get the node with the given foreign ID for the given foreign source name.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/requisitions/{name}/nodes/{foreignId}/interfaces</td>
<td>Get the interfaces for the node with the given foreign ID and foreign source name.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resource</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/requisitions/{name}/nodes/{foreignId}/interfaces/{ipAddress}</td>
<td>Get the interface with the given IP for the node with the specified foreign ID and foreign source name.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/requisitions/{name}/nodes/{foreignId}/interfaces/{ipAddress}/services</td>
<td>Get the services for the interface with the specified IP address, foreign ID, and foreign source name.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/requisitions/{name}/nodes/{foreignId}/interfaces/{ipAddress}/services/{service}</td>
<td>Get the given service with the specified IP address, foreign ID, and foreign source name.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/requisitions/{name}/nodes/{foreignId}/categories</td>
<td>Get the categories for the node with the given foreign ID and foreign source name.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/requisitions/{name}/nodes/{foreignId}/categories/{categoryName}</td>
<td>Get the category with the given name for the node with the specified foreign ID and foreign source name.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/requisitions/{name}/nodes/{foreignId}/assets</td>
<td>Get the assets for the node with the given foreign ID and foreign source name.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/requisitions/{name}/nodes/{foreignId}/assets/{assetName}</td>
<td>Get the value of the asset for the given assetName for the node with the given foreign ID and foreign source name.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**POSTs (Adding Data)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resource</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>/requisitions</td>
<td>Adds (or replaces) a requisition.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/requisitions/{name}/nodes</td>
<td>Adds (or replaces) a node in the specified requisition. This operation can be very helpful when working with [[Large Requisitions]].</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/requisitions/{name}/nodes/{foreignId}/interfaces</td>
<td>Adds (or replaces) an interface for the given node in the specified requisition.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/requisitions/{name}/nodes/{foreignId}/interfaces/{ipAddress}/services</td>
<td>Adds (or replaces) a service on the given interface in the specified requisition.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/requisitions/{name}/nodes/{foreignId}/categories</td>
<td>Adds (or replaces) a category for the given node in the specified requisition.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/requisitions/{name}/nodes/{foreignId}/assets</td>
<td>Adds (or replaces) an asset for the given node in the specified requisition.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**PUTs (Modifying Data)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resource</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>/requisitions/{name}/import</td>
<td>Performs an import/synchronize on the specified foreign source. This turns the &quot;active&quot; requisition into the &quot;deployed&quot; requisition.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resource</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>/requisitions/{name}/import?rescanExisting=false</code></td>
<td>Performs an import/synchronize on the specified foreign source. This turns the &quot;active&quot; requisition into the &quot;deployed&quot; requisition. Existing nodes will not be scanned until the next rescan interval, only newly-added nodes will be. Useful if you're planning on making a series of changes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>/requisitions/{name}</code></td>
<td>Update the specified foreign source.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>/requisitions/{name}/nodes/{foreignId}</code></td>
<td>Update the specified node for the given foreign source.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>/requisitions/{name}/nodes/{foreignId}/interfaces/{ipAddress}</code></td>
<td>Update the specified IP address for the given node and foreign source.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**DELETEs (Removing Data)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resource</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>/requisitions/{name}</code></td>
<td>Delete the pending requisition for the named foreign source.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>/requisitions/deployed/{name}</code></td>
<td>Delete the active requisition for the named foreign source.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>/requisitions/{name}/nodes/{foreignId}</code></td>
<td>Delete the node with the given foreign ID from the given requisition.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>/requisitions/{name}/nodes/{foreignId}/interfaces/{ipAddress}</code></td>
<td>Delete the IP address from the requisitioned node with the given foreign ID and foreign source.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>/requisitions/{name}/nodes/{foreignId}/interfaces/{ipAddress}/services/{service}</code></td>
<td>Delete the service from the requisitioned interface with the given IP address, foreign ID and foreign source.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>/requisitions/{name}/nodes/{foreignId}/categories/{category}</code></td>
<td>Delete the category from the node with the given foreign ID and foreign source.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>/requisitions/{name}/nodes/{foreignId}/assets/{field}</code></td>
<td>Delete the field from the requisition's nodes asset with the given foreign ID and foreign source.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 4.8.16. Resources API

The **Resources API** can be used to list or delete resources at the node level and below. This service is especially useful in conjunction with the **Measurements API**.

**GETs (Reading Data)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resource</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>/resources</code></td>
<td>Retrieve the full tree of resources in the system (expensive, use with care)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>/resources/{resourceId}</code></td>
<td>Retrieve the tree of resources starting with the named resource ID</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Resource | Description
---|---
/resources/fornode/{nodeCriteria} | Retrieve the tree of resources for a node, given its database ID or foreign-source:foreign-ID tuple

**DELETEs (Removing Data)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resource</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| /resources/{resourceId} | Delete resource with the named resource ID, and all its child resources, if any

The following table shows all supported query string parameters and their default values.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>name</th>
<th>default</th>
<th>comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>depth</td>
<td>varies</td>
<td>GET only. Limits the tree depth for retrieved resources. Defaults to 1 when listing all resources, or to -1 (no limit) when listing a single resource.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Usage examples with curl**

*Retrieve the tree of resources rooted at the node with database ID 1, by resource ID*

```bash
curl -u admin:admin "http://127.0.0.1:8980/opennms/rest/resources/node%5B1%5D"
```

**Response**

```xml
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" standalone="yes"?>
<resource id="node[1]"
  label="anode"
  name="1"
  link="element/node.jsp?node=1"
  typeLabel="Node">
  <children count="11" totalCount="11">
    <resource id="node[1].nodeSnmp[]"
      label="Node-level Performance Data"
      name=""
      typeLabel="SNMP Node Data"
      parentId="node[1]">
      <children/>
      <stringPropertyAttributes/>
      <externalValueAttributes/>
      <rrdGraphAttributes>
        <entry>
          <key>loadavg1</key>
          <value name="loadavg1"
            relativePath="snmp/1"
```
<rrdFile>loadavg1.jrb</rrdFile>

<entry>
  <key(tcpActiveOpens)
  <value(name="tcpActiveOpens"
            relativePath="snmp/1"
            rrdFile="tcpActiveOpens.jrb")
</entry>

<entry>
  <key(memTotalFree)
  <value(name="memTotalFree"
            relativePath="snmp/1"
            rrdFile="memTotalFree.jrb")
</entry>

<rrdGraphAttributes>
...</rrdGraphAttributes>

<resource id="node[1].interfaceSnmp[lo]"
  label="lo (10 Mbps)"
  name="lo"
  link="element/snmpinterface.jsp?node=1&ifindex=1"
  typeLabel="SNMP Interface Data"
  parentId="node[1]">
  <children/>
  <stringPropertyAttributes>
    <entry>
      <key(ifName)
      <value>lo</value>
    </entry>
  </stringPropertyAttributes>
  <externalValueAttributes>
    <entry>
      <key(ifSpeed)
      <value>10000000</value>
    </entry>
    <entry>
      <key(ifSpeedFriendly)
      <value>10 Mbps</value>
    </entry>
  </externalValueAttributes>
  <rrdGraphAttributes>
  ...</rrdGraphAttributes>
</resource>

<entry>
  <key(ifHCInOctets)
  <value(name="ifHCInOctets"
            relativePath="snmp/1/lo"
            rrdFile="ifHCInOctets.jrb")
</entry>

<entry>
  <key(ifHCOutOctets)
  <value(name="ifHCOutOctets"
            relativePath="snmp/1/lo"
            rrdFile="ifHCOutOctets.jrb")
</entry>

<entry>
  <key(ifHCOutOctets)
  <value(name="ifHCOutOctets"
            relativePath="snmp/1/lo"
            rrdFile="ifHCOutOctets.jrb")
</entry>
Retrieve the tree of resources rooted at the node with database ID 1, without having to construct a resource ID

```
curl -u admin:admin "http://127.0.0.1:8980/opennms/rest/resources/fornode/1"
```

Retrieve the tree of resources rooted at the node with foreign-ID node42 in requisition Servers, by resource ID.

```
curl -u admin:admin
"http://127.0.0.1:8980/opennms/rest/resources/nodeSource%5BServers:node42%5D"
```

Retrieve the tree of resources rooted at the node with foreign-ID node42 in requisition Servers, without having to construct a resource ID.

```
curl -u admin:admin
"http://127.0.0.1:8980/opennms/rest/resources/fornode/Servers:node42"
```

4.8.17. Realtime Console data

The Realtime Console (RTC) calculates the availability for monitored services. Data provided from the RTC is available to the ReST API.

