
Application Integration Guide

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Introduction

This guide explains how to integrate ThoughtSpot with other applications, including authentication, embedding, and APIs. For information on how to integrate with other data sources for loading data, refer to the Data Integration Guide.

Log in credentials

You can access ThoughtSpot via SSH at the command prompt and from a Web browser.

Administrative access

There are two separate default administrator users, an operating system user that you type in at the Linux shell prompt, and an application user for access through a browser. Make sure you use the correct login and password for the method you are using to log in. Passwords are case sensitive.

Login Type	User	Access Method	Password
OS user	admin	Via a secure socket shell (SSH)	Contact ThoughtSpot to obtain the default password.
Application user	tsadmin	Access through a Web browser	Contact ThoughtSpot to obtain the default password.

SSH to the appliance

To perform basic administration such as checking network connectivity, starting and stopping services, and setting up email, log in remotely as the Linux administrator user “admin”. To log in with SSH from any machine, you can use the command shell or a utility like Putty.

In the following procedure, replace `<hostname_or_IP>` with the hostname or IP address of a node in ThoughtSpot. The default SSH port (22) will be used.

1. Log in to a client machine and open a command prompt.
2. Issue the SSH command, specifying the IP address or hostname of the ThoughtSpot instance:

```
ssh admin@<hostname_or_IP>
```

3. Enter the password for the admin user.

Log in to the ThoughtSpot application

To set up and explore your data, access the ThoughtSpot application from a standard Web browser using a username and password.

Before accessing ThoughtSpot, you need:

- The Web address (IP address or server name) for ThoughtSpot.
- A network connection.
- A Web browser.
- A username and password for ThoughtSpot.

Supported Web browsers include:

Browser	Version	Operating System
Google Chrome	20 and above	Windows 7 or greater, Linux, MacOS
Mozilla Firefox	14 and above	Windows 7 or greater, Linux, MacOS
Internet Explorer	11	Windows 7 or greater

To log in to ThoughtSpot from a browser:

1. Open the browser and type in the Web address for ThoughtSpot: `http://<hostname_or_IP>`
2. Enter your username and password and click **Enter Now**.

About SAML

ThoughtSpot can be set up with Security Assertion Markup Language (SAML) to enable Single Sign On (SSO). SAML can be configured in several ways, including with CA SiteMinder.

For basic instructions on configuring SAML, use one of these procedures:

- [Configure SAML for SSO](#), for instructions to configure SAML in ThoughtSpot.
- [Configure SAML with CA SiteMinder](#), for configuring SAML specifically with CA SiteMinder.

Configure SAML

ThoughtSpot can use Security Assertion Markup Language (SAML) to authenticate users. You can set up SAML through the shell on the ThoughtSpot instance using a tscli based configurator.

Before configuring SAML, you will need this information:

- IP of the server where your ThoughtSpot instance is running.
- Port of the server where your ThoughtSpot instance is running.
- Protocol, or the authentication mechanism for ThoughtSpot.
- Unique service name that is used as the unique key by IDP to identify the client.

It should be in the following format: `urn:thoughtspot:callosum:saml`

- Allowed skew time, which is the time after authentication response is rejected and sent back from the IDP. It is usually set to 86400.
- The absolute path to the idp-meta.xml file. This is needed so that the configuration persists over upgrades.
- This configurator also checks with the user if internal authentication needs to be set or not. This internal authentication mechanism is used to authenticate tsadmin, so set it to true if you do not know what it does.

Use this procedure to set up SAML on ThoughtSpot for user authentication. Note that this configuration persists across software updates, so you do not need to reapply it if you update to a newer release of ThoughtSpot.

1. Log in to the Linux shell using SSH.
2. Execute the command to launch the interactive SAML configuration:

```
tscli saml configure
```

3. Complete the configurator prompts with the information you gathered above.
4. When the configuration is complete, open a Web browser and go to the ThoughtSpot login page. It should now show the Single Sign On option.

Configure CA SiteMinder

Summary: CA SiteMinder can be used as an Identity Provider for single sign on to ThoughtSpot.

Before configuring CA SiteMinder, you must [configure SAML in ThoughtSpot](#). Use this procedure to set up CA SiteMinder for use with ThoughtSpot:

1. Configure the Local Identity Provider Entity as follows:

Section	Entry
Entity Location	Local
Entity Type	SAML2 IDP
Entity ID	Any (Relevant ID)
Entity Name	Any (Relevant name)
Description	Any (Relevant description)
Base URL	https://<FWS_FQDN> where FWS_FQDN is the fully-qualified domain name for the host serving SiteMinder Federation Web Services
Signing Private Key Alias	Select the correct private key alias or import one if not done already
Signed Authentication Requests Required	No
Supported NameID format	Optional

2. Create the Remote SP Entity, either via a metadata import or manually. To configure the Remote SP entity manually, select **Create Entity**. Create ThoughtSpot as a Remote Entity with following details:

Section	Entry
Entity Location	Remote
New Entity Type	SAML2 SP
Entity ID	Your cluster
Entity Name	Any (relevant name)
Description	Any (relevant description)
Assertion Consumer	(Relevant URL)

Section	Entry
---------	-------

Service URL

Verification Certificate Alias	Select the correct certificate or import one if not done already. This is used to verify the signature in incoming requests
--------------------------------	---

Supported NameID Format	Optional
-------------------------	----------

- You will now configure the Federation Partnership between CA SiteMinder (the IDP) and ThoughtSpot (the Remote SP) in CA SiteMinder. Log in to CA SiteMinder.
- Navigate to **Federation** -> **Partnership Federation** -> **Create Partnership (SAML 2 IDP -> SP)**.
- Click **Configure Partnership** and fill in the following values:

Section	Entry
Add Partnership Name	Any (relevant name)
Description	Any (relevant description)
Local IDP ID	Select Local IDP ID
Remote SP ID	Select Remote SP ID
Base URL	Will be pre-populated
Skew Time	Any per environment requirement
User Directories and Search Order	Select required Directories in required search order

- Click **Configure Assertion** and fill in the following values:

Section	Entry
Name ID Format	Optional
Name ID Type	User Attribute
Value	Should be the name of the user attribute containing the email address or user identifier. For example, 'mail'

- Click **Configure SSO and SLO** and fill in the following values:

Section	Entry
Add Authentication URL	This should be the URL that is protected by SiteMinder
SSO Binding	Select SSO Binding supported by the SP, typically the HTTP-Post

Section	Entry
Audience	(Relevant audience)
Transaction Allowed	Optional
Assertion Consumer Service URL	This should be pre-populated using the information from the SP entity

8. Continue to **Partnership Activation** and select **Activate**.

Configure Active Directory Federated Services

You can configure Active Directory Federated Services (AD FS) to work with ThoughtSpot. This procedure outlines the basic prerequisites and steps to set up AD FS.

- [Configure SAML in ThoughtSpot.](#)
- Install AD FS 2.0.
- Make sure you can run AD FS 2.0 Federation Server Configuration Wizard from the AD FS 2.0 Management Console.
- Make sure that DNS name of your Windows Server is available at your service provider (SP) and vice versa. You can do this by running the command `nslookup` on both machines, supplying the DNS of the other server.

AD FS 2.0 supports SAML 2.0 in IdP (Identity Provider) mode and can be easily integrated with the SAML Extension for both SSO (Single Sign-On) and SLO (Single Log Out).

After completing the prerequisites, use these procedures to configure AD FS for use with ThoughtSpot.

1. [Initialize IdP metadata.](#)
2. [Initialize the Service Provider metadata.](#)
3. [Test your ADFS integration.](#)

Initialize the Identity Provider Metadata

Summary: This procedure shows how to initialize the Identity Provider (IdP) metadata for AD FS.

This is one part of the configuration procedure for setting up ThoughtSpot to work with AD FS for authentication. You should also refer to the [overview](#) of the entire process of integrating with AD FS.

To initialize the IdP metadata on AD FS:

1. Download the AD FS 2.0 IdP metadata from the AD FS server. You can reference this file by its URL, which looks like:

```
https://<adfsserver>/FederationMetadata/2007-06/FederationMetadata.xml
```

2. Log in to the Linux shell using SSH.
3. Change directories to the SAML directory:

```
$ cd /usr/local/scaligent/release/production/orion/tomcat/callosum/saml
```

4. Replace the contents of the file `idp-meta.xml` with the metadata of the IdP that you downloaded. Do not change the name of the file.
5. Restart Tomcat using these commands:

```
$ cd /usr/local/scaligent/release
$ tscli --adv service push tomcat /usr/local/scaligent/release/production/
orion/tomcat/tomcat_prod.config
```

6. Next, [Initialize the Service Provider Metadata](#).

Initialize the Service Provider Metadata

Summary: This procedure shows how to initialize the Service Provider (SP) metadata for AD FS.

This is the second part of the configuration procedure for setting up ThoughtSpot to work with AD FS for authentication. You should also refer to the [overview](#) of the entire process of integrating with AD FS.

To initialize the Service Provider metadata on AD FS:

1. Open the AD FS 2.0 Management Console.
2. Select **Add Relying Party Trust**.
3. Select **Import data about the relying party from a file**.
4. Upload the metadata.xml file that you downloaded from ThoughtSpot earlier.
5. Select **Next**. The wizard may complain that some of the content of the metadata is not supported. You can safely ignore this warning.
6. In the **Ready to Add Trust** section, make sure that the tab endpoints contains multiple endpoint values. If not, verify that your metadata was generated with the HTTPS protocol URLs.
7. Leave the **Open the Edit Claim Rules dialog** checkbox checked. Click **Next**.
8. Select **Add Rule**.
9. Choose **Send LDAP Attributes as Claims** and click **Next**.
10. For **NameID** enter "Claim rule name".
11. For **Attribute store**, choose "Active Directory".
12. For **LDAP Attribute** choose "SAM-Account-Name".
13. For **Outgoing claim type**, choose "Name ID".
 - a. If you are using ADFS 3.0, you might need to configure the Name ID as a Pass Through claim.
14. Finish the wizard and confirm the claim rules window.
15. Open the provider by double-clicking it.
16. Select the **Advanced** tab and change **Secure hash algorithm** to "SHA-1".
17. Your Service Provider is now registered.
18. [Test the ADFS Integration](#).

Test the ADFS Integration

After setting up the AD FS integration, test to make sure it is working properly. To test your AD FS integration, go to ThoughtSpot login page using a Web browser and try to login with SAML.

Legacy configure SAML

ThoughtSpot can use Security Assertion Markup Language (SAML) to authenticate users. You can set up SAML through the shell on the ThoughtSpot instance.

Use this procedure to set up SAML on ThoughtSpot for user authentication. Note that this configuration does not persist across software updates, so you will need to reapply it if you update to a newer release of ThoughtSpot.

Edit the applicationContext-security.xml file

1. Log in to the Linux shell using SSH.
2. Change to the SAML directory:

```
$ cd /usr/local/scaligent/release/production/orion/tomcat/callosum/saml
```

3. Open the file `applicationContext-security.xml` in `vi` or another editor.
4. Find the section labeled "Entry point to initialize authentication, default values taken from properties file".
5. Edit the value for the property `entityBaseURL` to supply the IP address of the server you want to use.

