April 2024

API Guide

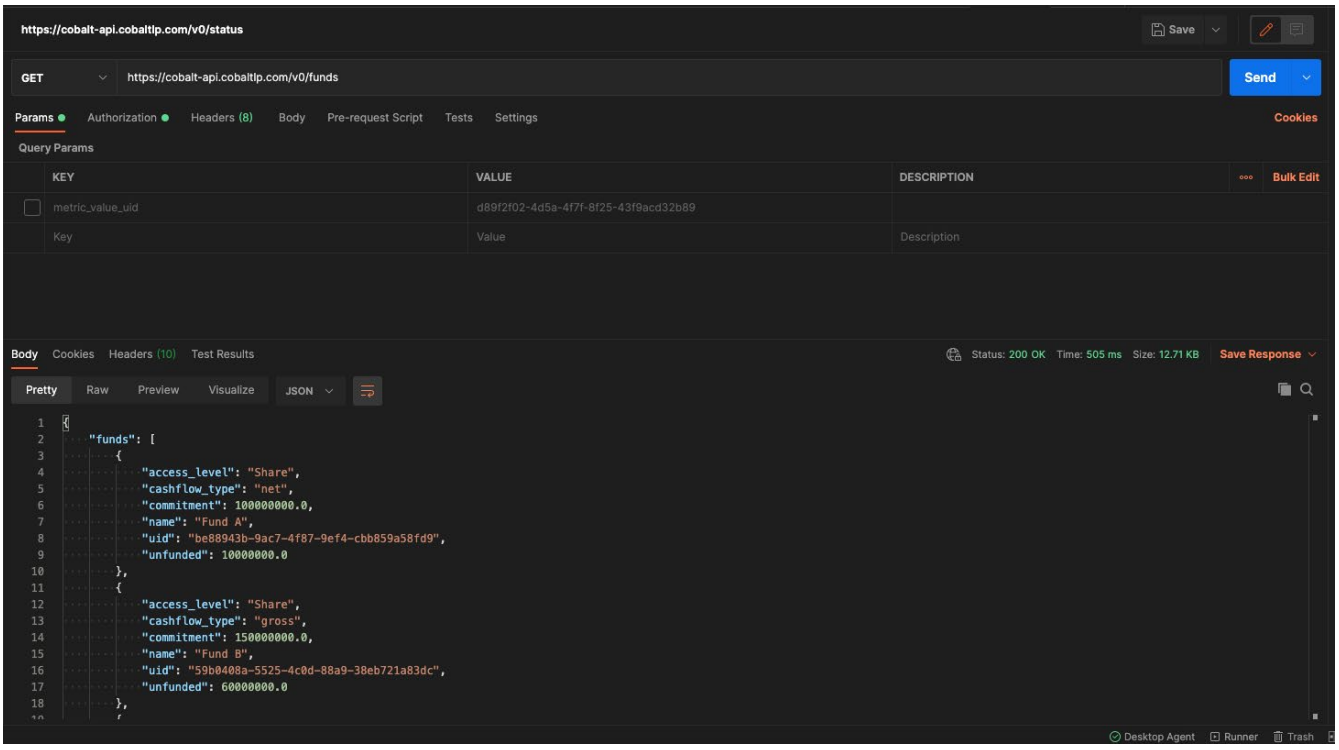
The purpose of this guide is to provide an in-depth tutorial to the Cobalt LP API through solutions to specific examples of common client API pulls and calls. In this guide, we will go over the API endpoints necessary for uploading and downloading user fund data, integrating the API with Python, and testing the API with Postman.

Reach out to your dedicated client success lead to get the necessary API key that will be used to access Cobalt's API.

Postman

Before writing code to put the API in use, it is recommended to test some endpoints with Postman. Postman is a collaborative testing platform for APIs. With it, you can call API endpoints with custom data and see the responses in real time.