**GETs (Reading Data)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resource</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>/availability/categories/{category}</td>
<td>Get all nodes and availability data from a given SLA category filter, i.e. Web Servers (Web+Servers)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/availability/categories/{category}/nodes</td>
<td>Get node availability data for each node of a given SLA category filter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/availability/categories/{category}/nodes/{nodeId}</td>
<td>Get detailed service availability for a given node in a given SLA category filter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/availability/nodes/{nodeId}</td>
<td>Get detailed availability for all services on a given node</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Example

curl -u demo:demo http://demo.opennms.org/opennms/rest/availability/categories/Web+Servers
curl -u demo:demo http://demo.opennms.org/opennms/rest/availability/categories/nodes
curl -u demo:demo http://demo.opennms.org/opennms/rest/availability/categories/nodes/31
curl -u demo:demo http://demo.opennms.org/opennms/rest/availability/nodes/31

4.8.18. Scheduled Outages

GETs (Reading Data)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>/sched-outages</td>
<td>to get a list of configured scheduled outages.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/sched-outages/{outageName}</td>
<td>to get the details of a specific outage.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

POSTs (Setting Data)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>/sched-outages</td>
<td>to add a new outage (or update an existing one).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PUTs (Modifying Data)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>/sched-outages/{outageName}/collectd/{package}</td>
<td>to add a specific outage to a collectd’s package.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/sched-outages/{outageName}/pollerd/{package}</td>
<td>to add a specific outage to a pollerd’s package.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Parameter Description

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>/sched-outages/{outageName}/threshd/{package}</code></td>
<td>to add a specific outage to a threshd’s package.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>/sched-outages/{outageName}/notifd</code></td>
<td>to add a specific outage to the notifications.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### DELETEs (Removing Data)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>/sched-outages/{outageName}</code></td>
<td>to delete a specific outage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>/sched-outages/{outageName}/collectd/{package}</code></td>
<td>to remove a specific outage from a collectd’s package.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>/sched-outages/{outageName}/pollerd/{package}</code></td>
<td>to remove a specific outage from a pollerd’s package.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>/sched-outages/{outageName}/threshd/{package}</code></td>
<td>to remove a specific outage from a threshd’s package.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>/sched-outages/{outageName}/notifd</code></td>
<td>to remove a specific outage from the notifications.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 4.8.19. SNMP Configuration

You can edit the community string, SNMP version, etc. for an IP address using this interface. If you make a change that would overlap with an existing snmp-config.xml, it will automatically create groups of `<definition />` entries as necessary. If no `<definition />` entry is created it matches the
defaults.

There are different versions of the interface (see below). The following operations are supported:

**GETs (Reading Data)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>/snmpConfig/{ipAddress}</td>
<td>Get the SNMP configuration for a given IP address.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**PUTs (Modifying Data)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>/snmpConfig/{ipAddress}</td>
<td>Add or update the SNMP configuration for a given IP address.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Determine API version**

To determine the version of the API running in your OpenNMS Horizon type http://localhost:8980/opennms/rest/snmpConfig/1.1.1.1 in your browser and have a look at the output:

- **Version 1**: If the output only have attributes `community`, `port`, `retries`, `timeout` and `version`
- **Version 2**: If there are more attributes than described before (e.g. max Repetitions)

**API Version 1**

In version 1 only a few attributes defined in `snmp-config.xsd` are supported. These are defined in `snmp-info.xsd`:
The following table shows all supported attributes, optional restrictions and the mapping between `snmp-info.xsd` and `snmp-config.xsd`. All parameters can be set regardless the version.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>attribute <code>snmp-info.xml</code></th>
<th>attribute <code>snmp-config.xml</code></th>
<th>default</th>
<th>restricted to version</th>
<th>restriction</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>version</td>
<td>version</td>
<td>v1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>&quot;v1&quot;, &quot;v2c&quot; or &quot;v3&quot; are valid arguments. If an invalid or empty argument is provided &quot;v1&quot; is used.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>port</td>
<td>port</td>
<td>161</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Integer &gt; 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>retries</td>
<td>retry</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Integer &gt; 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>timeout</td>
<td>timeout</td>
<td>3000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Integer &gt; 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>community</td>
<td>read-community</td>
<td>public</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>any string with a length &gt;= 1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Example 1:

```bash
curl -v -X PUT -H "Content-Type: application/xml" \
  -H "Accept: application/xml" \
  -d "&lt;snmp-info&gt; \
    &lt;community&gt;yRuSonoZ&amp;lt;/community&gt; \
    &lt;port&gt;161&amp;lt;/port&gt; \
    &lt;retries&gt;1&amp;lt;/retries&gt; \
    &lt;timeout&gt;2000&amp;lt;/timeout&gt; \
    &lt;version&gt;v2c&amp;lt;/version&gt; \
    &lt;/snmp-info&gt;" \
  -u admin:admin http://localhost:8980/opennms/rest/snmpConfig/10.1.1.1
```

Creates or updates a `<definition/>`-entry for IP address 10.1.1.1 in `snmp-config.xml`.

Example 2:

```bash
curl -v -X GET -u admin:admin http://localhost:8980/opennms/rest/snmpConfig/10.1.1.1
```

Returns the SNMP configuration for IP address 10.1.1.1 as defined in example 1.

**API Version 2**

Since Version 2 all attributes of a `<definition />` entry defined in `snmp-config.xsd` (http://xmlns.opennms.org/xsd/config/snmp) can be set or get via the interface - except it is only possible to set the configuration for one IP address and not for a range of IP addresses. This may change in the future.

The interface uses `SnmpInfo` objects for communication. Therefore it is possible to set for example v1 and v3 parameters in one request (e.g. `readCommunity` String and `privProtocol` String). However OpenNMS Horizon does not allow this. It is only allowed to set attributes which have no version restriction (e.g. `timeout` value) or the attributes which are limited to the version (e.g. `readCommunity` String if version is v1/v2c). The same is for getting data from the API, even if it is possible to store v1 and v3 parameters in one definition block in the `snmp-config.xml` manually, the ReST API will only return the parameters which match the version. If no version is defined, the default is assumed (both in `PUT` and `GET` requests).