Only supply the port (e.g. :8080) if the IP address for your server includes it, otherwise omit it. Be sure to use either `http:` or `https:`, depending on how your server is configured:

```
88 <property name="entityBaseURL" value="https://<your
server IP\>:443/callosum/v1" />
```

The next line contains the `entityId` property. `urn:thoughtspot:callosum:saml` is the default value.

6. Change "thoughtspot" to the name of your cluster:

```
89 <property name="entityId" value="urn:<your
cluster>:callosum:saml"/>
```

7. Find the section labeled "Provider of default SAML Context".
8. Edit the SAML context to change the IP address to your server's IP.

The default port is 80 for `http`, and 443 for `https`:

```
...
142 <property name="scheme" **value="https"*/>
143 <property name="serverName" **value="<your server IP\>"*/>
144 <!-- Replace the value 8080 of serverPort with port of the load balancer-->
145 <property name="serverPort" **value="443"*/>
...
```

1. Save the edited file.

Edit the callosumconfig_prod.json file

If you are not already logged in to the Linux shell using SSH, log in, then do the following:

1. Change directories to the `callosum` directory:

```
$ cd /usr/local/scaligent/release/production/orion/tomcat/callosum/
```

2. Open the file `callosumconfig_prod.json` in `vi` or another editor.
3. Set up autocreation of users by adding the following line above "shiroConfig":

```
89 "shouldCacheLogicalModel": true,
90 **"autoCreateUserFromLDAP":true,**
91 "shiroConfig": {
```

4. Add the SAML realm as shown:

```
112 "adLdapRealm.domain": "ldap.thoughtspot.com",
113 "securityManager.realms": "$callosumRDBMSRealm**, $callosumSamlRealm**",
114 "authcStrategy":
"org.apache.shiro.authc.pam.AtLeastOneSuccessfulStrategy",
```

5. Enable SAML as shown:

```
144 "enableNotificationOnShare": true,
145 "samlConfiguration": {
146 "enabled": **true**
147 }
```

6. Save and close the file.

Restart Tomcat

1. Restart Tomcat using these commands:

```
$ cd /usr/local/scaligent/release
$ tscli --adv service push tomcat /usr/local/scaligent/release/production/
orion/tomcat/tomcat_prod.config
```

2. Open a Web browser and go to the ThoughtSpot login page. It should now show the Single Sign On option.
3. Retrieve the metadata by navigating to `https://<your server IP>/callosum/v1/saml/metadata`. The SP metadata file will download. Save it as `metadata.xml`. You will need this file when configuring your SAML service provider.
4. If you're using one of these SAML service providers, continue your configuration using these instructions:
 - [Configure CA SiteMinder](#).
 - [Configure Active Directory Federated Services](#).

Otherwise, refer to your SAML service provider for instructions how to import the metadata.

About the JavaScript API

Use the ThoughtSpot JavaScript API to embed data or visualizations from ThoughtSpot in your own Web portal, application, or page.

JavaScript API Capabilities

The ThoughtSpot JavaScript API (JS API) allows you to use your ThoughtSpot instance within your own Web application. The JS API has methods that allow you to:

- Authenticate to ThoughtSpot.
- Embed visualizations from ThoughtSpot in your Web page using iframes.
- Use the ThoughtSpot REST API to get data from ThoughtSpot and use it in your Web page.

To use the JS API in your Web page, you must have the access and permissions to update the code of the Web page.

Browser Support

The JS API works in the following browsers:

Browser	Versions
Internet Explorer	11
Firefox	38 or later
Google Chrome	47 or later
Safari	9 or later

Internet Explorer 10

Microsoft introduced a compatibility mode in Internet Explorer 10, which displays your page using the version of Internet Explorer that is most compatible with the current page. Since we do not support any version below 11, this feature can sometimes break the code. There are two ways to force the emulation of Internet Explorer to the most up to date version:

- Add a Custom Response Header

This is the recommended approach since it is more robust, offers more control, and has a lower risk of introducing a bug to your code. The header name should be set to "X-UA-Compatible" and the value should be set to "IE=Edge". The response header should be based on the server it is set on and the technology being used.

- Add a Meta Tag

The following meta tag should be added to your header: `<meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=Edge" \>`. This tag must be the first tag in the header section of the page.

Cross-Origin HTTP Requests

Because you'll be making a call from your own Web page, portal, or application to ThoughtSpot, which has a different domain, you'll need to enable cross-origin HTTP requests. This controls what domains are allowed to use this code to authorize users and prevents other people from copying your code and running it on their site. For example, if your Web site is hosted on the domain example.com, you would need to set the following origin for your client ID: `http://example.com`. If you want to test your code locally, you'll also need to add the origin for your local server as well, for example: `http://localhost:8080`.

Enable the JavaScript API

This procedure shows how to include the ThoughtSpot JavaScript API (JS API) in your web page, and then use it to authenticate to ThoughtSpot.

Your web page needs to authenticate by calling `window.thoughtspot.initialize` and waiting for the `onInitializationCallback` to be called before embedding any ThoughtSpot visualizations or making any ThoughtSpot REST API calls.

If your ThoughtSpot system is configured for Single Sign On (SSO), the JS API call `window.thoughtspot.initialize` can cause the entire Web page to be re-directed to your Identity Provider (IDP). This implies that you may not execute any of your application logic before `window.thoughtspot.initialize` has called your callback, because any possible redirection could interfere with your application logic. The recommended way of achieving this is to:

1. Place the JS API in the `<head>` section of the HTML on your Web page.
2. Ensure that the JS API script tag is the first script to be loaded in the page.
3. Ensure that you don't embed any static ThoughtSpot visualizations in your HTML. In other words, you should generate the ThoughtSpot visualizations dynamically after `window.thoughtspot.initialize` has called your callback.

Note that `onAuthenticationExpiredCallback` is only available if you have at least one ThoughtSpot visualization iframe in your web page.

To enable the JS API:

1. Navigate to the Downloads page in the Help Center to download the ThoughtSpot JS API JavaScript file.
2. Include the ThoughtSpot JS API JavaScript file into your web page using an HTML include script like this in the `<head>` section:

```
<script type="text/javascript" src="<protocol><your.thoughtspot.domain>/js/
api/api.min.js">
```

3. From your application code, authenticate to ThoughtSpot using a call to the JavaScript method `window.thoughtspot.initialize(onInitializationCallback, onAuthenticationExpiredCallback, <Hostname_or_IP>)` For example:

```
<script type="text/javascript">
  thoughtspotHost = <hostname_or_ip_w/o_http>
  function setUpThoughtSpotAPI() {
    window.thoughtspot.initialize(
      function(isUserAuthenticatedToThoughtSpot) {
        if (isUserAuthenticatedToThoughtSpot) {
          // load an embedded ThoughtSpot visualization or
          // make a ThoughtSpot data API call
        } else {
          // the current user into your system is not
          authenticated
          // into your ThoughtSpot instance, case in any other
          way suitable
          // to your application logic. Do NOT call
          setUpThoughtSpotAPI again
          // here as that could create an infinite cycle.
        }
      },
      function() {
        // the user got logged out from ThoughtSpot, possibly because
        // their session with ThoughtSpot expired, you can call
        setUpThoughtSpotAPI()
        // again to re-authenticate the user or handle this case in
```

```

any other way
    // suitable to your application logic.
    },
    thoughtspotHost
);
}
</script>

```

4. Set up CORS (Cross-Origin HTTP Request) to control what domains are allowed to use this code to authorize users:
 - a. Log in to the Linux shell using SSH.
 - b. Issue the command to set the domains that will be allowed to access ThoughtSpot using the JS API using this syntax:

```

echo "https?://(localhost|.*:443)" | tscli --adv config set
--key "/config/nginx/corshosts"

```

When supplying an IP address, you have to escape the dots with a triple backslash (\) as shown in this example:

```

$ echo "https?://(localhost|10\\\.77\\\.20\\\.87:443)"
| tscli --adv config set --key "/config/nginx/corshosts"

```

By default this value is set to empty, to disallow any cross domain access. When this value is changed, the nginx service will be restarted automatically to reflect the change.

5. Now you're ready to either [embed a visualization](#) or [use the REST API to get data](#) from ThoughtSpot and display it within your Web page or application.
6. Test your Web page or application. If your the page no longer works, check the JavaScript console on your Web browser. If you see this error message, it means that the CORS cross domain setting on nginx was not completed correctly:

```

No 'Access-Control-Allow-Origin' header is present on the requested resource.

```

If this happens, go back to the step in this procedure where you set up CORS.

About the REST API

Summary: The purpose of the REST API is to get data out of ThoughtSpot so you can use it in a Web page, portal, or application.

When using the REST API, authentication is achieved through SAML. After authentication, use the POST method to call a URL for the desired visualization or pinboard. A JSON (JavaScript Object Notation) representation of the data will be returned.

Authentication

Before you can use the REST API, you must authenticate to ThoughtSpot using SAML with the [JavaScript API](#).

Cross Domain Verification

You'll need to enable cross domain verification when using the REST API. This protects your data, so that another website cannot use a URL to get data from ThoughtSpot. The procedure for [enabling the JavaScript API](#) includes information on how to enable this.

REST API Capabilities

Use a POST method to access the URL, which calls the REST API. The data is returned as a JSON string. When using this method, you'll need to extract the data from the JSON file and render it on your Web page, portal, or application.

You can use the REST API to do things like:

- Generate dynamic picklists on your Web page.
- Display a single value.
- Retrieve the data to populate a visualization drawn by your own renderer.

Remember that the data you retrieve from ThoughtSpot is live data, so whenever the Web page is rendered, the current value(s) will be shown.

Public API reference

You can find more information on our public APIs in the [Reference guide](#).

Calling the REST API

To call the REST API, you'll specify a URL using the POST method, passing the ID numbers of the objects from which you want to obtain data.

Specify the pinboard or visualization example

For a pinboard, you'll append the ID of your pinboard as a parameter, like this example:

```
https://<thoughtspot_server>/callosum/v1/tspublic/v1/
pinboarddata?id=7752fa9e-db22-415e-bf34-e082c4bc41c3
```

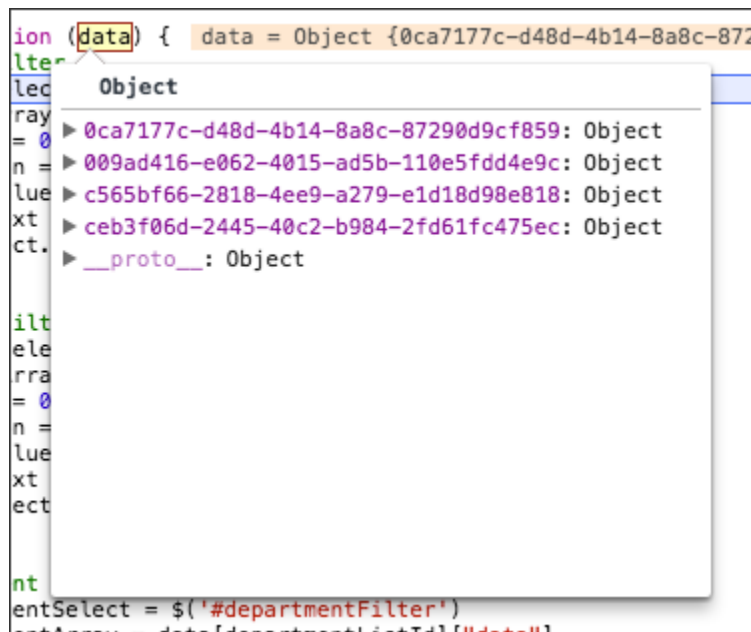
To retrieve data from a specific visualization within a pinboard, you would append the ID number of the visualization using the vizid parameter:

```
https://<thoughtspot_server>/callosum/v1/tspublic/v1/
pinboarddata?id=7752fa9e-db22-415e-bf34-e082c4bc41c3&vizid=%5B1e99d70f-c1dc-4a52-9980-c
fd4d14ba6d6%5D
```

Remember: You must add brackets around the vizid parameter. The URL encoding for open bracket is %5B, and the URL encoding for close bracket is %5D.