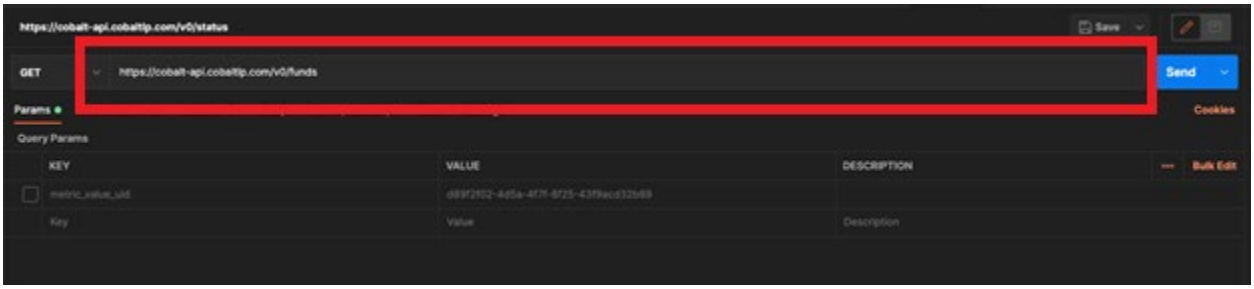
Postman also has its own detailed introduction guide available here. For the purposes of brevity, this guide will go over some of the most important parts of the screenshot below.



The URL Bar

This bar is located at the top of the image and currently says “https://cobalt-api.cobaltlp.com/v0/funds”.

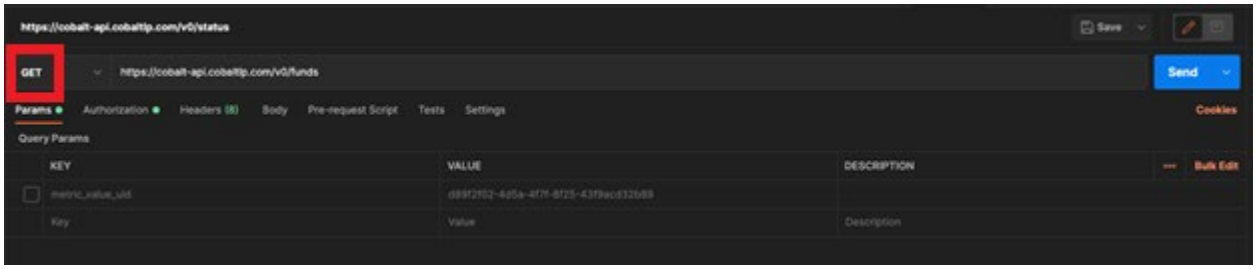
The URL bar tells Postman what part of the application you wish to perform an action on. The possible endpoints for Cobalt LP are listed in our Cobalt API Documentation.



The Method Box

This box is in the upper-left corner of the image and currently says “GET”. This will let the API know what action you want to perform on the endpoint in the URL bar. The most common options implemented are:

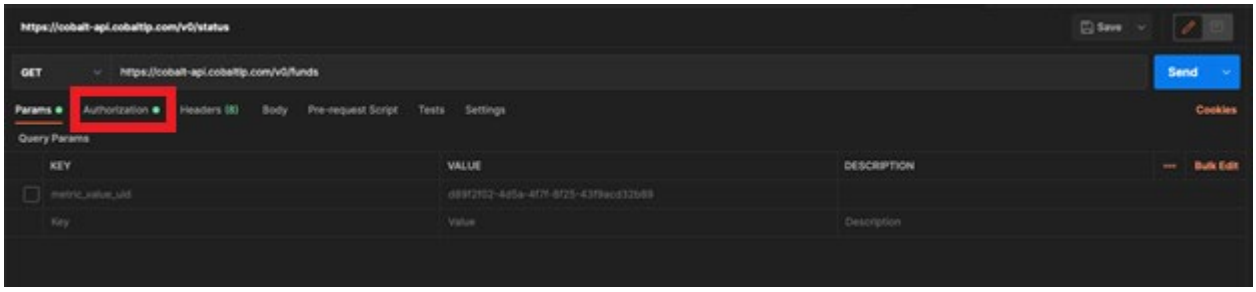
- “GET”: Retrieve data from the application
- “POST”: Create new data in the application
- “PUT”: Update data in the application
- “DELETE”: Delete data in the application



The Authorization Tab

Underneath the URL Bar, there is a tab that says “Authorization”. This tab is how Postman can connect to protected API's like Cobalt's. After clicking on the Authorization tab, you will see 4 inputs.