The `SnmpInfo` schema is defined as follows:
The following table shows all supported attributes, the mapping between `snmp-info.xsd` and `snmp-config.xsd`. It also shows the version limitations, default values and the restrictions - if any.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>attribute <code>snmp-info.xsd</code></th>
<th>attribute <code>snmp-config.xml</code></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>default</td>
<td>restricted to version</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>restriction</td>
<td>version</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>attribute snmp-info.xml</td>
<td>attribute snmp-config.xml</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>version</td>
<td>v1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;v1&quot;, &quot;v2c&quot; or &quot;v3&quot; are valid arguments. If an invalid or empty argument is provided &quot;v1&quot; is used.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>port</td>
<td>port</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>161</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Integer &gt; 0</td>
<td>retries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>retry</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Integer &gt; 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>timeout</td>
<td>timeout</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Integer &gt; 0</td>
<td>maxVarsPerPdu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>max-vars-per-pdu</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Integer &gt; 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maxRepetitionS</td>
<td>max-repetitions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Integer &gt; 0</td>
<td>maxRequestSize</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>max-request-size</td>
<td>65535</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Integer &gt; 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>proxyHost</td>
<td>proxy-host</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>readCommunity</td>
<td>public</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>attribute</td>
<td>attribute snmp-config.xml</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>v1, v2c</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>write Community</td>
<td>write-community</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>private</td>
<td>v1, v2c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>securityName</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>security-name</td>
<td>opennmsUser</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>v3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>security Level</td>
<td>security-level</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>noAuth NoPriv</td>
<td>v3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
attribute snmp-config.xml

Integer value, which can be null, 1, 2, or 3.

- 1 means noAuth NoPriv
- 2 means authNoPriv
- 3 means authPriv

If you do not set the security level manually it is determined automatically:

- if no authPassPhrase set the security level is 1
- if a authPassPhrase and no privPassPhrase is set the security level is 3

authPassPhrase
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>attribute</td>
<td>attribute snmp-config.xml</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>snmp-info.xml</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>auth-password</td>
<td>0p3nNMSv3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>v3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>authProtocol</td>
<td>auth-protocol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MD5</td>
<td>v3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>only MD5 or SHA are valid arguments</td>
<td>privPassPhrase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>privPassPhrase</td>
<td>0p3nNMSv3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>v3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>privProtocol</td>
<td>privacy-protocol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DES</td>
<td>v3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>only DES, AES, AES192 or AES256 are valid arguments</td>
<td>engineId</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>engineId</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>v3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>context ENGINE ID</td>
<td>context-engine-id</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>v3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>attribute</td>
<td>attribute snmp-config.xml</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>--------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>contextName</td>
<td>context-name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>v3</td>
<td>v3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>enterpriseId</td>
<td>enterprise-id</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>v3</td>
<td>v3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Example 1:**

```
curl -v -X PUT -H "Content-Type: application/xml" \
-H "Accept: application/xml" \
-d "&lt;snmp-info&gt; \
  &lt;readCommunity&gt;yRuSonoZ&lt;/readCommunity&gt; \
  &lt;port&gt;161&lt;/port&gt; \
  &lt;retries&gt;1&lt;/retries&gt; \
  &lt;timeout&gt;2000&lt;/timeout&gt; \
  &lt;version&gt;v2c&lt;/version&gt; \
&lt;/snmp-info&gt;" \
-u admin:admin http://localhost:8980/opennms/rest/snmpConfig/10.1.1.1
```

Creates or updates a `<definition/>`-entry for IP address 10.1.1.1 in `snmp-config.xml`.

**Example 2:**

```
curl -v -X GET -u admin:admin http://localhost:8980/opennms/rest/snmpConfig/10.1.1.1
```

Returns the SNMP configuration for IP address 10.1.1.1 as defined in example 1.
Example 3:

```bash
curl -v -X PUT -H "Content-Type: application/xml" \
-H "Accept: application/xml" \
-d "&lt;snmp-info&gt; 
    &lt;readCommunity&gt;yRuSonoZ&lt;/readCommunity&gt; 
    &lt;port&gt;161&lt;/port&gt; 
    &lt;retries&gt;1&lt;/retries&gt; 
    &lt;timeout&gt;2000&lt;/timeout&gt; 
    &lt;version&gt;v1&lt;/version&gt; 
    &lt;securityName&gt;secret-stuff&lt;/securityName&gt; 
    &lt;engineId&gt;engineId&lt;/engineId&gt; 
&lt;/snmp-info&gt;" \
-u admin:admin http://localhost:8980/opennms/rest/snmpConfig/10.1.1.1
```

Creates or updates a `<definition/>`-entry for IP address 10.1.1.1 in `snmp-config.xml` ignoring attributes `securityName` and `engineId`.

Example 4:

```bash
curl -v -X PUT -H "Content-Type: application/xml" \
-H "Accept: application/xml" \
-d "&lt;snmp-info&gt; 
    &lt;readCommunity&gt;yRuSonoZ&lt;/readCommunity&gt; 
    &lt;port&gt;161&lt;/port&gt; 
    &lt;retries&gt;1&lt;/retries&gt; 
    &lt;timeout&gt;2000&lt;/timeout&gt; 
    &lt;version&gt;v3&lt;/version&gt; 
    &lt;securityName&gt;secret-stuff&lt;/securityName&gt; 
    &lt;engineId&gt;engineId&lt;/engineId&gt; 
&lt;/snmp-info&gt;" \
-u admin:admin http://localhost:8980/opennms/rest/snmpConfig/10.1.1.1
```

Creates or updates a `<definition/>`-entry for IP address 10.1.1.1 in `snmp-config.xml` ignoring attribute `readCommunity`.

### 4.8.20. Users

Since users are not currently stored in the database, the ReST interface for them is not as full-fledged as that of nodes, etc.

⚠️ You cannot use hibernate criteria for filtering. You may need to touch the `$OPENNMS_HOME/etc/users.xml` file on the filesystem for any addition or modification actions to take effect (see NMS-6469 for details).

#### GETs (Reading Data)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>/users</td>
<td>Get a list of users.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/users/{username}</td>
<td>Get a specific user, by username.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**POSTs (Adding Data)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>/users</td>
<td>Add a user. If supplying a password it is assumed to be hashed or encrypted already, at least as of 1.12.5. To indicate that the supplied password uses the salted encryption algorithm rather than the older MD5 based algorithm, you need to pass an element named <code>passwordSalt</code> with text <code>true</code> after the password element (or key/value pairs if using JSON).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**PUTs (Modifying Data)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>/users/{username}</td>
<td>Update an existing user's full-name, user-comments, password, passwordSalt and duty-schedule values.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**4.8.21. SNMP Trap Northbounder Interface Configuration**

**GETs (Reading Data)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resource</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>/config/snmptrap-nbi</td>
<td>Gets full content of the configuration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/config/snmptrap-nbi/status</td>
<td>Gets the status of the SNMP Trap NBI (returns either true or false).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/config/snmptrap-nbi/destinations</td>
<td>Gets the name of all the existing destinations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/config/snmptrap-nbi/destinations/{name}</td>
<td>Gets the content of the destination named {name}</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**PUTs (Update defaults)**

On a successful request, the Syslog NBI will be notified about the configuration change.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resource</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>/config/snmptrap-nbi/status?enabled=(true;false)</td>
<td>Sets the status of the SNMP Trap NBI.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
POSTs (Adding Data)

POST requires form data using application/x-www-form-urlencoded as a Content-Type.

On a successful request, the SNMP Trap NBI will be notified about the configuration change.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resource</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>/config/snmptrap-nbi</td>
<td>Updates the full content of the configuration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/config/snmptrap-nbi/destinations</td>
<td>Adds a new or overrides an existing destination.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PUTs (Modifying Data)

PUT requires form data using application/x-www-form-urlencoded as a Content-Type.