Object Format for Returned Data

When you parse the returned JSON data you can see that there is one object for every viz on the pinboard. The objects are named according to the corresponding vizid.



If you make a call to a specific viz on a pinboard, it will return just one object. The JSON object format for the data that

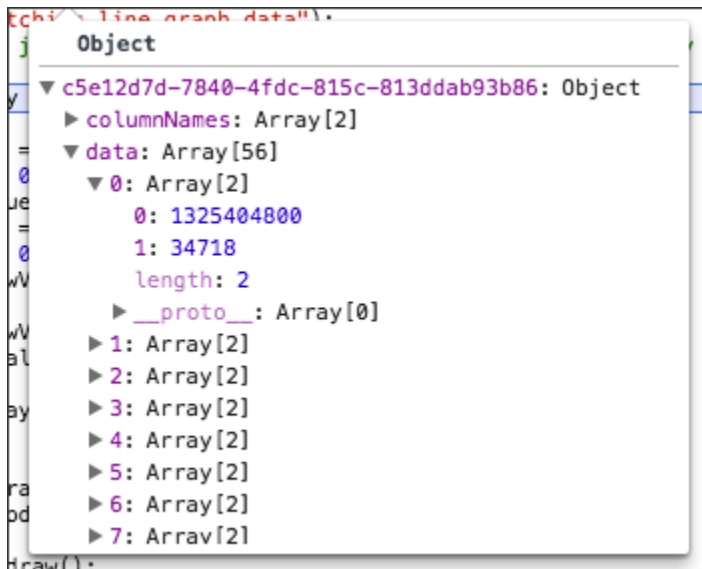
is returned from ThoughtSpot is:

```
{
  vizId1 : {
    name: "Viz name",
    :[[2-d array of data values], [], [] ....[]],
    columnNames:[col1, col2, ... ],
    samplingRatio: n
  },
  vizId2 : {
    .
  }
}
```

Each object contains four components:

1. An array of column headers.
2. An array of data.
3. The name given to the specific viz.
4. And a sampling ratio. The sampling ratio tells you the percentage of total data returned. 1 would mean all data in the viz was returned in the API call.

The `columnNames` array contains a list of all column headers. And the `data` array contains a list of other arrays. Each sub array represents a new row of data.



The REST API supports filtering the data returned via parameters that you pass within the URL. These are called [Runtime Filters](#).

Example

The following example shows a JavaScript function that calls the REST API, gets the results back, and retrieves a single value from the JSON results:

```
/**
 * Generates headline by making a data API call.
 *
 * @param void
 * @return void
```

```

*/
function generateHeadline(filters) {
    var pinboardId = "0aa0839f-5d36-419d-b0db-10102131dc37";
    var vizId = "67db30e8-06b0-4159-a748-680811d77ceb";
    var myURL = "";

    if (filters === void 0) {
        myURL = "http://192.168.2.55:443/callosum/v1/tspublic/v1/" +
            "pinboarddata?id=" + pinboardId + "&" +
            "vizid=%5B" + vizId + "%5D";
    } else {
        var query = getQueryString(filters);
        myURL = "http://192.168.2.55:443/callosum/v1/tspublic/v1/" +
            "pinboarddata?id=" + pinboardId + "&" +
            "vizid=%5B" + vizId + "%5D&" + query;
    }

    var jsonData = null;
    var xhr = new XMLHttpRequest();
    xhr.open("POST", myURL, true);
    xhr.withCredentials = true;
    xhr.onreadystatechange = function() {
        var headline = document.getElementById("embedded-headline");
        if (xhr.readyState == 4 && xhr.status == 200) {
            jsonData = JSON.parse(xhr.responseText);
            headline.innerHTML = jsonData[vizId].data[0][0];
        } else {
            headline.innerHTML = "Error in getting data !!!";
        }
    };
    xhr.send();
}

```

REST API pagination

Summary: You can paginate the JSON response that is called from the REST API. The order of the data is retained from page to page.

Given the ability to paginate, you can quickly populate tables and make new REST calls every time you go to the next page of the data on the table. There is significant load time if you want to populate the data table with many rows (greater than 1000) from the REST API.

To paginate results in your API response, you'll need to add new parameters to the query:

`PageSize` determines the number of rows to be included.

```
{
  "name": "pagesize",
  "description": "PageSize: The number of rows.",
  "defaultValue": "-1",
  "type": "integer"
}
```

`Offset` determines the starting point.

```
{
  "name": "offset",
  "description": "Offset: The starting point",
  "defaultValue": "-1",
  "type": "integer"
}
```

`PageNumber` is an alternate way to determine the offset. You must make a call with `pageNumber = 1` first. Then you can access any page. Calling with `pageNumber != 1` as the initial call will fail. `pageNumber = 0` is not a valid value.

```
{
  "name": "pagenumber",
  "description": "PageNumber: This is an alternate way to set offset. This is 1-based indexing. Offset = (pageNumber - 1) * pageSize.",
  "defaultValue": "-1",
  "type": "integer"
}
```

`FormatType` is the JSON format type.

```
{
  "name": "formattype",
  "description": "FormatType: This sets the JSON format type. Values that are allowed are FULL and COMPACT.",
  "defaultValue": "COMPACT",
  "type": "string"
}
```

`COMPACT` is the default type, and is formatted as follows: `['col1', 'col2'] [1, 'a']`. While `FULL` is formatted like this: `{'col1': 1 'col2': 'a'}`

Example

The following example shows ThoughtSpot data that is being populated in a table:

```
/**
 * Sample response for Page-1.
 */
{
  "totalRowCount": 1500,
  "pageSize": 100,
  "pageNumber": 1
  "data":
  [
    {
      "key1": "value1",
      "key2": "value2",
    },
    {
      "key1": "value1",
      "key2": "value2",
    },
  ]
}
```

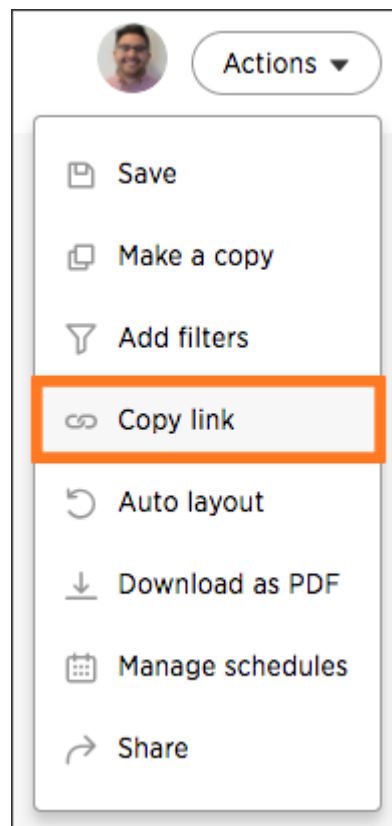
Use the REST API to get data

Summary: This procedure shows how to use the REST API to get data out of ThoughtSpot, so you can use it in a Web page, portal, or application.

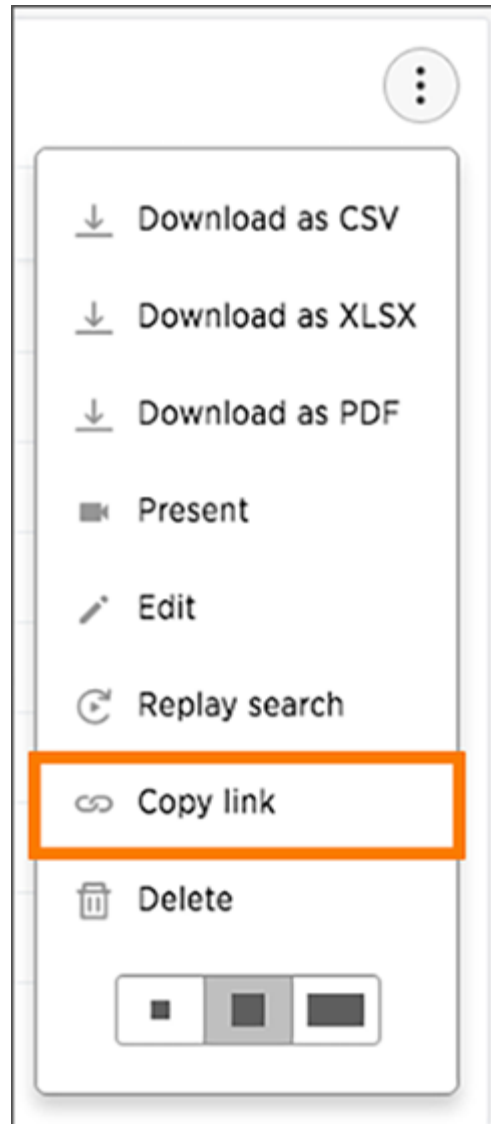
Data is returned as JSON (JavaScript Object Notation). Before you can use the REST API, you need to eEnable the JavaScript API (JS API)[/app-integrate/JSAPI/enable-JS-API.html#) and authenticate to ThoughtSpot.

Use this procedure to construct the URL you will use to call the REST API:

1. Log in to ThoughtSpot from a browser.
2. Navigate to the pinboard from which you want to get data. If it doesn't exist yet, create it now.
3. Find the ID number of the object you want to get the data from. If the object is:
 - A pinboard, click **Actions** and select **Copy Link**.



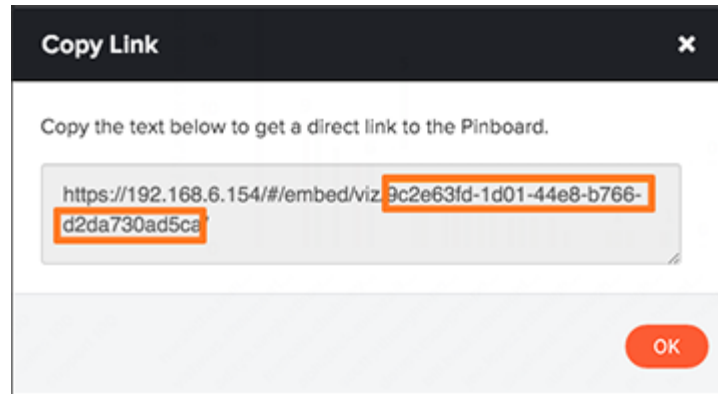
- A visualization, click the **Copy Link** icon in the upper right corner of the table or chart.