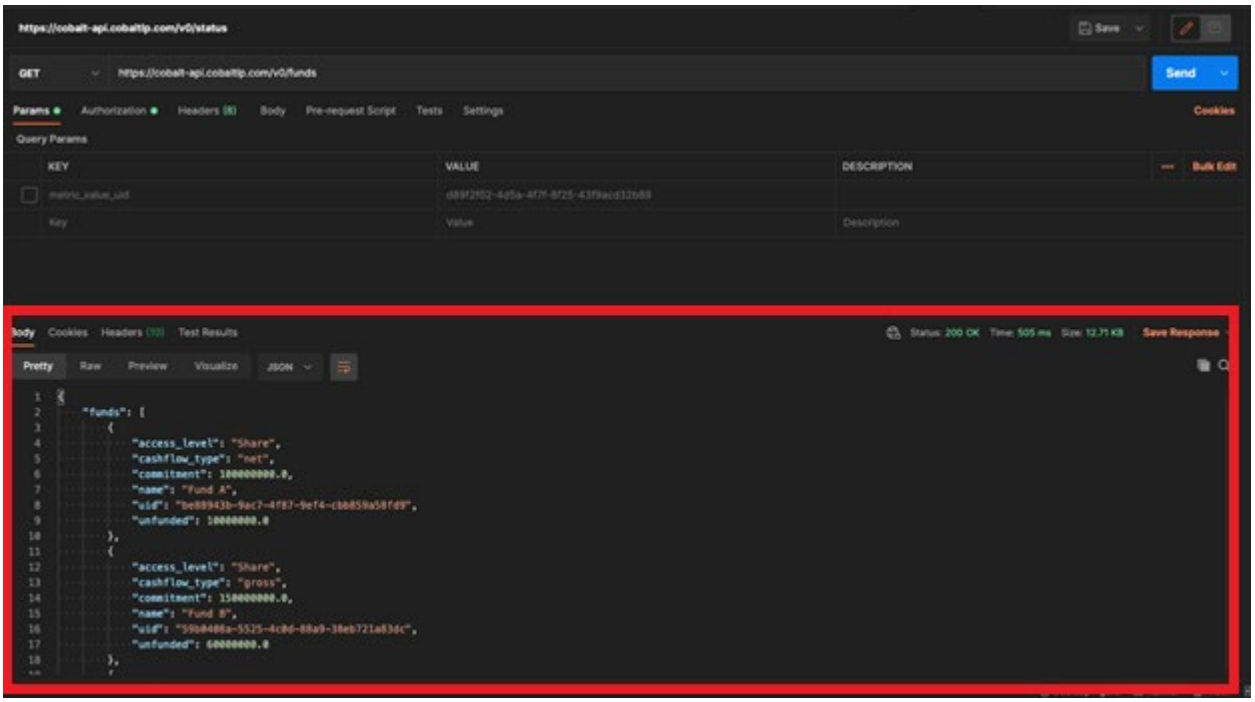
- “Type”: This should be set to “API KEY”
- “Key”: This is the header key that the application will use to look for the API key. For Cobalt, this should be set to “Authorization”
- “Value”: This is where you will copy and paste your API key that is given to you by the Cobalt LP team
- “Add to”: Make sure this is set to “Header” when using the Cobalt API



The Response Body

The response body is located at the bottom of the image below. It contains fund information that was passed back from the application after the call to “https://cobalt-api.cobaltlp.com/v0/funds” was made.

Notice the format of this information is “JSON”. It is important have a way to parse JSON while using the API within a program. Python has its own JSON library that can be accessed by using “import json”.