On a successful request, the SNMP Trap NBI will be notified about the configuration change.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resource</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>/config/snmptrap-nbi/destinations/{name}</td>
<td>Updates the content of the destination named {name}</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DELETEs (Remove Data)

On a successful request, the SNMP Trap NBI will be notified about the configuration change.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resource</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>/config/snmptrap-nbi/destinations/{name}</td>
<td>Updates the content of the destination named {name}</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.8.22. Email Northbounder Interface Configuration

GETs (Reading Data)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resource</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>/config/email-nbi</td>
<td>Gets full content of the configuration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/config/email-nbi/status</td>
<td>Gets the status of the Email NBI (returns either true or false).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/config/email-nbi/destinations</td>
<td>Gets the name of all the existing destinations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/config/email-nbi/destinations/{name}</td>
<td>Gets the content of the destination named {name}</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PUTs (Update defaults)

On a successful request, the Email NBI will be notified about the configuration change.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resource</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>/config/email-nbi/status?enabled=(true;false)</td>
<td>Sets the status of the Email NBI.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**POSTs (Adding Data)**

POST requires form data using application/x-www-form-urlencoded as a Content-Type.

On a successful request, the Email NBI will be notified about the configuration change.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resource</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>/config/email-nbi/destinations</td>
<td>Adds a new or overrides an existing destination.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**PUTs (Modifying Data)**

PUT requires form data using application/x-www-form-urlencoded as a Content-Type.

On a successful request, the Email NBI will be notified about the configuration change.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resource</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>/config/email-nbi/destinations/{name}</td>
<td>Updates the content of the destination named {name}</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**DELETEs (Remove Data)**

On a successful request, the Email NBI will be notified about the configuration change.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resource</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>/config/email-nbi/destinations/{name}</td>
<td>Updates the content of the destination named {name}</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 4.8.23. Javamail Configuration

**GETs (Reading Data)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resource</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>/config/javamail/default/readmail</td>
<td>Get the name of the default readmail config.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/config/javamail/default/sendmail</td>
<td>Get the name of the default sendmail config.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/config/javamail/readmails</td>
<td>Get the name of all the existing readmail configurations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/config/javamail/sendmails</td>
<td>Get the name of all the existing sendmail configurations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/config/javamail/end2ends</td>
<td>Get the name of all the existing end2end mail configurations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/config/javamail/readmails/{name}</td>
<td>Get the content of the readmail configuration named {name}</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Resource Description

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resource</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>/config/javamail/sendmails/<em>name</em></td>
<td>Get the content of the sendmail configuration named {name}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/config/javamail/end2ends/<em>name</em></td>
<td>Get the content of the end2end mail configuration named {name}</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### POSTs (Adding/Updating Data)

POST requires form data using application/xml or application/json as a Content-Type.

On a successful request, the Email NBI will be notified about the configuration change.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resource</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>/config/javamail/readmails</td>
<td>Adds a new or overrides an existing readmail configuration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/config/javamail/sendmails</td>
<td>Adds a new or overrides an existing sendmail configuration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/config/javamail/end2ends</td>
<td>Adds a new or overrides an existing end2ends mail configuration.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### PUTs (Update defaults)

On a successful request, the Email NBI will be notified about the configuration change.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resource</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>config/javamail/default/readmail/<em>name</em></td>
<td>Sets the readmail named {name} as the new default.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>config/javamail/default/sendmail/<em>name</em></td>
<td>Sets the sendmail named {name} as the new default.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### PUTs (Modifying Data)

PUT requires form data using application/x-www-form-urlencoded as a Content-Type.

On a successful request, the Email NBI will be notified about the configuration change.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resource</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>/config/javamail/readmails/<em>name</em></td>
<td>Updates the content of the readmail configuration named {name}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/config/javamail/sendmails/<em>name</em></td>
<td>Updates the content of the sendmail configuration named {name}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/config/javamail/end2ends/<em>name</em></td>
<td>Updates the content of the end2end mail configuration named {name}</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### DELETES (Remove Data)

On a successful request, the Email NBI will be notified about the configuration change.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resource</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>/config/javamail/readmails/{name}</td>
<td>Removes the readmail configuration named {name}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/config/javamail/sendmails/{name}</td>
<td>Removes the sendmail configuration named {name}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/config/javamail/end2ends/{name}</td>
<td>Removes the end2end mail configuration named {name}</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 4.8.24. Syslog Northbounder Interface Configuration

#### GETs (Reading Data)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resource</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>/config/syslog-nbi</td>
<td>Gets full content of the configuration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/config/syslog-nbi/status</td>
<td>Gets the status of the Syslog NBI (returns either true or false).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/config/syslog-nbi/destinations</td>
<td>Gets the name of all the existing destinations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/config/syslog-nbi/destinations/{name}</td>
<td>Gets the content of the destination named {name}</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### PUTs (Update defaults)

On a successful request, the Syslog NBI will be notified about the configuration change.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resource</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>/config/syslog-nbi/status?enabled=(true;false)</td>
<td>Sets the status of the Syslog NBI.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### POSTs (Adding Data)

POST requires form data using application/x-www-form-urlencoded as a Content-Type.

On a successful request, the Syslog NBI will be notified about the configuration change.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resource</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>/config/syslog-nbi</td>
<td>Updates the full content of the configuration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/config/syslog-nbi/destinations</td>
<td>Adds a new or overrides an existing destination.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### PUTs (Modifying Data)

PUT requires form data using application/x-www-form-urlencoded as a Content-Type.

On a successful request, the Syslog NBI will be notified about the configuration change.
**4.8.25. Business Service Monitoring**

Every aspect of the **Business Service Monitoring** feature can be controlled via a ReST API. The API’s endpoint for managing **Business Services** is located at `/opennms/api/v2/business-services`. It supports XML content to represent the **Business Services**. The schema file describing the API model is located in `$OPENNMS_HOME/share/xsds/business-service-dto.xsd`. The responses generated by the ReST API do also include location elements that contain references to other entities managed by the API. The **Business Service** response data model for the ReST API has the following basic structure:

**Sample Business Service details response XML representation**

```xml
<business-service>
  <id>42</id>
  <name>Datacenter North</name>
  <attributes/>
  <ip-service-edges>
    <ip-service-edge>
      <id>23</id>
      <operational-status>WARNING</operational-status>
      <map-function>
        <type>Identity</type>
      </map-function>
      <location>/api/v2/business-services/2/edges/23</location>
      <reduction-keys>
        <reduction-key>
          uei.opennms.org/nodes/nodeLostService::12:10.10.10.42:ICMP
        </reduction-key>
        <reduction-key>
          uei.opennms.org/nodes/nodeDown::12
        </reduction-key>
      </reduction-keys>
      <weight>1</weight>
    </ip-service-edge>
  </ip-service-edges>
  <reduction-key-edges>
    <reduction-key-edge>
      <id>111</id>
      <operational-status>INDETERMINATE</operational-status>
      <map-function>
        <type>Identity</type>
      </map-function>
    </reduction-key-edge>
  </reduction-key-edges>
</business-service>
```
<map-function>
<location>/api/v2/business-services/42/edges/111</location>
<reduction-keys>
<reduction-key>my-reduction-key1</reduction-key>
</reduction-keys>
<child-edges>
<child-edge>
:id>123</id>
<operational-status>MINOR</operational-status>
<map-function>
<type>Identity</type>
</map-function>
<location>/api/v2/business-services/42/edges/123</location>
<reduce-function><type>HighestSeverity</type></reduce-function>
<operational-status>INDETERMINATE</operational-status>
<location>/api/v2/business-services/146</location>
</child-edge>
</child-edges>
</reduction-key-edges>
</reduction-key-edge>
</reduction-keys>
</business-service>
Sample Business Service creation request XML representation

```xml
<business-service>
  <name>Datacenter North</name>
  <attributes/>
  <ip-service-edges>
    <ip-service-edge>
      <ip-service-id>99</ip-service-id>
      <map-function>
        <type>Identity</type>
      </map-function>
      <weight>1</weight>
    </ip-service-edge>
  </ip-service-edges>
  <reduction-key-edges>
    <reduction-key-edge>
      <reduction-key>my-reduction-key1</reduction-key>
      <map-function>
        <type>Identity</type>
      </map-function>
      <weight>1</weight>
    </reduction-key-edge>
  </reduction-key-edges>
  <child-edges>
    <child-edge>
      <child-id>43</child-id>
      <map-function>
        <type>Identity</type>
      </map-function>
      <weight>1</weight>
    </child-edge>
  </child-edges>
  <reduce-function><type>HighestSeverity</type></reduce-function>
</business-service>
```

The whole model is defined in `jetty-webapps/opennms/WEB-INF/lib/org.opennms.features.bsm.rest.api-*` which can be used as a dependency for a Java program to query the API.