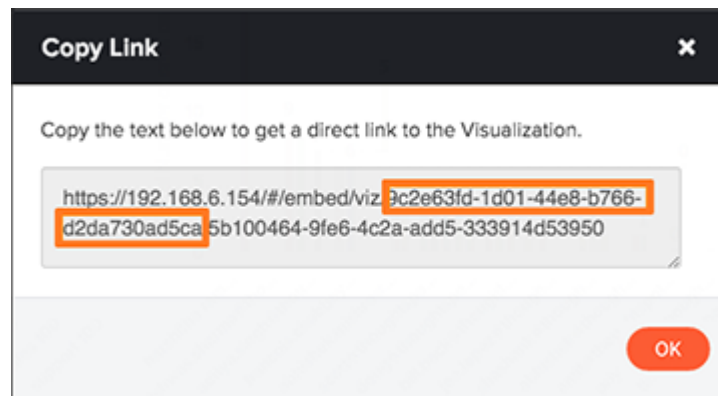
4. Copy the ID number from the link shown. Paste it somewhere so that you can use it later to construct the URL to use when calling the REST API.

If the object is:

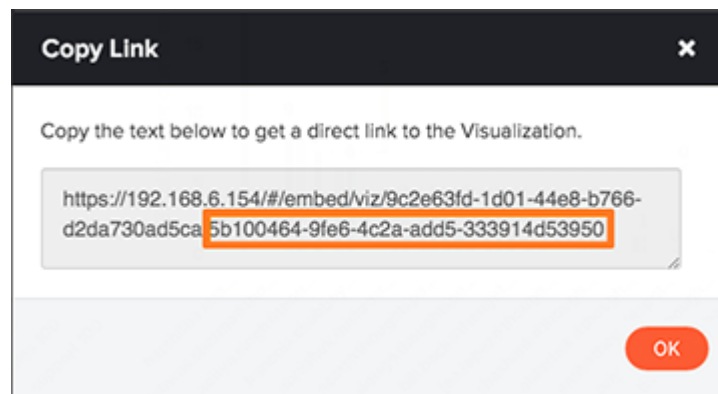
- A pinboard, copy the identifier that appears after "viz". Omit the trailing "/".



- A visualization (table or chart), copy the identifier that appears after “viz/”. This is the pinboard ID.



Then skip the “/” and copy what follows it. This is the visualization ID.



5. Construct the URL as follows: For a pinboard, the URL takes the form:

```
https://<thoughtspot_server>/callosum/v1/tspublic/v1/
pinboarddata?id=<pinboard_id>
```

For a visualization, the URL takes the form:

```
https://<thoughtspot_server>/callosum/v1/tspublic/v1/
```

```
pinboarddata?id=<pinboard_id>&vizid=%5B<visualization_id>%5D
```

6. If you want to apply any filters to the data that will be returned, apply [Runtime Filters](#).
7. Now your URL is complete, and you can use it to access the data directly via the HTTP POST method. The REST API returns the data formatted as JSON.
8. Retrieve the data from the JSON and display it in your Web page, Web portal, or application.

About Embedding

Embedding allows you to display a pinboard from ThoughtSpot on your own Web page, Web portal, or application. You can also enable full embedding, which allows you to create content in an embedded environment. When using Embedding, authentication is achieved through SAML.

After authentication, a URL is provided to call the desired visualization and populate it into an iframe.

When using this method, the visualization is rendered within an iframe on your Web page, portal, or application.

Authentication

Before you can embed a visualization, you must authenticate to ThoughtSpot using SAML with the [JavaScript API](#).

Cross Domain Verification

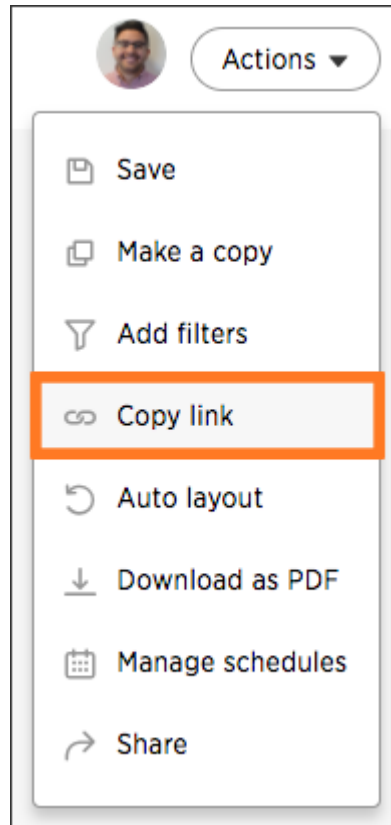
When using Embedding, you will use cross domain verification. This protects your data, so that another website cannot use the same URL to embed the visualization in its own Web pages. The procedure for [enabling the JavaScript API](#) authentication includes information on how to enable this.

Embed a visualization

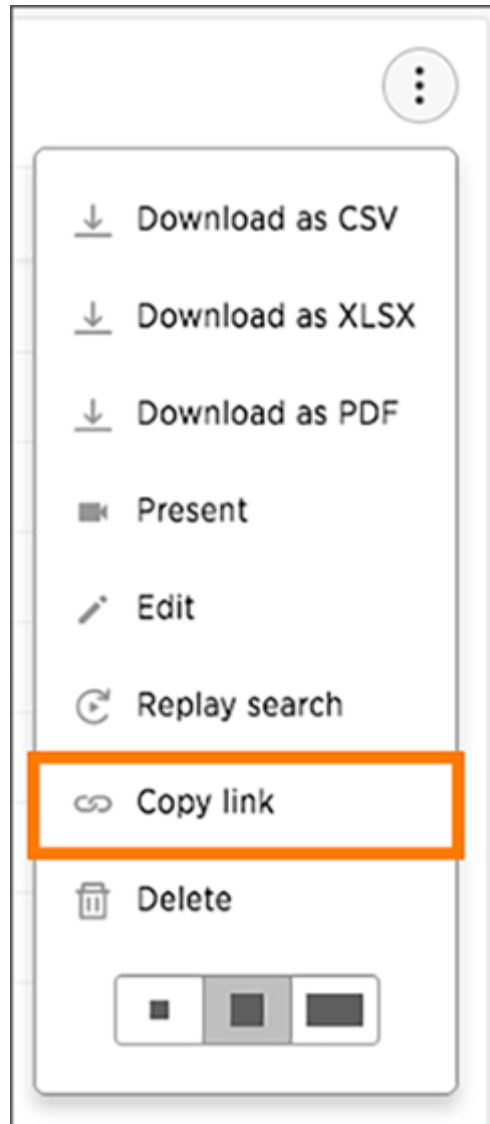
Embedding allows you to include a visualization (table or chart) or pinboard from ThoughtSpot in your own static Web page, Web portal, or application. Before you can embed a visualization, you need to [enable the JavaScript API \(JS API\)](#) and authenticate to ThoughtSpot.

Use this procedure to construct the URL you will use to embed a visualization:

1. Log in to ThoughtSpot from a browser.
2. Navigate to the pinboard from which you want to get data. If it doesn't exist yet, create it now.
3. Find the link for the object you want to get the data from. If the object is:
 - A pinboard, click **Actions** and select **Copy Link**.



- A visualization, click the **Copy Link** icon in the upper right corner of the table or chart.



4. Copy the link shown, and paste it into the iframe in your Web page, Web portal, or application.

About full embed

Summary: Full embedding enhances our existing external sharing functionality. It allows you to create content in an embedded environment.

You can embed the full search experience into an iframe with different navigation views and toggle options. Before you can enable full embed, you need to [enable the JavaScript API \(JS API\)](#) and authenticate to ThoughtSpot.

Embedded content creation gives you the ability to:

- create answers and pinboards
- share objects with users
- upload data and refresh uploaded data
- relate uploaded data with existing worksheets

You won't be able to:

- create worksheets, both regular and aggregated.
- modify profiles.
- view the Help Center.

Demo code for sample full embed app (thoughtspot/blink/app/embed.html)

```
<!doctype html>
<html lang="en" style="height: 100%; width: 100%">
<head>
<meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge"/>
<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width">
<meta charset="utf-8">

<title>ThoughtSpot Embed App</title>
<script type="text/javascript" src="api/api.min.js"></script>
<script type="text/javascript">
function updateIframeUrl(id) {
var iframeUrl = "/?embedApp=true#/";
if (id === 'homepage') {
iframeUrl = "/?embedApp=true#/";
} else if (id === 'search') {
iframeUrl = "/?embedApp=true#/answer";
} else if (id === 'answerList') {
iframeUrl = "/?embedApp=true#/answers";
} else if (id === 'pinboardList') {
iframeUrl = "/?embedApp=true#/pinboards";
} else if (id === 'data') {
iframeUrl = "/?embedApp=true#/data/tables";
}
document.getElementById('ts-embed').setAttribute('src', iframeUrl);
}

function onCallback(event) {
console.log(event.data);
}
window.thoughtspot.subscribeToAlerts("http://localhost:8000", onCallback);

</script>
</head>
<body style="height: 100%; width: 100%">
```

```

<button onclick="updateIframeUrl('homepage')">Homepage</button>
<button onclick="updateIframeUrl('search')">Search</button>
<button onclick="updateIframeUrl('answerList')">Answer list</button>
<button onclick="updateIframeUrl('pinboardList')">Pinboard list</button>
<button onclick="updateIframeUrl('data')">Data</button>

<iframe id="ts-embed" src="/?embedApp=true#/" height="80%" width="80%"></iframe>
</body>
</html>

```

The function `updateIframeUrl(id)` reflects the logic to change the src URL of the iframe when you click on different navigation buttons.

Configure ThoughtSpot navigation bar

To hide the primary navigation, configure this:

- Make sure the app is in an `<iframe/>`.
- Set the `embedApp` flag as true. This flag determines if the application is embedded.
- Set the `primaryNavHidden` flag as true (the default). This flag determines navigation visibility.

If either flag is `false`, the primary navigation will appear.

Additional notes

Here are some additional notes about the full embed feature:

- You can call `thoughtspot.<customerURL>.com/#/answer` and use that to access the search functionality.
- You can call `thoughtspot.<customerURL>.com/#/pinboards` and use that to access saved pinboards.
- ThoughtSpot can disable error messages within the ThoughtSpot iFrame and provide APIs to you to access those messages, and display them in your UI appropriately. This is done by suppressing error messages in the UI, and passing their details along to `window.postMessage` function, which your parent app can listen to. Hidden messages can be viewed in the console logs. Contact ThoughtSpot Support if you would like to enable this feature.
- You can use SAML for authentication against ThoughtSpot within the iFrame.
- ThoughtSpot can hide the top navigation within the ThoughtSpot app. Contact ThoughtSpot Support to request this modification.
- ThoughtSpot can hide the expandable left panel that shows data sources and fields within the current data source. Contact ThoughtSpot Support to request this modification.