Python Integration

The purpose of an API is to allow other developers to speed-up and automate certain processes within the application by writing programs of their own. Almost all modern programming languages have a way of using APIs, but for this tutorial, we will focus on the programming language “Python”.

```
import requests
import json

url = 'https://cobalt-api.cobaltlp.com/v0/funds'
auth_token = 'ADD YOUR AUTH KEY HERE'

x = requests.get(url, headers={"Authorization": auth_token})

data = x.json()
print(json.dumps(data))
```

Example: Python implementation of GET https://cobalt-api.cobaltlp.com/v0/funds

Where:

- “url”: The URL of the endpoint that you want to call
- “auth_token”: This is where you will add your API key provided to you by the Cobalt LP team
- “requests.get”: The function is used to access the API and return information. More documentation on the requests library can be found here.
- “json.dumps()”: The request module has a “.json()” function that returns the response of the call in json. In order to parse this, we use “json.dumps()” to normalize the data for Python.

Uploading User Fund Data

Below, we have an example fund attributes spreadsheet. Continue reading for an example run through of the process for uploading a fund from this spreadsheet.

Entity Name	Currency	Commitment	Unfunded	Vintage Year	Vintage Year 2	Default PME Ind	Sector	Manager/GP
Fund 1	EUR	10,000,000.00	2,760,407.72	2018		MSCI ACWI IMI	Multi-Sector	Manager 1
Fund 2	USD	10,000,000.00	7,502,811.02	2019		MSCI ACWI IMI	Multi-Sector	Manager 1
Fund 3	USD	3,000,000.00	258,737.00	2009		MSCI ACWI IMI	Multi-Sector	Manager 2
Fund 4	USD	7,000,000.00	1,316,877.43	2011		MSCI ACWI IMI	Multi-Sector	Manager 3
Fund 5	USD	5,000,000.00	4,768,179.08	2020		MSCI ACWI IMI	Multi-Sector	Manager 3
Fund 6	USD	10,000,000.00	8,215,661.00	2018		MSCI ACWI IMI	Multi-Sector	Manager 4
Fund 7	USD	15,000,000.00	1,947,830.02	2015		MSCI ACWI IMI	Multi-Sector	Manager 5
Fund 8	USD	10,000,000.00	2,300,000.00	2016		MSCI ACWI IMI	Multi-Sector	Manager 6
Fund 9	USD	10,000,000.00	8,999,999.99	2020		MSCI ACWI IMI	Multi-Sector	Manager 6
Fund 10	USD	1,375,000.00	122,764.00	2019		MSCI ACWI IMI	Multi-Sector	Manager 7

Creating a Fund

First, you must create a fund using POST “https://cobalt-api.cobaltlp.com/v0/funds”. This call behaves similarly to the Python example above, with the exception that you will now need to send a request body along with the call.

Parameters

- “name”: Provide the name of the fund
- ‘cashflow_type”: The cashflow type of the fund (for this example we will be using "net"`)
- “base_currency”: The base currency of the fund (for example, USD)
- “commitment”: The commitment amount (please note that this is an optional field for uploading)
- “unfunded”: The unfunded amount (please note that this is an optional field for uploading)
- “vintage_year”: The vintage year of the fund (please note that this is an optional field for uploading)
- “share_with_client”: True/False option to share this fund with client organization at fund creation

```
url = 'https://cobalt-api.cobaltlp.com/v0/funds'
auth_token = 'ADD YOUR API KEY HERE'

body = {
        "name": "Fund 1",
        "cashflow_type": "net",
        "base_currency": "EUR",
        "commitment": 10000000,
        "unfunded": 2760407.72,
        "vintage_year": 2020,
        "share_with_client": false,
}
x = requests.post(url, json=body, headers={"Authorization": auth_token})

data = x.json()
```

Example: Python implementation of uploading Fund 1 from the spreadsheet

The data that you get back will contain a “uid”. Please make sure to add this value to a list and save for later.