GETs (Reading Data)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resource</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>/opennms/api/v2/business-services</code></td>
<td>Provides a brief list of all defined Business Services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>/opennms/api/v2/business-services/{id}</code></td>
<td>Returns the Business Service identified by id included the current operational state</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>/opennms/api/v2/business-services/edges/{edgeId}</code></td>
<td>Returns the edge of the Business Service identified by edgeId</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resource</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/opennms/api/v2/business-services/functions/map</td>
<td>Provides a list of supported Map Function definitions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/opennms/api/v2/business-services/functions/map/{name}</td>
<td>Returns the definition of the Map Function identified by name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/opennms/api/v2/business-services/functions/reduce/</td>
<td>Provides a list of supported Reduce Function definitions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/opennms/api/v2/business-services/functions/reduce/{name}</td>
<td>Returns the definition of the Reduce Function identified by name</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**PUTs (Modifying Data)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resource</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>/opennms/api/v2/business-services/{id}</td>
<td>Modifies an existing Business Service identified by id</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**POSTs (Adding Data)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resource</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>/opennms/api/v2/business-services</td>
<td>Creates a new Business Service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/opennms/api/v2/business-services/{id}/ip-service-edge</td>
<td>Adds an edge of type IP Service to the Business Service identified by id</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/opennms/api/v2/business-services/{id}/reduction-key-edge</td>
<td>Adds an edge of type Reduction Key to the Business Service identified by id</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/opennms/api/v2/business-services/{id}/child-edge</td>
<td>Adds an edge of type Business Service to the Business Service identified by id</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/opennms/api/v2/daemon/reload</td>
<td>Reload the configuration of the Business Service Daemon</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**DELETEs (Removing Data)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resource</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>/opennms/api/v2/business-services/{id}</td>
<td>Deletes the Business Service identified by id</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/opennms/api/v2/business-services/{id}/edges/{edgeId}</td>
<td>Removes an edge with the identifier edgeId from the Business Service identified by id</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**4.9. ReST API Examples**

**4.9.1. Getting Graph data**

While graphs aren’t technically available via ReST, you can parse some ReST variables to get enough data to pull a graph. This isn’t ideal because it requires multiple fetches, but depending on
your use case, this may be adequate for you.

I’m in-lining some sample PHP code which should do this (not tested at all, cut & paste from old code I have that does not use the ReST- interface, and/or coded straight into the browser so YMMV). If you go to your NMS and click the resource graphs, then right click the graph you want and hit _View Image_ you will get the full URL that would need to be passed to pull that graph as a standalone image.

From that just take the URL and plug in the values you pulled from ReST to get a graph for whatever node you wanted.
function fetchit($thing, $user = "user", $pass = "pass") {
    $url = "http://localhost:8980/opennms";
    $ch = curl_init();
    curl_setopt($ch, CURLOPT_URL, $url . $thing);
    curl_setopt($ch, CURLOPT_RETURNTRANSFER, 1);
    curl_setopt($ch, CURLOPT_HEADER, 0);
    curl_setopt($ch, CURLOPT_USERAGENT, $useragent);
    curl_setopt($ch, CURLOPT_USERPWD, $user . ':' . $pass);
    $data = curl_exec($ch);
    curl_close($ch);
    return $data;
}

// this assumes you already have found the nodeId via a previous REST call or some other means. Provided more as an example than what you might want.
function getNodeInterfaces($nodeId) {
    $data = fetchit("/rest/nodes/$nodeId/snmpinterfaces");
    return simplexml_load_string($data);
}

function fetchGraphs($nodeId) {
    $ints = getNodeInterfaces($nodeId);
    $chars = array('/', '.', ':', ':-', '-');
    $endtime = time();
    $starttime = (string)(time() - ($days * 24 * 60 * 60));

    // use bcmath or a better version of PHP if you don't want this hypocrisy here.
    $endtime = $endtime . '000';
    $starttime = $starttime . '000';

    for($i=0; $i<count($ints->snmpInterfaces); $i++) {
        $ifname = $ints->snmpInterfaces[$i]->snmpInterface->ifName;
        $mac = $ints->snmpInterfaces[$i]->snmpInterface->physAddr;
        $if = str_replace($chars, " ", $ifname);
        if (strlen(trim($mac)) < 12) { $mac_and_if = $if; } else { $mac_and_if = $if . '-' . $mac; };

        $image = fetchit("$url/graph/graph.png?resource=node[$nodeId].interfaceSnmp[$mac_and_if]&report=report=mib2.HCbits&start=$starttime&end=$endtime")
            ;
        // you can poop this to a file now, or set header('Content-type: image/png');
        then print "$image";
    }
}

4.9.2. provision.pl examples and notes

One way to test out the new ReST interface is to use provision.pl. If you run it you'll get a summary of the output, but it's not totally obvious how it all works.
Here is an example of adding a new node using the ReST interface:

```bash
# add a new foreign source called ubr
/usr/share/opennms/bin/provision.pl requisition add ubr
/usr/share/opennms/bin/provision.pl node add ubr 10341111 clownbox
/usr/share/opennms/bin/provision.pl node set ubr 10341111 city clownville
/usr/share/opennms/bin/provision.pl node set ubr 10341111 building clown-town-hall
/usr/share/opennms/bin/provision.pl node set ubr 10341111 parent-foreign-id 1122114
/usr/share/opennms/bin/provision.pl interface add ubr 10341111 10.1.3.4

# this is like a commit. No changes will take effect until you import a foreign source
/usr/share/opennms/bin/provision.pl requisition import ubr
```

You will probably need to specify the username/password of an admin. To do this add:

```bash
--username=admin --password=clownnms
```

to the command line.