About Runtime Filters

Runtime filters allow you to filter an answer or pinboard through parameters you pass in the URL to filter the data that is returned. You can use them with the data API or with embedding of answers or pinboards.

Capabilities of Runtime Filters

Runtime Filters provide ability to filter data at the time of retrieval using [Embedding](#) or the [REST API](#). This is done by providing filter information through the URL query parameters.

This example shows the URL to access a pinboard with a filter. Here the Runtime Filter is operating on the column "Color" and will only return values that are equal (EQ) to "red".

```
http://10.77.144.40:8088/?coll=Color&op1=EQ&val1=red#  
/pinboard/e36ee65e-64be-436b-a29a-22d8998c4fae
```

This example shows the URL for a REST API call with a filter. Here the Runtime Filter is operating on the column "Category" and returning values that are equal to "mfgr%2324".

```
http://10.77.144.40:8088/callosum/v1/tspublic/v1/pinboarddata?  
id=e36ee65e-64be-436b-a29a-22d8998c4fae&coll=Category  
&op1=EQ&val1=mfgr%2324
```

ThoughtSpot will try to find a matching column from the pinboard or visualization being accessed, using the col field as name. You can add any number of filter sets by incrementing the parameters (e.g. col2, op2, and val2, etc.) For operators that support more than one value you can pass val1=foo&val1=bar, etc.

If the pinboard or answer you're filtering already has one or more filters applied, the Runtime Filter(s) will act as an AND condition. This means that the data returned must meet the conditions of all filters - those supplied in the runtime filter, and those included in the pinboard or visualization itself.

Supported Data Types

You can use runtime filters on these data types:

- VARCHAR
- INT64
- INT32
- FLOAT
- DOUBLE
- BOOLEAN
- DATE
- DATE_TIME
- TIME

Note that for DATE and DATE_TIME values, you must specify the date in epoch time (also known as POSIX or Unix time).

Example Uses

You can use Runtime Filters alongside the REST API and Embedding to create dynamic controls in your Web portal.

For example, you could use the REST API to get a list of possible filters for a visualization. Then use that data to populate a select list on your Web portal. When a user makes a selection, you would then pass it as a Runtime Filter, and the result returned will apply the filter.

Limitations

Runtime Filters do not work directly on top of tables. You need to create a worksheet if you want to use Runtime Filters. This means that the pinboard or visualization on which you apply a runtime filter must be created on top of a worksheet.

If the worksheet was created from an answer (i.e. it is an aggregated worksheet), Runtime Filters will only work if the answer was formed using a single worksheet. If the answer from which the worksheet was created includes raw tables or joins multiple worksheets, you won't be able to use Runtime Filters on it. This is because of the join path ambiguity that could result.

Runtime Filters do not allow you to apply "having" filters using a URL.

You cannot apply a Runtime Filter on a pinboard or visualization built on tables whose schema includes a chasm trap. See the ThoughtSpot Administrator Guide for details on chasm traps and how ThoughtSpot handles them.

Apply a Runtime Filter

Runtime filters allow you to apply filters to the data returned by the APIs or the visualization or pinboard you're embedding. The filters are specified in the called URL as parameters. Before you can use runtime filter(s), you need to do these procedures:

1. [Enable the JavaScript API \(JS API\)](#) and authenticate to ThoughtSpot.
2. Use the [Data API](#) or [Visualization Embedding](#) to retrieve the answer or pinboard you want to use.

Now you are ready to add a runtime filter to your Data API call or Embedded object:

1. Obtain the URL you are using to embed the visualization or call the REST API, and paste it into a text editor.
2. Append the runtime filter to the URL, using the [runtime filter operators](#) to get the data you want. The format for the runtime filter is:

- For Embedding a pinboard:

```
http://<thoughtspot_server>:<port>/
?**coll=<column_name\>&op1=<operator\>&vall=<value\>**
#/pinboard/<pinboard_id>
```

- For Embedding a visualization:

```
http://<thoughtspot_server>:<port>/
?**coll=<column_name\>&op1=<operator\>&vall=<value\>**
#/pinboard/<pinboard_id>/<visualization_id>
```

- For the REST API with a pinboard:

```
http://<thoughtspot_server>:<port>
/callosum/v1/tspublic/v1/pinboarddata
?id=<pinboard_id>
&**coll=<column_name\>&op1=<operator\>&vall=<value\>**
```

- For the REST API with a visualization:

```
http://<thoughtspot_server>:<port>
/callosum/v1/tspublic/v1/pinboarddata
?id=<pinboard_id>&vizid=%5B<visualization_id>%5D
&**coll=<column_name\>&op1=<operator\>&vall=<value\>**
```

3. If you want to add additional filters on a particular column, you can specify multiple values by separating them with "&" as in the example:

```
vall=foo&vall=bar
```

You can also use the IN operator for multiple values, as shown in this example:

```
coll=<column_name>&op1=IN&vall=<value>&vall=<value>
```

4. Add additional filters by incrementing the number at the end of each parameter in the Runtime Filter for each filter you want to add, e.g. col2, op2, val2 and so on. This example passes multiple variables to a

single column as well as multiple columns. It shows that data values are returned as epoch.

```
col1=region&op1=IN&val1=midwest&val1=south&val1=northeast  
&col2=date&op2=BET&val2=<epoch_start>&val2=<epoch_end>
```

Runtime Filter Operators

This list contains all the filter operators you can use with Runtime Filters.

Operator	Description	Number of Values
EQ	equals	1
NE	does not equal	1
LT	less than	1
LE	less than or equal to	1
GT	greater than	1
GE	greater than or equal to	1
CONTAINS	contains	1
BEGINS_WITH	begins with	1
ENDS_WITH	ends with	1
BW_INC_MAX	between inclusive of the higher value	2
BW_INC_MIN	between inclusive of the lower value	2
BW_INC	between inclusive	2
BW	between non-inclusive	2
IN	is included in this list of values	multiple

Make Style Customization

Summary: Style Customization allows you to change the overall style of your ThoughtSpot interface.

Using style customization you can create a uniform ThoughtSpot experience that matches with your company's look and feel. To re-brand the interface, you can use the style customization option found on the Admin section in the ThoughtSpot web application. It lets you change the logo, application background color, chart color palettes, and footer text. For help with chart and table visualization fonts, contact ThoughtSpot support.

This is especially useful if you're using the ThoughtSpot APIs for embedding visualizations from ThoughtSpot in your own web portal or application. You can make the visualizations match the look and feel of the portal or application in which they are embedded. For more information on using the APIs, see the ThoughtSpot Application Integration Guide.

Style customization is a premium feature, that can be enabled at additional cost. To enable style customization, contact ThoughtSpot Support. The ThoughtSpot logo in the middle of the page is automatically removed when Style Customization is enabled.

Change style customization

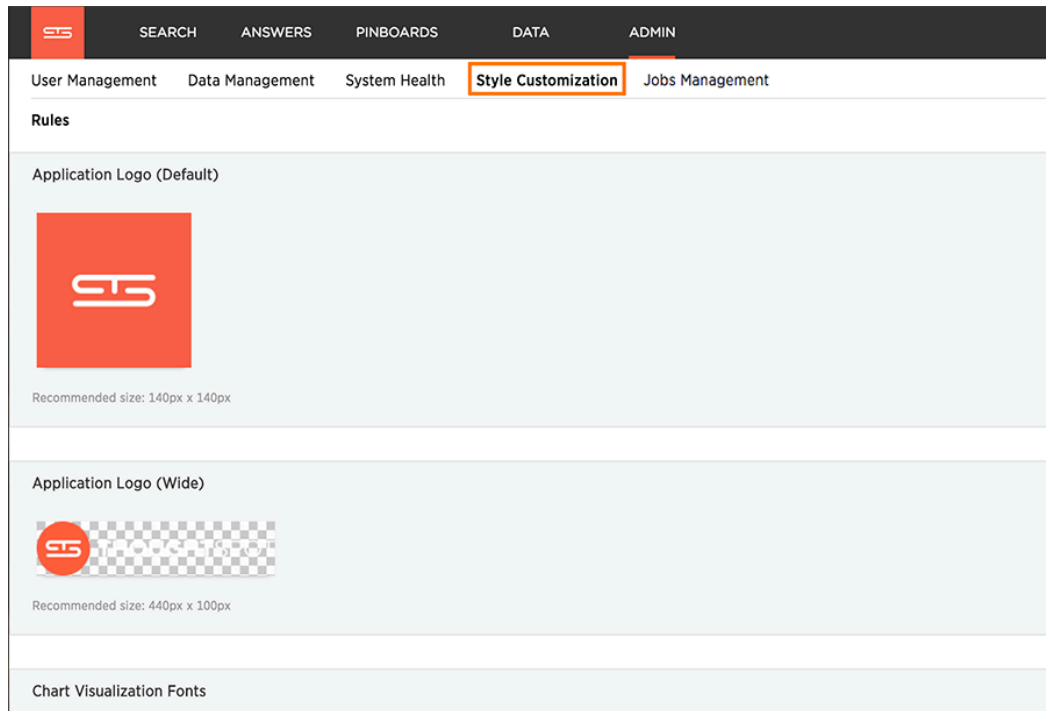
Make changes to the style of your ThoughtSpot interface in the **Style Customization** page. This option gives you defined, yet impactful capabilities for re-branding the interface, so having some understanding of typography and color schemes would be helpful.

To re-brand the interface:

1. Log in to ThoughtSpot from a browser.
2. Click on the **Admin** icon, on the top navigation bar.



3. In the **Admin** panel, click on **Style Customization**.



Once in the menu page, you can:

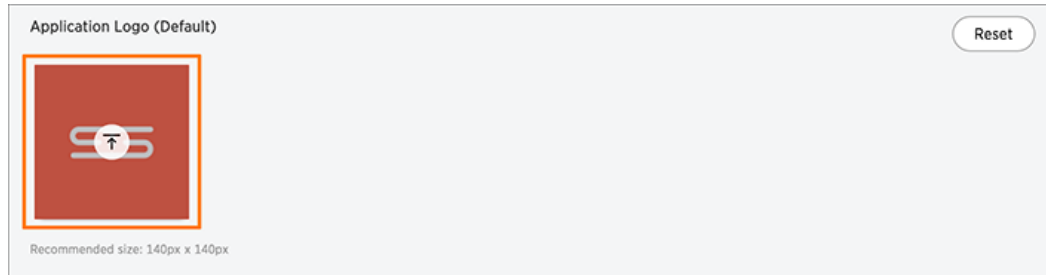
- [Upload application logos](#)
- [Set chart and table visualization fonts](#)
- [Choose a background color](#)
- [Select chart color palettes](#)
- [Change the footer text.](#)

Upload application logos

Summary: You can replace the ThoughtSpot logo, wherever it appears in the ThoughtSpot web application, with your own company logo.