Creating / Finding Your Attribute

After fund has been created, we must now attach the corresponding attributes.

```
url = 'https://cobalt-api.cobaltlp.com/v0/attributes'
auth_token = 'ADD YOUR AUTH KEY HERE'

x = requests.get(url, headers={"Authorization": auth_token})

data = x.json()
```

Example: Python implementation of GET https://cobalt-api.cobaltlp.com/v0/attributes

There are two types of attributes: standard attributes and user-created attributes. Standard attributes include ones such as “Geography” or “Style / Focus”. However, Cobalt LP also allows for user-created attributes. Generally, you should first run GET “https://cobalt-api.cobaltlp.com/v0/attributes” to see if there is already an attribute created for the value that you want to input prior to inputting a value.

Using a Standard Attribute

For this example, we will be adding a “Sector” attribute to Fund 1. To start this, we will call GET “https://cobalt-api.cobaltlp.com/v0/attributes” to find Cobalt's GICS attribute. After the call, you should see something like this in the response data:

```
{
        "client_uid": null,
        "name": "Sector",
        "scope": null,
        "uid": "757d3c0d-d6bf-47f3-a0b2-40417cdbc95a",
        "user_uid": null
},
```

Tip! You can differentiate standard attributes from user-created attributes by looking at the “user_uid” field. If null, then it is a standard attribute. Make sure to store the `uid` of the attribute that you want to use.

Creating a New Attribute

You can also create your own attribute if there is not one that is already created for you. You will have to use POST “https://cobalt-api.cobaltlp.com/v0/attributes”. This will take a request body similar to how we create a fund. The body takes a “name” and “scope” parameter. For the purposes of this spreadsheet, scope should be set to 1.

In the returned data, you should receive a “uid”. Save this in the same way that you would save a standard attribute uid.

```
url = 'https://cobalt-api.cobaltlp.com/v0/attributes'
auth_token = 'ADD YOUR API KEY HERE'

body = {
    "name": "Custom-Attribute",
    "scope": 1
}

x = requests.post(url, json=body, headers={"Authorization": auth_token})

data = x.json()
```

Creating / Finding an Attribute Member

Using a Standard Attribute

Once you have the uid of the attribute that you want to attach to your fund, search for its corresponding members using GET “https://cobalt-api.cobaltlp.com/v0/attribute-members”.

```
sector_uid = '757d3c0d-d6bf-47f3-a0b2-40417cdbc95a'
url = 'https://cobalt-api.cobaltlp.com/v0/attribute-members' + \
'?attribute_uid=' + sector_uid
auth_token = 'ADD YOUR AUTH KEY HERE'

x = requests.get(url, headers={"Authorization": auth_token})

data = x.json()
```

```
{
        "client_uid": null,
        "name": "Sector",
        "scope": null,
        "uid": "757d3c0d-d6bf-47f3-a0b2-40417cdbc95a",
        "user_uid": null
},
```


> *Tip!* You can differentiate standard attributes from user-created attributes by looking at the “user_uid” field. If null, then it is a standard attribute. Make sure to store the `uid` of the attribute that you want to use.

Creating a New Attribute

Notice that for this call, we use the uid of the “Sector” attribute that was found earlier in the URL.

> *Tip!* This is our first example of using a query parameter. More information on what calls use query parameters can be found in our Cobalt API Documentation.