**4.9.3. Debian (Lenny) Notes**

For Lenny, you'll need to pull a package out of backports to make everything work right. Read [http://backports.org/dokuwiki/doku.php?id=instructions](http://backports.org/dokuwiki/doku.php?id=instructions) for instructions on adding it to `sources.list`.

```bash
# install liburi-perl from backports
sudo apt-get -t lenny-backports install liburi-perl
```

**4.9.4. Windows Powershell ReST**

Example of using *Windows Powershell* to fill some asset fields with *ReST*. 
# Installdate of Windows
$wmi = Get-WmiObject -Class Win32_OperatingSystem
$dateInstalled = $wmi.ConvertToDateTime($wmi.InstallDate)

# Serialnumber and manufacturer of server
Get-WmiObject win32_bios | select SerialNumber
$wmi = Get-WmiObject -Class win32_bios
$manufacturer = $wmi.Manufacturer

# Text file with a description of the server for the comments field
$comment = Get-Content "C:\Program Files\BGInfo\Info_Description.txt" | Out-String

$user = "admin"
$pass = "admin"

$secpasswd = ConvertTo-SecureString $user -AsPlainText -Force
$cred = New-Object System.Management.Automation.PSCredential ($pass, $secpasswd)

$nodeid = Invoke-RestMethod -Uri
http://opennms.domain.nl:8980/opennms/rest/nodes?label=servername.domain.nl
-Credential $cred
$nodeid = $nodeid.nodes.node.id

$uri="http://opennms.domain.nl:8980/opennms/rest/nodes/$nodeid/assetRecord"

Invoke-RestMethod -Uri
"http://opennms.massxess.nl:8980/opennms/rest/nodes/$nodeid/assetRecord/?building=133"
-Credential $cred -Method PUT
Invoke-RestMethod -Uri "$uri/?manufacturer=$manufacturer" -Credential $cred -Method PUT
Invoke-RestMethod -Uri "$uri/?dateInstalled=$dateInstalled" -Credential $cred -Method PUT
Invoke-RestMethod -Uri "$uri/?comment=$comment" -Credential $cred -Method PUT
Chapter 5. Develop Documentation

This document is the guideline for people who wish to contribute to writing documentation for the OpenNMS project. The OpenNMS software is free and open source, contribution of any kind is welcome. We ask that you observe the rules and guidelines outlined here to maintain consistency across the project.

Each (sub)project is represented as a section of the documentation. Each section will produce a HTML output in the file system that is generated in the `target/generated` sources folder.

The chosen file format for documentation is AsciiDoc ([Asciidoc Homepage](https://asciidoc.org)). Document files use the `.adoc` file extension.

Note that there are different ways to contribute documentation, each suitable for the different use cases:

- Tutorials and How To’s should be published on the [OpenNMS Wiki](https://wiki.opennms.org). For example: you want to describe how to use the Net-SNMP agent and the SNMP monitor from OpenNMS to solve a special use case with OpenNMS.

- The documentation in the source code should be formal technical documentation. The writing style should be accurate and concise. However, ensure that you explain concepts in detail and do not make omissions.

5.1. File Structure in opennms-doc

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Directory</th>
<th>Contents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>guide-user/</td>
<td>module with the guide for OpenNMS user e.g. NOC user who don’t change behavior of OpenNMS.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>guide-admin/</td>
<td>module with the guide for administrators configuring, optimizing and running OpenNMS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>guide-development/</td>
<td>module with the guide for those who want to develop OpenNMS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>guide-install/</td>
<td>module with the guide of how to install OpenNMS on different operating systems</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>releasenotes/</td>
<td>module with the changelog and release notes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5.2. Writing

The following rules will help you to commit correctly formatted and prepared documentation for inclusion in the OpenNMS project. It is important that we maintain a level of consistency across all of our committers and the documentation they produce.

When writing place a single sentence on each line. This makes it easy to move content around, and also easy to spot long, or fragmented, sentences. This will also allow us to assign comments on a
sentence in GitHub which will facilitate easier merging.

Other than writing documentation, you can help out by providing comments on documentation, reviewing, suggesting improvements or reporting bugs. To do this head over to: issue tracker for documentation!

5.2.1. Conventions for text formatting

The following conventions are used:

• File names and path are written in `poller-configuration.xml` they will be rendered in: poller-configuration.xml;
• Names that indicate special attention, e.g. this configuration matches *any* entry: this is rendered as: this configuration matches any entry;
• _Italics_ is rendered as Italics and used for emphasis and indicate internal names and abbreviations;
• *Bold* is rendered as Bold and should be used sparingly, for strong emphasis only;
• `+methodName()+` is rendered as methodName() and is also used for literals, (note: the content between the + signs will be parsed);
• `command` is rendered as command (typically used for command-line or parts used in configuration files), (note: the content between the ` signs will not be parsed);
• `my/path/` is rendered as my/path/ this is used for file names and paths;
• `\\``double quote``` (which is two grave accents to the left and two acute accents to the right) renders as `\``double quote``;
• `\``single quote' (which is a single grave accent to the left and a single acute accent to the right) renders as `\``single quote``.

5.2.2. Gotchas

• Always leave a blank line at the top of the documents section. It might be the title ends up in the last paragraph of the document;
• Start in line 2 setting a relative path to the images directory to picture rendering on GitHub:

```plaintext
// Allow image rendering
:imagesdir: relative/path/to/images/dir
```

• Always leave a blank line at the end of documents;
• As {} are used for Asciidoc attributes, everything inside will be treated as an attribute. To avoid this you have to escape the opening brace: `\{". If you do not escape the opening brace, the braces and the text inside them will be removed without any warning being issued!;
• Forcing line breaks can be achieved with `+` at the end of the line followed by a line break.
5.3. Headings and document structure

Each document starts over with headings from level zero (the document title). Each document should have an id. In some cases sections in the document need to have id’s as well, this depends on where they fit in the overall structure. If you wish to have a link to specific content that content has to have an id. A missing id in a mandatory place will cause the build to fail.

To start a document:

```plaintext
[[unique-id-verbose-is-ok]]
= The Document Title
```

If you are including the document inside another document and you need to push the headings down to the right level in the output, the leveloffset attribute is used.

Subsequent headings in a document should use the following syntax:

```plaintext
== Subheading
... content here ...
=== Subsubheading
content here ...
```

5.4. Links

When you need to link to other parts of the manual you use the target id. To use a target id you follow this syntax:

```plaintext
<<doc-guidelines-links>>
```

This will render as: [doc-guidelines-links]
To use the target id in your document simply write the target id in your text, for example:

see <<target-id>>

this should suffice for most cases.

If you need to link to another document with your own link text, then follow this procedure:

<<target-id, link text that fits in the context>>

Having lots of linked text may work well in a web context but is a distracting in print. The documentation we are creating is intended for both mediums so be considerate of this in your usage.

If you wish to use an external link, they are added as:

http://www.opennms.org/[Link text here]

This will render in the output as: Link text here

For short links it may be beneficial not to use accompanying link text:

http://www.opennms.org/

Which renders as: http://www.opennms.org/

It is acceptable to have a period trailing after the URL, it will not render as a part of the link.

5.5. Admonitions and useful notes

These are useful for defining specific sections, such as Notes, Tips and Important information. We encourage the use of them in the documentation as long as they are used appropriately. Choose from the following:

Source template for making a note for additional hints

NOTE: This is my note.

This is how it is rendered:

This is my note.
Source for giving a tip

TIP: This is my tip.

This is how its rendered:

💡 This is my tip.

Source for giving a important hint

IMPORTANT: This is my important hint.

This is how its rendered:

❗️ This is my important hint.

Source for giving a caution

CAUTION: This is my caution.

This is how its rendered:

🔥 This is my caution.

Source for giving a warning

WARNING: This is my warning.

This is how its rendered:

⚠️ This is my warning.

A multiline variation:

TIP: Tiptext. +
  Line 2.

Which is rendered as:

💡 Tiptext.
  Line 2.

ℹ️ Remember to write these in full caps. There is no easy manner in which to add new admonitions, do not create your own.
5.6. Attributes

Common attributes you can use in documents:

- `{opennms-version}` - rendered as "18.0.0"

These can substitute part of URLs that point to, for example, APIdocs or source code. Note that opennms-git-tag also handles the case of snapshot/master.

Sample Asciidoc attributes which can be used:

- `{docdir}` - root directory of the documents
- `{nbsp}` - non-breaking space

5.7. Comments

There’s a separate build that includes comments. When the comments are used they show up with a yellow background. This build doesn’t run by default, but after a normal build, you can use `make annotated` to create a build yourself. You can use the resulting ‘annotated’ page to search for content as the full manual is a single page.