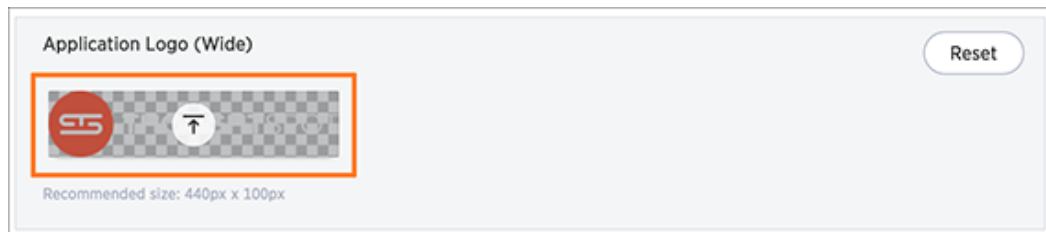
To upload your own default and wide application logos:

1. Click on the default icon under **Application Logo (Default)** to browse for and select your own default logo.



Your icon image should be a square, and the recommended size is 140px by 140px. The accepted file formats are jpg, jpeg, and png. This logo will appear on the top left of the interface.

2. Next click on the wide icon under **Application Logo (Wide)** to browse for and select your own wide logo.



The recommended size is 440px by 100px. The accepted file formats are jpg, jpeg, and png. This logo will appear on the login screen. You may need to test a few versions to make sure it appears correctly.

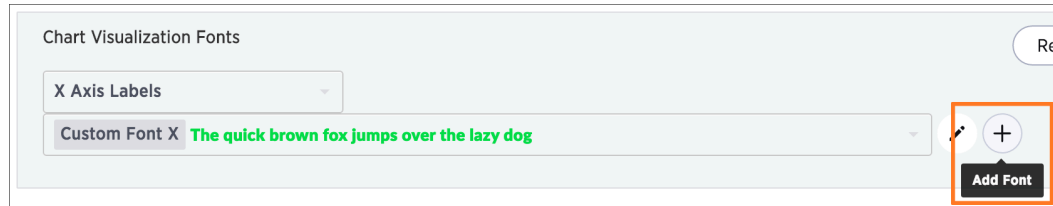
3. Click the **Reset** button on the upper right hand side of the sections if you would like to bring back the default logos.

Set chart and table visualization fonts

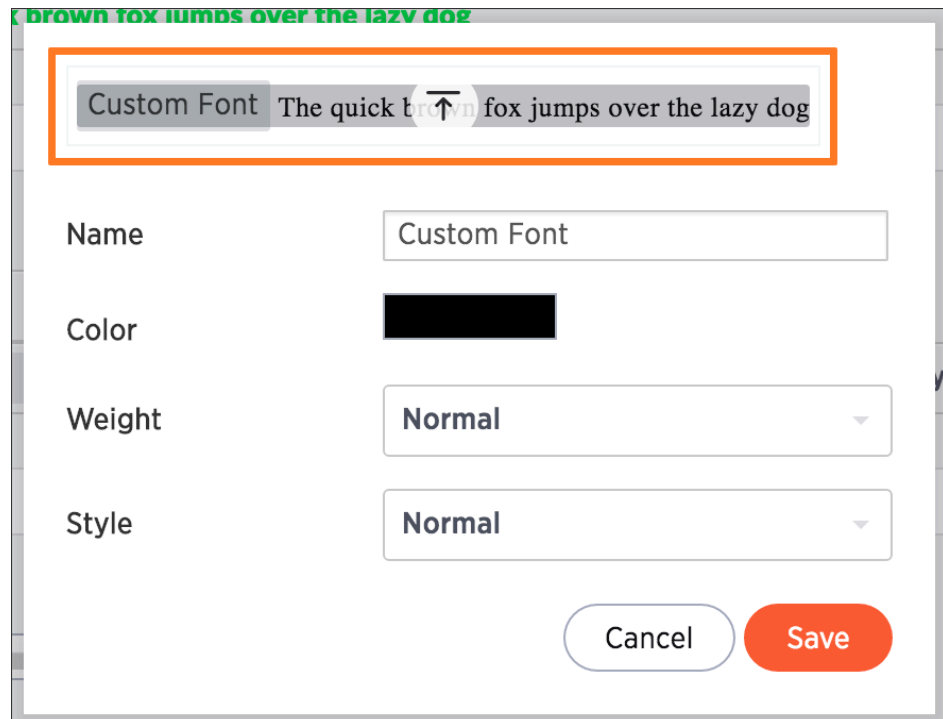
You can add and edit fonts to customize the appearance of your charts and tables. Be careful though, since the interface may become unreadable depending on how you change the default font, font weight, or font style. It is therefore suggested that you use the default font settings.

If you are confident in your knowledge of font visualizations, you can set your chart and table visualization fonts by following the steps below:

1. Click on the **Add New** button under **Chart Visualization Fonts**.

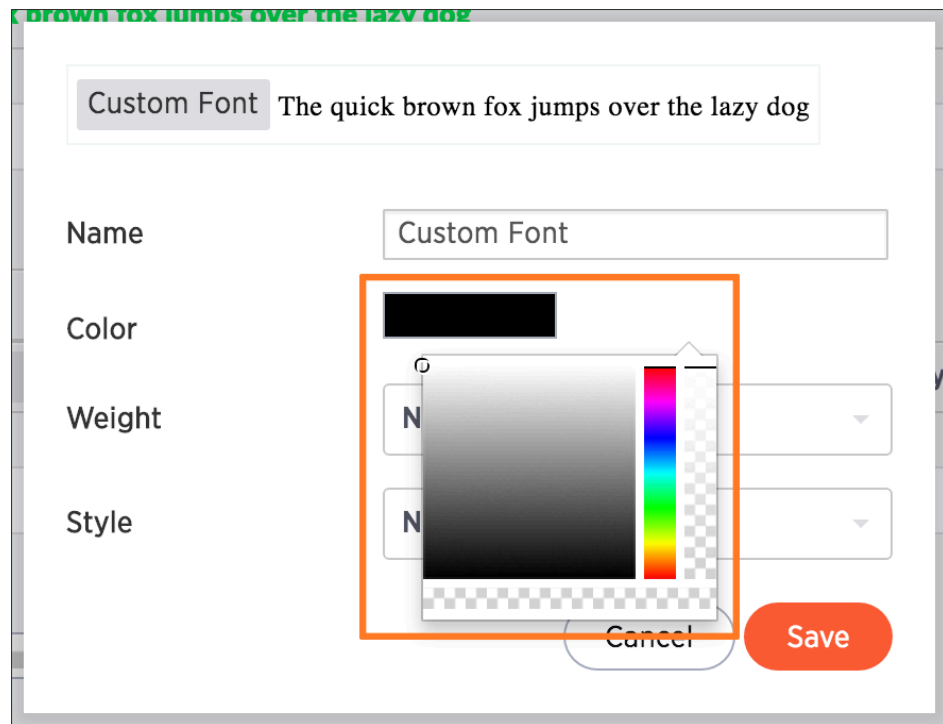


2. In the add new font menu, select the details for the font:
 - a. Upload your custom font.

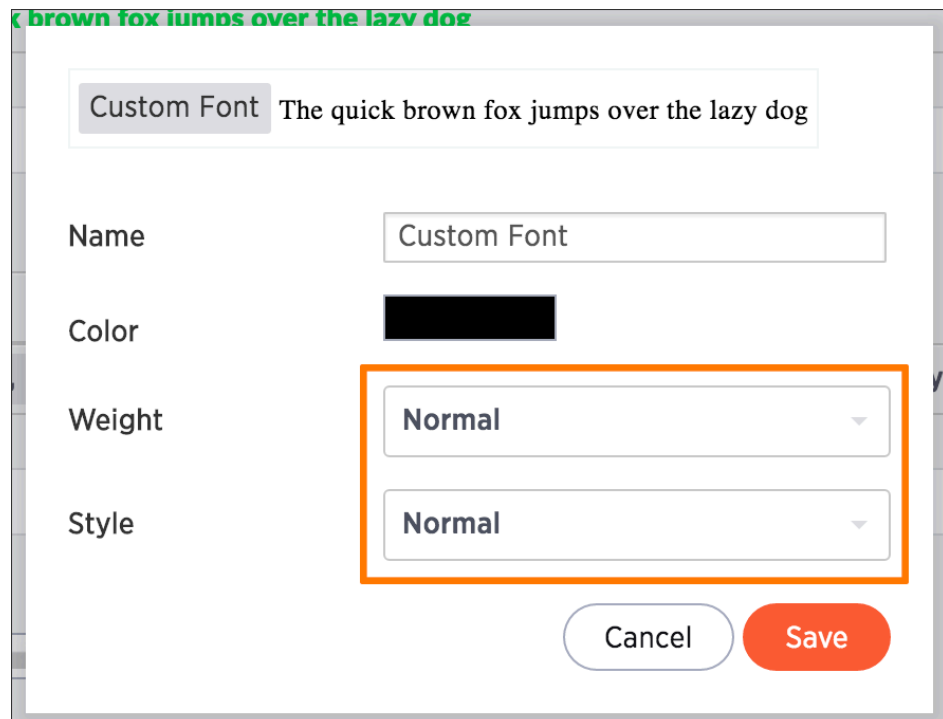


Only WOFF font types are supported.

- b. Use the color menu to choose the font color.




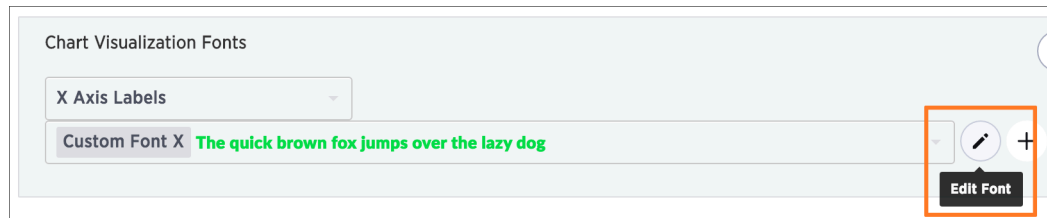
- c. Choose the font weight and style from the drop down menus.



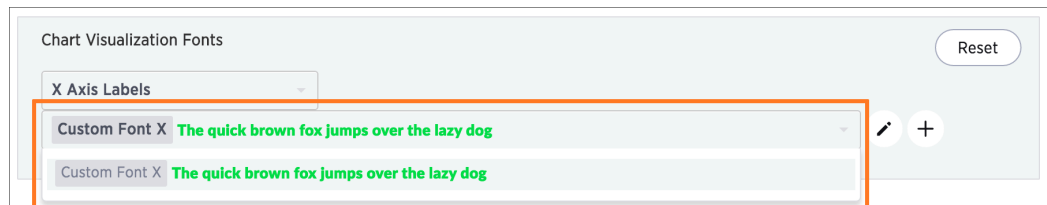
The font weight choices are normal, bold, and light. The style choices are normal, italic, and oblique.

- d. Click **Save**.