After the call, you should see a list of results in the response data.


```
{
        "attribute_members": [
                {
                        "attribute_uid": "757d3c0d-d6bf-47f3-a0b2-40417cdbc95a",
                        "name": "Technology",
                        "parent_uid": null,
                        "uid": "1f1654a6-3e85-47b1-b22d-a27f87b2d480"
                },
                {
                        "attribute_uid": "757d3c0d-d6bf-47f3-a0b2-40417cdbc95a",
                        "name": "Health Care",
                        "parent_uid": null,
                        "uid": "178f7aac-f3a7-40a8-9ef6-86db36dafab1"
                },
                {
                        "attribute_uid": "757d3c0d-d6bf-47f3-a0b2-40417cdbc95a",
                        "name": "Consumer Discretionary",
                        "parent_uid": null,
                        "uid": "cd759ca5-6cf2-4dc5-9e91-64bdf1a0e746"
                },
                {
                        "attribute_uid": "757d3c0d-d6bf-47f3-a0b2-40417cdbc95a",
                        "name": "Consumer Staples",
                        "parent_uid": null,
                        "uid": "c6a77a75-ac10-4843-9ed7-9120df971879"
                },
```

```
            {
                "attribute_uid": "757d3c0d-d6bf-47f3-a0b2-40417cdbc95a",
                "name": "Energy",
                "parent_uid": null,
                "uid": "8cb52cd6-f2a6-4a7a-8067-42d9ffa6a289"
            },
            {
                "attribute_uid": "757d3c0d-d6bf-47f3-a0b2-40417cdbc95a",
                "name": "Materials and Processing",
                "parent_uid": null,
                "uid": "d20b9aa2-cbed-4a2a-a7dc-f4e781388095"
            },
            {
                "attribute_uid": "757d3c0d-d6bf-47f3-a0b2-40417cdbc95a",
                "name": "Producer Durables",
                "parent_uid": null,
                "uid": "4a2d2694-e4f3-452b-a284-6654a440cf28"
            },
            {
                "attribute_uid": "757d3c0d-d6bf-47f3-a0b2-40417cdbc95a",
                "name": "Financial Services",
                "parent_uid": null,
                "uid": "8c2ce37d-9e3c-4bb9-9935-694e6e21b072"
            },
            {
                "attribute_uid": "757d3c0d-d6bf-47f3-a0b2-40417cdbc95a",
                "name": "Utilities",
                "parent_uid": null,
                "uid": "82b6759e-1d23-4e6f-ad7c-addce26cdfaf"
            },
            {
                "attribute_uid": "757d3c0d-d6bf-47f3-a0b2-40417cdbc95a",
                "name": "Multi-Sector",
                "parent_uid": null,
                "uid": "b6591716-279b-464e-8c55-9145ef3d8a70"
            }
        ]
}
```


Find the member that you would like to attach to the “Sector” attribute of your fund. Don’t forget to save the uid for later.

Using a User-Created Attribute

If you are using a user-created attribute, chances are you will need to create a member for that attribute. This can be done using POST “https://cobalt-api.cobaltlp.com/v0/attribute-members”.

```
url = 'https://cobalt-api.cobaltlp.com/v0/attribute-members'
auth_token = 'ADD YOUR API KEY HERE'

body = {
    "attribute_uid": "The UID of your attribute goes here",
    "name": "The name of your attribute member"
}

x = requests.post(url, json=body, headers={"Authorization": auth_token})

data = x.json()
```

In the response data, you will get a “uid”. Save this for later, just like the other calls.

Attaching an Attribute to a Fund

Now that you have your attribute member uid, you are ready to attach it to a fund using POST `https://cobalt-api.cobaltlp.com/v0/attribute-values`.

The following are necessary parameters for attaching an attribute to a fund:

- “fund_uid”: The uid of the fund that you want to attach the attribute to
- “attribute_member_uid”: The uid of the attribute member that you want to attach

> *Tip!* The same process is used for adding attributes to companies and deals, more information is in the Cobalt API Documentation.

```
url = 'https://cobalt-api.cobaltlp.com/v0/attribute-values'
auth_token = 'ADD YOUR API KEY HERE'

body = {
  "fund_uid": "The UID for fund 1 goes here",
  "attribute_member_uid": "b6591716-279b-464e-8c55-9145ef3d8a70"
}

x = requests.post(url, json=body, headers={"Authorization": auth_token})

data = x.json()
```

Example: Python implementation of adding a Multi-Sector Sector attribute to Fund 1

Fund 1 will now have the Sector attribute populated with Multi-Sector.

Adding Cashflows to Funds

Compared to attributes, this is relatively straightforward. To add a cashflow, we will be using POST “https://cobalt-api.cobaltlp.com/v0/cashflows”.