To write a comment:

```plaintext
// this is a comment
```

Comments are not visible in the standard build. Comment blocks won’t be included in the output of any build. The syntax for a comment block is:

```plaintext
////
Note that includes in here will still be processed, but not make it into the output. That is, missing includes here will still break the build!
////
```

5.8. Tables

For representing structured information you can use tables. A table is constructed in the following manner:

```
[options="header, autowidth"]
|===
| Parameter     | Description                | Required | Default value
| `myFirstParm` | my first long description | required | `myDefault`
| `myScndParm`  | my second long description | required | `myDefault`
|===
```
This is rendered as:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Required</th>
<th>Default value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>myFirstParm</td>
<td>my first long description</td>
<td>required</td>
<td>myDefault</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>myScndParm</td>
<td>my second long description</td>
<td>required</td>
<td>myDefault</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Please align your columns in the AsciiDoc source in order to give better readability when editing in text view. If you have a very long description, break at 120 characters and align the text to improve source readability.

Figure 1. Example in AsciiDoc source for very long table descriptions

this is rendered as:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Required</th>
<th>Default value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>basic-authentication</td>
<td>Authentication credentials to perform basic authentication. Credentials should comply to RFC1945 section 11.1, without the Base64 encoding part. That’s: be a string made of the concatenation of: 1- the user ID; 2- a colon; 3- the password. basic-authentication takes precedence over the user and password parameters.</td>
<td>optional</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>header[0-9]+</td>
<td>Additional headers to be sent along with the request. Example of valid parameter’s names are header0, header1 and header180. header is not a valid parameter name.</td>
<td>optional</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5.9. Include images

When visualizing complex problems you can help the explanation and provide greater information by using an image. We use in OpenNMS documentation modules two directories for images.

The image folder structure mirrors the text structure. In this case it is a little bit easier to locate the AsciiDoc text file where the image is included.
Example folder structure for image files

. └── opennms-doc
    └── guide-doc
        ├── README.adoc
        ├── pom.xml
        └── src
            └── asciidoc
                ├── configs
                │   └── poller-configuration.xml
                ├── images
                │   └── 01_opennms-logo.png
                │       └── 02_pris-overview.png
                ├── images_src
                │   └── pris-overview.graphml
                └── index.adoc
            │
            ├── images.adoc
            │
            │   ├── include-source.adoc
            │   └── introduction.adoc
            └── writing.adoc
    └── target

1 This folder contains all documentation modules;
2 The module for this documentation for target group of documentation contributors;
3 Indicates a source folder;
4 The documentation root folder;
5 Folder for images. Images should be *.png or *.jpg if included in the documentation;
6 The image used, the format is a leading <number>_ followed by a name using no spaces;
7 Some images are created from tools like yED, this folder should contain the editable version of the file with the same file name;
8 Editable version of the image source file, note no spaces in the name;
9 Main document file which includes all documentation parts and is rendered as index.html for the web;
10 Asciidoc source file which can include images;
11 Target folder with generated HTML output after mvn clean package has been performed;

⚠️ All images in the entire manual share the same namespace, it is therefore best practice to use unique identifiers for images.

To include an image file, make sure that it resides in the 'images/' directory relative to the document you're including it within. Then use the following syntax for inclusion in the document:
5.10. Code Snippets

You can include code snippets, configuration- or source code files in the documentation. You can enable syntax highlighting by providing the given language parameter, this will work on source code or configuration.

5.10.1. Explicitly defined in the document

be careful to use this kind of code snippets as sparsely as possible. Code becomes obsolete very quickly, archaic usage practices are detrimental.

if you do wish to include snippets use the following method:

```xml
<service name="DNS" interval="300000" user-defined="false" status="on">
    <parameter key="retry" value="2" />
    <parameter key="timeout" value="5000" />
    <parameter key="port" value="53" />
    <parameter key="lookup" value="localhost" />
    <parameter key="fatal-response-codes" value="2,3,5" /></!
    <parameter key="rrd-repository" value="/opt/opennms/share/rrd/response" />
    <parameter key="rrd-base-name" value="dns" />
    <parameter key="ds-name" value="dns" />
</service>
```

If there’s no suitable syntax highlighter for the code used just omit the language: [source].

Currently the following syntax highlighters are enabled:

- Bash
- Groovy
• Java
• JavaScript
• Python
• XML

For other highlighters that could be added see https://code.google.com/p/google-code-prettify/.

5.10.2. Included from an example file

You can include source or configuration from an external file. In this way you can provide a working example configuration maintaining doc and example at the same time. The procedure and rules are the same as with images, the path is relative to the *.adoc file where the file to be used is included.

Include complete external file

[source,xml]
----
include::../configs/wmi-config.xml[
----

This is how it’s rendered:

```xml
<?xml version="1.0"?>
<wmi-config
  retry="2" timeout="1500"
  username="Administrator" domain="WORKGROUP" password="password">
</wmi-config>
```

5.10.3. Include parts of a file

If you want to include just a specific segment of a large configuration file, you can assign tags that indicate to AsciiDoc the section that is to be included. In this example just the service definition of the ICMP monitor should be included.

In the 'poller-configuration.xml' tag the section in the following manner:
<rrd step="300">
  <rra>RRA:AVERAGE:0.5:1:2016</rra>
  <rra>RRA:AVERAGE:0.5:12:1488</rra>
  <rra>RRA:AVERAGE:0.5:288:366</rra>
  <rra>RRA:MAX:0.5:288:366</rra>
  <rra>RRA:MIN:0.5:288:366</rra>
</rrd>

<!-- # tag::IcmpServiceConfig[] -->
<service name="ICMP" interval="300000" user-defined="false" status="on">
  <parameter key="retry" value="2" />
  <parameter key="timeout" value="3000" />
  <parameter key="rrd-repository" value="/opt/opennms/share/rrd/response" />
  <parameter key="rrd-base-name" value="icmp" />
  <parameter key="ds-name" value="icmp" />
</service>
<!-- # end::IcmpServiceConfig[] -->

<!-- # tag::DnsServiceConfig[] -->
<service name="DNS" interval="300000" user-defined="false" status="on">
  <parameter key="retry" value="2" />
  <parameter key="timeout" value="5000" />
  <parameter key="port" value="53" />
</service>
<!-- # end::DnsServiceConfig[] -->

Include this tagged part in the documentation using the tag parameter

[source,xml]
----
include::../configs/poller-configuration.xml[tags=IcmpServiceConfig]
----

This is how it rendered

<service name="ICMP" interval="300000" user-defined="false" status="on">
  <parameter key="retry" value="2" />
  <parameter key="timeout" value="3000" />
  <parameter key="rrd-repository" value="/opt/opennms/share/rrd/response" />
  <parameter key="rrd-base-name" value="icmp" />
  <parameter key="ds-name" value="icmp" />
</service>

Spaces and tabs are taken from the original file.

5.11. Cheat Sheets and additional hints

For instructions on how to build your own version of the manual:

- readme
The documentation uses the AsciiDoc format. There are a number of guides that will help you to get started with using AsciiDoc:

- Acidoc Reference
- AsciiDoc FAQ
- AsciiDoc cheatsheet
- AsciiDoc Cheatsheet

For other resources, to gain familiarity with AsciiDoc, you can visit:

- AsciiDoc User Manual
- AsciiDoc Maven Plugin
- AsciiDoc discussion list
- AsciiDoc issue tracker
- Docbook to AsciiDoc
- How to create handsome PDF documents without frustration
Chapter 6. AMQP Integration

The AMQP Integration allows external systems to communicate with the event bus of OpenNMS Horizon and receive alarms via the AMQP protocol.