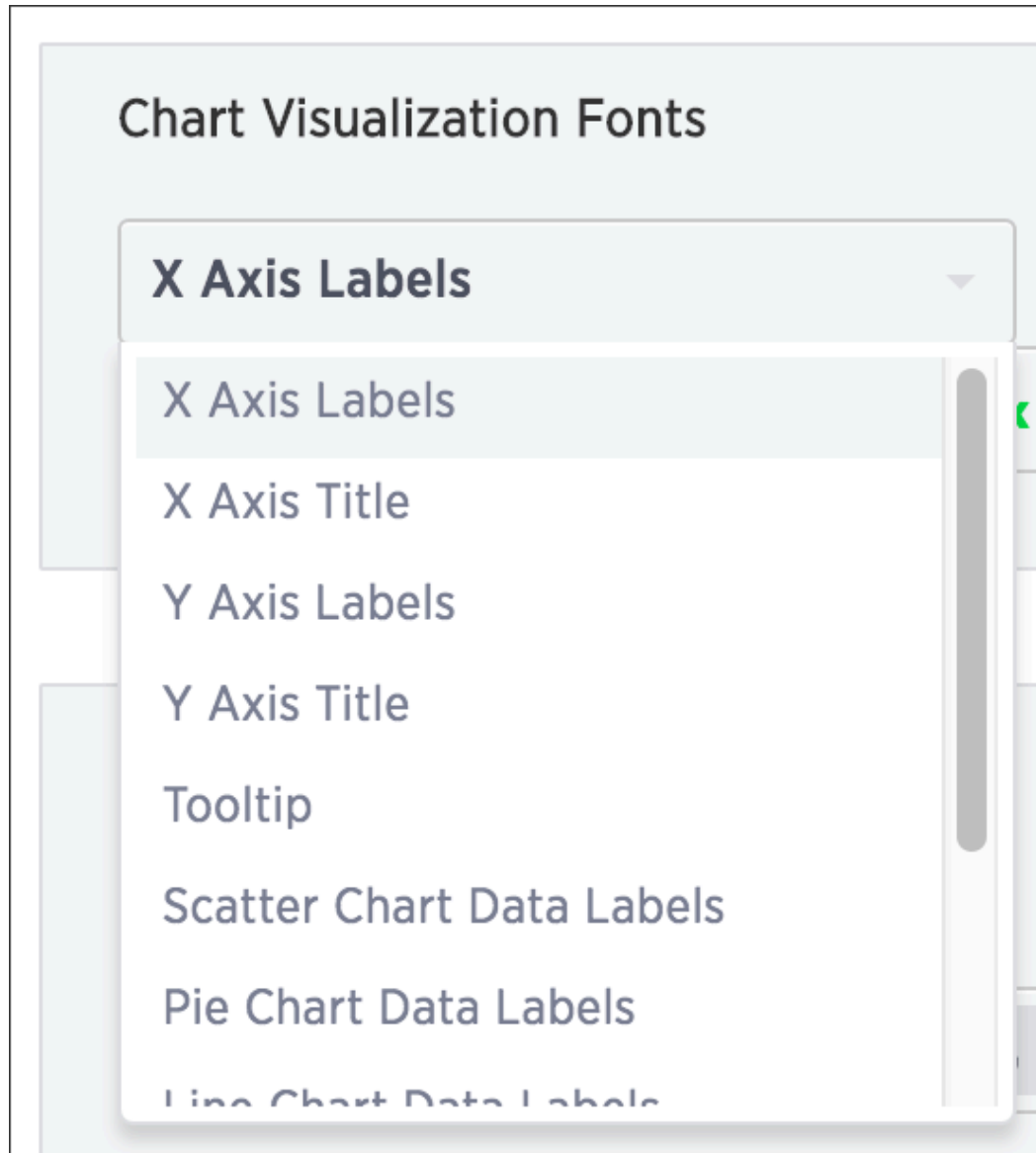
3. Click on the **Edit Font** icon  to make changes to the font you just uploaded or to a pre-existing font.



4. Make any changes to the details of the font in the edit menu and click **Save**.
5. Click the custom font drop down to choose your custom font.



6. Click the chart label drop down to choose where you would like to apply your custom font.



7. The same steps can be followed to set your **Table Visualization Fonts**.



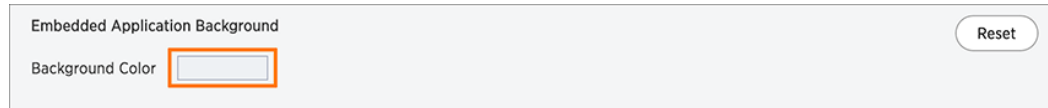
8. Click the **Reset** button on the upper right hand side of the sections if you would like to bring back the default fonts.

Choose a background color

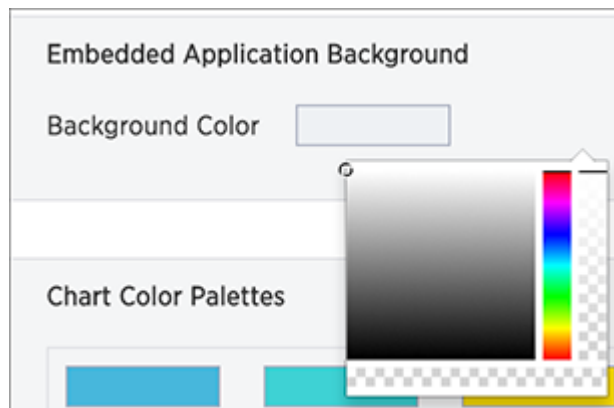
You can change the background color to match with your company's theme. The custom background color is in effect when using the API to embed visualizations and pinboards.

This feature is only applicable when embedding ThoughtSpot in an external web portal or application. To choose a background color:

1. Click the background color box under **Application Background**.



2. Use the color menu to choose your new background color.



3. Click the **Reset** button on the upper right hand side of the section if you would like to bring back the default color.

Select chart color palettes

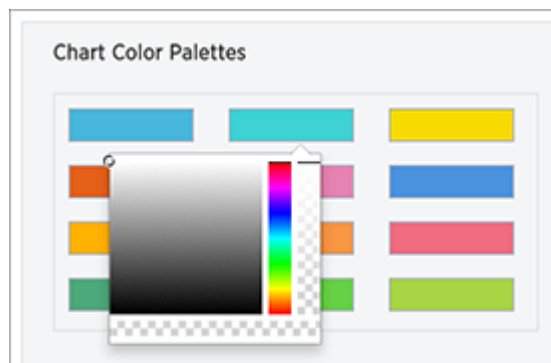
You can change the color palettes that are used to create your charts. Although it is suggested that you stick with the default settings, it is possible to create your own appealing color palettes if done correctly.

To select the chart color palettes:

1. Navigate to the **Chart Color Palettes** section at the bottom of the **Style Customization** page.



2. Click on the color you would like to change in the primary color palette, and use the color menu to choose your new color.



All of the colors in the primary color palette are used in a chart before any from the secondary palette are used. Therefore, the primary palette usually consists of primary colors.

3. Click on the color you would like to change in the secondary color palette, and use the color menu to choose your new color.



The colors from the secondary color palette are used once all of the colors have been exhausted from the primary palette. Therefore, the secondary palette usually consists of secondary colors.

4. Click the **Reset** button on the upper right hand side of the section if you would like to bring back the default color palettes.

Change the footer text

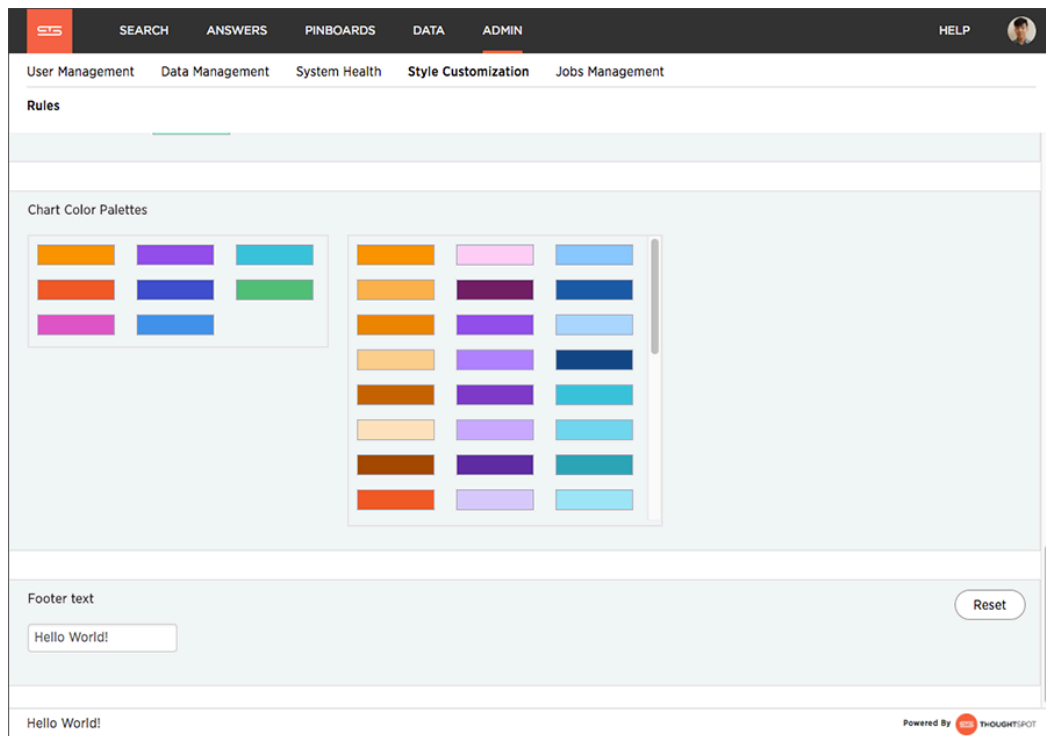
You can change the footer text to reflect your company's message. To change the footer text:

1. Click the text box under **Footer text**.
2. Enter your new text message.



A screenshot of a configuration interface. At the top, the text "Footer text" is displayed. Below it is a text input field containing the text "Hello World!".

Your new text message will automatically be displayed in the footer.



A screenshot of the ThoughtSpot Admin console. The top navigation bar includes links for SEARCH, ANSWERS, PINBOARDS, DATA, ADMIN, and HELP. Below the navigation bar, there are tabs for User Management, Data Management, System Health, Style Customization, and Jobs Management. The main content area is titled "Rules" and contains a section for "Chart Color Palettes" with two sets of color swatches. At the bottom of the main content area, there is a "Footer text" section with a text input field containing "Hello World!" and a "Reset" button. The footer of the page displays "Hello World!" and "Powered By THOUGHTSPOT".

3. Click the **Reset** button on the upper right hand side of the section if you would like to bring back the default footer text.

Public API reference

This is a list of all the public ThoughtSpot APIs. The descriptions are aimed to help you solve specific use cases, such as syncing users and groups, or fetching visualization headers.

See [About the REST API](#) for information on how to call and use the REST APIs.

Public name: pinboarddata

- Public namespace: Data
- Current URL path: /tspublic/v1/pinboarddata
- Implementation notes: Gets the pinboard data from the ThoughtSpot system. Returns one object if you make a call to a specific visualization on a pinboard.