The following are necessary parameters for adding cashflows to a fund:

- “fund_uid”: The uid of the fund that you want to add a cashflow to
- “amount”: The amount of the cashflow
- “cf_type”: Cashflow type (example: Net Asset Value)
- “date”: The date of the cashflow in timestamp form. Python has a date / time module that will help with this
- “note”: This is where you would add any additional information about the cashflow (please note that this is an optional field for uploading)

```
url = 'https://cobalt-api.cobaltlp.com/v0/cashflows'
auth_token = 'ADD YOUR API KEY HERE'

body = {
    "fund_uid": "The UID for fund 1 goes here",
    "amount": -82274,
    "cf_type": "nav",
    "date": 1237766400,  #Start of the day on 3/23/09 in timestamp form
    "note": "Capital Call"
}

x = requests.post(url, json=body, headers={"Authorization": auth_token})

data = x.json()
```

Example: Python implementation of adding a cashflow to Fund 1

Sharing a Fund

To share a fund, we POST to “https://cobalt-api.cobaltlp.com/v0/share/user_fund”.

The following are parameters for sharing a fund:

- “user_fund_uid”: The ‘uid’ of the fund that you want to share
- “user_uid”: The ‘uid’ of the individual to share to
- “email”: The email address (registered in Cobalt LP) of the individual to share to
- “display_name”: Name of the individual being shared to
- “read”: Read access level
- “write”: Write access level
- “share”: Share access level

```
url = 'https://cobalt-api.cobaltlp.com/v0/share/user_fund'
auth_token = 'ADD YOUR API KEY HERE'

body = {
      "user_fund_uid": "The uid of the fund to be shared",
      "user_uid": "The uid of the user to be shared to",
      "email": "first.last@domain.com",
      "display_name": "First Last (<email>@<domain>.com)",
      "read": True,
      "write": True,
      "share": True
}

x = requests.post(url, json=body, headers={"Authorization": auth_token})

data = x.json()
```

Example: Python implementation of sharing a fund

Note: If known, ‘user_uid’ is the most robust method to share. Sharing with an email will also share.

The result of this request is a copy of the share record with a ‘uid’ of the share. Note the ‘uid’ can be used in deletion if a fund is no longer needing to be shared.


```
{
      "client_uid": null,
      "display_name": "First Last (first.last@domain.com)",
      "read": true,
      "write": true,
      "shared_by_user_uid": "82eae867-8975-41fa-8e43-5677b386d8f2",
      "uid": "31f9b93f-a3a3-4121-8f3b-5fcd531d66f3",
      "user_fund_uid": "b21cae67-f7eb-473c-a34c-3cace80eaf6b",
      "user_uid": "3cf1b93e-2b99-4568-be5d-48e1233bb967",
      "email": "first.last@domain.com",
      "write": true
}
```

Sharing a Fund

To share a fund, we POST to “https://cobalt-api.cobaltlp.com/v0/share/user_fund”.

The following are parameters for sharing a fund:

- “user_fund_uid”: The ‘uid’ of the fund that you want to share
- “user_uid”: The ‘uid’ of the individual to share to
- “email”: The email address (registered in Cobalt LP) of the individual to share to
- “display_name”: Name of the individual being shared to
- “read”: Read access level
- “write”: Write access level
- “share”: Share access level

```
url = 'https://cobalt-api.cobaltlp.com/v0/share/user_fund'
auth_token = 'ADD YOUR API KEY HERE'

body = {
      "user_fund_uid": "The uid of the fund to be shared",
      "user_uid": "The uid of the user to be shared to",
      "email": "first.last@domain.com",
      "display_name": "First Last (<email>@<domain>.com)",
      "read": True,
      "write": True,
      "share": True
}

x = requests.post(url, json=body, headers={"Authorization": auth_token})

data = x.json()
```

Example: Python implementation of sharing a fund

Note: If known, ‘user_uid’ is the most robust method to share. Sharing with an email will also share.