**AMQP** is standard messaging protocol supported by a number of brokers including *ActiveMQ* and *QPID*.

The integration is written using Camel + OSGi and has the following components:

- Event Forwarder
- Event Receiver
- Alarm Northbounder

Custom filtering (i.e. which events to forward) and transformations (i.e. how the events are represented in the messages) can be used in each of the components. Generic implementations

The integration is written using Camel + OSGi and exposes interfaces through which events and alarms can be filtered and/or transformed. The features are described in detail below.

Each component can be configured and setup independently, i.e. you can choose to only forward alarms.

### 6.1. Event Forwarder

The event forwarder listens for *all* events on the internal event bus of OpenNMS Horizon. Events from the bus are sent to a Camel processor, which can filter or transform these, before being sent to the AMQP endpoint.

The event forwarer exposes the following properties via the `org.opennms.features.amqp.eventforwarder`.pid:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>connectionUrl</td>
<td><code>amqp://guest:guest@onms/test?brokerlist=tcp://127.0.0.1:5672</code></td>
<td>Used by the AMQPConnectionFactory. See ConnectionURL for a full list of options.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>destination</td>
<td><code>amqp:OpenNMS-Exchange/opennms-routing-key</code></td>
<td>Target queue or topic. See AMQP for details.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>processorName</td>
<td><code>default-event-forwarder-processor</code></td>
<td>Name <code>org.apache.camel.Processor</code> used to filter and/or format the events.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The default processor, the `default-event-forwarder-processor`, marshalls events to XML and does not perform any filtering. This means that when enabled, all events will be forwarded to the AMQP...
destination with XML strings as the message body.

6.1.1. Setup

Start by logging into a Karaf shell.

Update the properties with your deployment specific values:

```properties
config:edit org.opennms.features.amqp.eventforwarder
propset connectionUrl amqp://guest:guest@onms/test?brokerlist=tcp://127.0.0.1:5672
propset destination amqp:OpenNMS-Exchange/opennms-routing-key
propset processorName default-event-forwarder-processor
config:update
```

Install the feature:

```properties
features:install opennms-amqp-event-forwarder
```

6.1.2. Debugging

You can get detailed information on the Camel route using:

```properties
camel:route-info forwardEvent
```

6.2. Event Receiver

The event receiver listens for messages from an AMQP target and forwards them onto the internal event bus of OpenNMS Horizon. Messages are sent to a Camel processor, which can filter or transform these, before being sent onto the event bus.

The event forwarder exposes the following properties via the org.opennms.features.amqp.eventreceiver pid:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>connectionUrl</td>
<td>amqp://guest:guest@onms/test?brokerlist=tcp://127.0.0.1:5672</td>
<td>Used by the AMQPConnectionFactory. See ConnectionURL for a full list of options.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>source</td>
<td>amqp:OpenNMS-Queue</td>
<td>Source queue or topic. See AMQP for details.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>processorName</td>
<td>default-event-receiver-processor</td>
<td>Name org.apache.camel.Processor used to filter and/or format the events.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The default processor, the default-event-receiver-processor, expects the message bodies to contain XML strings which are it unmarshalls to events.

### 6.2.1. Setup

Start by logging into a Karaf shell.

Update the properties with your deployment specific values:

```shell
config:edit org.opennms.features.amqp.eventreceiver
propset connectionUrl amqp://guest:guest@onms/test?brokerlist='tcp://127.0.0.1:5672'
propset source amqp:OpenNMS-Queue
propset processorName default-event-receiver-processor
config:update
```

Install the feature:

```shell
features:install opennms-amqp-event-receiver
```

### 6.2.2. Debugging

You can get detailed information on the Camel route using:

```shell
camel:route-info receiveEvent
```

### 6.3. Alarm Northbounder

The alarm northbounder listens for all northbound alarms. Alarms are sent to a Camel processor, which can filter or transform these, before being sent to the AMQP endpoint.

The alarm northbounder exposes the following properties via the org.opennms.features.amqp.alarmnorthbounder pid:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>connectionUrl</td>
<td>amqp://guest:guest@onms/test?brokerlist='tcp://127.0.0.1:5672'</td>
<td>Used by the AMQPConnectionFactory. See ConnectionURL for a full list of options.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>destination</td>
<td>amqp:OpenNMS-Exchange/opennms-routing-key</td>
<td>Target queue or topic. See AMQP for details.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>processorName</td>
<td>default-alarm-northbounder-processor</td>
<td>Name org.apache.camel.Processor used to filter and/or format the events.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The default processor, the `default-alarm-northbounder-processor`, converts the alarms to a string and does not perform any filtering. This means that when enabled, all alarms will be forwarded to the AMQP destination with strings as the message body.

6.3.1. Setup

Start by logging into a Karaf shell.

Update the properties with your deployment specific values:

```bash
config:edit org.opennms.features.amqp.alarmnorthbounder
propset connectionUrl amqp://guest:guest@onms/test?brokerlist='tcp://127.0.0.1:5672'
propset destination amqp:OpenNMS-Exchange/opennms-routing-key
propset processorName default-alarm-northbounder-processor
config:update
```

Install the feature:

```bash
features:install opennms-amqp-alarm-northbounder
```

6.3.2. Debugging

You can get detailed information on the Camel route using:

```bash
camel:route-info forwardAlarm
```

6.4. Custom Processors

If your integration requires specific filtering and or formatting, you can write your own processor by implementing the `org.apache.camel.Processor` interface.

For example, we can implement a custom processor used for event forwarding:
import org.apache.camel.Exchange;
import org.apache.camel.Processor;

public class MyEventProcessor implements Processor {
    @Override
    public void process(final Exchange exchange) throws Exception {
        final Event event = exchange.getIn().getBody(Event.class);

        // Filtering
        if (!shouldForward(event)) {
            exchange.setProperty(Exchange.ROUTE_STOP, Boolean.TRUE);
            return;
        }

        // Transforming
        MyDTO eventAsDTO = toDTO(event);
        exchange.getIn().setBody(eventAsDTO, MyDTO.class);
    }
}

In order to use the processor, package it as a bundle, and expose it to the OSGi service registry using:

    <bean id="myEventProcessor" class="org.opennms.integrations.evilcorp.MyEventProcessor" />

    <service id="myEventProcessorService" ref="myEventProcessor" interface="org.apache.camel.Processor">
        <service-properties>
            <entry key="name" value="evilcorp-event-forwarder-processor"/>
        </service-properties>
    </service>

Once your bundle in the Karaf container, you can update the loaded you can refer to your processor with:

    config:edit org.opennms.features.amqp.eventforwarder
    propset processorName evilcorp-event-forwarder-processor
    config:update

If the event forwarder feature was already started, it should automatically restart and start using the new processor. Otherwise, you can start the feature with:

    feature:install opennms-amqp-event-forwarder
Chapter 7. Design and Styleguidelines

7.1. Jasper Report Guideline

Building and contributing JasperReports is a way to contribute to the project. To make it easier to maintain and style reports the following layout guideline can be used to have similar and more consistent report layout.

Figure 3. Layout for creating JasperReports

The following formatting can be applied:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Convention</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>yyyy/MM/dd HH:mm:ss</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Report Range</td>
<td>Report Begin: ${startDate} Report End: ${endDate}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paging</td>
<td>Page ${current} of ${total}</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Based on this template definition there exist a GitHub repository which contains a JasperReport template.