Parameter	Value	Description	Parameter Type	Data Type
id		GUID id of the pinboard	query	string
vizid		Optional GUID ids of the visualizations	query	string
batchsize	-1	Batch size	query	integer
pagenumber	-1	PageNumber. Alternate way to set offset. This is 1-based indexing $\text{Offset} = (\text{pageNumber} - 1) * \text{batchSize}$	query	integer
offset	-1	Offset	query	integer
formattype	COMPACT	JSON format type. Values allowed are FULL and COMPACT.	query	string

HTTP Status Codes

- 200 Gets the data of a pinboard/visualization.
- 400 Invalid pinboard id.

Response example:

Curl

```
curl -X POST --header 'Content-Type: application/json' --header 'Accept: application/json' 'https://dogfood/callosum/v1/tspublic/v1/pinboarddata?batchsize=-1&pagenumber=-1&offset=-1&formattype=COMPACT'
```

Request URL

```
https://dogfood/callosum/v1/tspublic/v1/pinboarddata?batchsize=-1&pagenumber=-1&offset=-1&formattype=COMPACT
```

Response Body

no content

Response Code

400

Response Headers

```
{
  "x-callosum-incident-id": "2ff9d2e4-c928-4192-8250-8450de264ab7",
  "x-callosum-trace-id": "2e551b8d-d3f4-4cf1-af90-a49bb246ad92",
  "date": "Sun, 19 Feb 2017 03:39:41 GMT",
  "x-callosum-request-time-us": "11536",
  "server": "nginx",
  "pragma": "no-cache",
  "cache-control": "no-store, no-cache, must-revalidate, max-age=0, post-check=0, pre-check=0",
  "content-security-policy": "script-src 'self'",
  "connection": "keep-alive",
  "content-length": "0",
  "x-callosum-ip": "192.168.2.247",
  "content-type": null
}
```

Public name: pinboard/listvizheaders

- Public namespace: Objects
- Current URL path: /tspublic/v1/metadata/listvizheaders
- Implementation notes: Gets the visualization headers from the ThoughtSpot system. The expected output includes a list of objects, each with information about the visualizations of the given pinboard.

Parameter	Value	Description	Parameter Type	Data Type
id		GUID of the reportbook	query	string

HTTP Status Code

- 200 Gets the visualization headers.
- 400 Invalid pinboard GUID.

Response example:

Curl

```
curl -X GET --header 'Accept: application/json' 'https://dogfood/callosum/v1/tspublic/v1/metadata/listvizheaders'
```

Request URL

https://dogfood/callosum/v1/tspublic/v1/metadata/listvizheaders

Response Body

[]

Response Code

200

Response Headers

Header of each visualization header object obtained will have these first class citizens:

- id (GUID)
- name (String)
- author (GUID)
- created (Epoch)
- modified (Epoch)
- modifiedBy (GUID)
- owner (GUID)
- vizType (String : CHART, TABLE, etc.)
- title

```
{
  "x-callosum-incident-id": "6f10c360-1dc8-4469-8d7d-41c7eab4d883",
  "x-callosum-trace-id": "70d91ca9-7278-4926-8161-bec75bfe3c5e",
  "date": "Sun, 19 Feb 2017 03:19:17 GMT",
  "content-encoding": "gzip",
  "x-callosum-request-time-us": "3437",
  "server": "nginx",
  "vary": "Accept-Encoding",
  "content-type": "application/json",
  "pragma": "no-cache",
  "cache-control": "no-store, no-cache, must-revalidate, max-age=0, post-check=0, pre-check=0",
  "transfer-encoding": "chunked",
  "content-security-policy": "script-src 'self'",
  "connection": "keep-alive",
  "x-callosum-ip": "192.168.2.247",
  "x-ua-compatible": "IE=edge"
}
```

Public name: principal/sync

- Public namespace: Configuration
- Current URL path: /tspublic/v1/user/sync
- Implementation notes: API to synchronize principal from external system with ThoughtSpot system. This API is for users and groups. It should help to keep ThoughtSpot users and groups automatically synchronized with your external database.

Specifically, you will have to make a call to /tspublic/v1/user/sync containing all users and groups present in the external database. If the call succeeds, then it is guaranteed that the users and groups in ThoughtSpot match those specified in the list of objects passed to /tspublic/v1/user/sync. This means that:

- Objects (users or groups) present in ThoughtSpot, but not present in the list passed to a sync call will be deleted.
- Objects present in ThoughtSpot, and present in the list passed to a sync call will be updated such that the object attributes in ThoughtSpot match those present in the list. This includes group membership.
- Objects not present in ThoughtSpot, and present in the list will be created in ThoughtSpot. The

returned object represents the changes that were made in ThoughtSpot.

Parameter	Value	Description	Parameter Type	Data Type
applyChanges		formData. Flag to indicate whether to sync the users and groups to the system, and apply the difference evaluated. The API can be used to just validate the difference before applying the changes.	boolean	
defaultPassword		formData. If set then all of the created users will have a password that is the same as the defaultPassword applied.	string	
principals		formData. List of principal objects.	string	
remoteDeleted		This is boolean flag that indicates whether to remove deleted users/groups. When true, this flag removes any deleted users or groups.	boolean	

HTTP Status Code

- 200

Response example:

Curl

```
curl -X POST --header 'Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded' --header 'Accept: application/json' -d 'applyChanges=false' 'https://dogfood/callosum/v1/tspublic/v1/user/sync'
```

Request URL

<https://dogfood/callosum/v1/tspublic/v1/user/sync>

Response Object Format

```
{
  'usersAdded': ['username1','username2'],
  'usersDeleted': ['username3'],
  'usersUpdated': ['username4'],
  'groupsAdded': ['groupname1'],
  'groupsDeleted': ['groupname2','groupname3'],
  'groupsUpdated': ['groupname4']
}
```

Response Code

415

Response Headers

```
{
  "x-callosum-incident-id": "645499d1-d0cf-4b3b-bbdc-4296abb9a326",
}
```

```

"x-callosum-trace-id": "19f7ad7d-226a-4e88-a301-405f85125959",
"date": "Sun, 19 Feb 2017 03:55:52 GMT",
"x-callosum-request-time-us": "4545",
"server": "nginx",
"pragma": "no-cache",
"cache-control": "no-store, no-cache, must-revalidate, max-age=0, post-check=0,
pre-check=0",
"content-security-policy": "script-src 'self'",
"connection": "keep-alive",
"content-length": "0",
"x-callosum-ip": "192.168.2.247",
"content-type": null
}

```

Public name: principal/list

- Public namespace: Configuration
- Current URL path: /tspublic/v1/user/list
- Implementation notes: API to get a list of all users, groups, and their inter-dependencies in the form of principal objects. This API is for users and groups.

Input Principal Object Format:

One principal object contains the following properties (* denotes required properties):

- `name*`: String to represent the name of the principal.

This field, in conjunction with whether the object is a user or group, is used to identify a user/group. Consequently, this field is required to be unique (unique for users and groups separately. I.e. you can have user "x" and group "x").
- `displayName*`: String to represent the display name of the principal.
- `description`: String to describe the principal.
- `mail`: String to represent the email address of the user. This field should be populated only in case of user not group. It is ignored in the case of groups.
- `principalTypeEnum*`: The value of this field should be one of the following:
 - `LOCAL_USER`: User created in the ThoughtSpot system and the validation of the user is done through password saved in the ThoughtSpot database.
 - `LOCAL_GROUP`: Groups created in the ThoughtSpot system.
- `password`: String to represent the password of the user. This field should be only populated in case of user not group. It is ignored in the case of groups. Also password is only required if the user is of `LOCAL_USER` type. Password is only required when the user is created for the first time. In subsequent update of the user password is not updated even if it changes in the source system.
- `groupNames`: List of group names that a principal belongs to directly. Groups and users can belong to other groups.

HTTP Status Code

- 200

Response example:

Curl

```
curl -X GET --header 'Accept: application/json' 'https://dogfood/callosum/v1/tspublic/v1/user/list'
```

Request URL

`https://dogfood/callosum/v1/tspublic/v1/user/list`

Response Body format

```
[
  {
    "name": "Group 1",
    "displayName": "Group Display Name 1",
    "description": "Group Description 1",
    "principalTypeEnum": "LOCAL_GROUP",
    "groupNames": []
  },
  {
    "name": "Test Name",
    "displayName": "Test DisplayName",
    "principalTypeEnum": "LOCAL_USER",
    "password": "password_123",
    "groupNames": ["Group 1"]
  }
]
```

Response Body example

```
[
  {
    "name": "Sales Executives",
    "displayName": "Sales Executives",
    "description": "",
    "created": 1481827712854,
    "modified": 1481827713052,
    "principalTypeEnum": "LOCAL_GROUP",
    "groupNames": []
  },
  {
    "name": "Operations Demo",
    "displayName": "Operations Demo",
    "description": "",
    "created": 1436491036553,
    "modified": 1436498598655,
    "principalTypeEnum": "LOCAL_GROUP",
    "groupNames": []
  },
  {
    "name": "Sales Directors",
    "displayName": "Sales Directors",
    "description": "",
    "created": 1481827747555,
    "modified": 1485805361837,
    "principalTypeEnum": "LOCAL_GROUP",
    "groupNames": []
  },
  {
    "name": "Product",
    "displayName": "Product",
    "description": "",
    "created": 1409250574242,
    "modified": 1477525172084,
  }
]
```

```

    "principalTypeEnum": "LOCAL_GROUP",
    "groupNames": []
  },
  {
    "name": "Sales Development",
    "displayName": "Sales Development",
    "description": "",
    "created": 1481831987186,
    "modified": 1481831987382,
    "principalTypeEnum": "LOCAL_GROUP",
    "groupNames": [
      "Sales"
    ]
  }
]

```

Response Code

200

Response Headers

```

{
  "x-callosum-incident-id": "1be6e07b-b7aa-4531-8597-8852760757f0",
  "x-callosum-trace-id": "e92c54ca-d5f1-44a6-ab8e-f6871bb0da8b",
  "date": "Sun, 19 Feb 2017 04:14:13 GMT",
  "content-encoding": "gzip",
  "x-callosum-request-time-us": "19720",
  "server": "nginx",
  "vary": "Accept-Encoding",
  "content-type": "application/json",
  "pragma": "no-cache",
  "cache-control": "no-store, no-cache, must-revalidate, max-age=0, post-check=0, pre-check=0",
  "transfer-encoding": "chunked",
  "content-security-policy": "script-src 'self'",
  "connection": "keep-alive",
  "x-callosum-ip": "192.168.2.247",
  "x-ua-compatible": "IE=edge"
}

```

Public name: session

This object has two POST calls, one for `login` and one for `logout`.

POST /tspublic/v1/session/login

This call takes a `APPLICATION_FORM_URLENCODED` payload containing a username, a password, and an optional `rememberme` flag. If you do not supply the optional flag, the system uses the default `false` value.

Inputs

Parameter	Description
username	Username of the user to log in as.

Parameter	Description
password	Password of the user to log in as.
rememberme	A flag indicating if the user session needs to be remembered. Defaults to <code>false</code> .

Returns

No object is returned.

Status Codes

Code	Description
204	On successful login.
401	On failure to login

POST /tspublic/v1/session/logout

This call logs a user out of an existing session.

Returns

No object is returned.

Status Codes

Code	Description
204	On successful logout.
401	On failure or when unauthorized to call.