The result of this request is a copy of the share record with a ‘uid’ of the share. Note the ‘uid’ can be used in deletion if a fund is no longer needing to be shared.


```
{
      "client_uid": null,
      "display_name": "First Last (first.last@domain.com)",
      "read": true,
      "write": true,
      "shared_by_user_uid": "82eae867-8975-41fa-8e43-5677b386d8f2",
      "uid": "31f9b93f-a3a3-4121-8f3b-5fcd531d66f3",
      "user_fund_uid": "b21cae67-f7eb-473c-a34c-3cace80eaf6b",
      "user_uid": "3cf1b93e-2b99-4568-be5d-48e1233bb967",
      "email": "first.last@domain.com",
      "write": true
}
```

Downloading User Fund Data

In this section, we will go over how to pull user fund data out of the application.

Getting User Fund IDs

The first step to getting user fund info from the app is to get the UIDs of the funds that you want to take information from. To do this, we will be using the GET “https://cobalt-api.cobaltlp.com/v0/funds”. You will not need to provide any parameters for this call.

```
url = 'https://cobalt-api.cobaltlp.com/v0/funds'
auth_token = 'ADD YOUR AUTH KEY HERE'

x = requests.get(url, headers={"Authorization": auth_token})

data = x.json()
```

This call will give you all the user funds to which you have access, along with some basic information and a UID. Make sure to save the UIDs of the funds that you want to get more information from as we will be needing them for future API calls.


```
{
    "funds": [
        {
            "access_level": "Share",
            "cashflow_type": "net",
            "commitment": 100000000.0,
            "name": "Fund A",
            "uid": "d35a4b0d-b7c7-4ebd-a665-cb54c2077b82",
            "unfunded": 10000000.0,
            "vintage_year": null
        },
        {
            "access_level": "Share",
            "cashflow_type": "gross",
            "commitment": 150000000.0,
            "name": "Fund B",
            "uid": "59b0408a-5525-4c0d-88a9-38eb721a83dc",
            "unfunded": 60000000.0,
            "vintage_year": null
        }
    ]
}
```

Getting User Fund Attributes

First, you will need to get a list of the available attributes and their UIDs. An example of this is mentioned above in the “Creating / Finding Your Attribute” section.

Once you have the uid of the fund and the attribute that you want to get from the fund, use GET “https://cobalt-api.cobaltlp.com/v0/attribute-values” to get the value.

```
attribute_uid = 'd35a4b0d-b7c7-4ebd-a665-cb54c2077b82'
fund_uid = '59b0408a-5525-4c0d-88a9-38eb721a83dc'
url = 'https://cobalt-api.cobaltlp.com/v0/attribute-values' + \
'?attribute_uid=' + attribute_uid + '&fund_uid=' + fund_uid
auth_token = 'ADD YOUR AUTH KEY HERE'

x = requests.get(url, headers={"Authorization": auth_token})

data = x.json()
```

Example: Python implementation of “Geography” for Fund B

Where `fund_uid` is the UID of Fund B and `attribute_uid` is the UID of the Geography attribute.


```
{
    "attribute_members": [
        {
            "attribute_uid": "d35a4b0d-b7c7-4ebd-a665-cb54c2077b82",
            "name": "North America",
            "parent_uid": null,
            "uid": "88b87e0e-efd3-4864-bacc-46ad29e7e6d2"
        }
    ]
}
```


Example: Python output of “Geography” for Fund B

Getting User Fund Attributes

First, you will need to get a list of the available attributes and their UIDs. An example of this is mentioned above in the “Creating / Finding Your Attribute” section.

Once you have the uid of the fund and the attribute that you want to get from the fund, use GET “https://cobalt-api.cobaltlp.com/v0/attribute-values” to get the value.

Getting User Fund Calculated Values

To get the calculated values of a user fund, all you will need is the “fund_uid” that you should have saved from earlier. The call that will be used is GET “https://cobalt-api.cobaltlp.com/v0/calculated-values”.

Similar to getting attributes, the calculated values call also works with portfolios an deals.

```
fund_uid = '59b0408a-5525-4c0d-88a9-38eb721a83dc'
url = 'https://cobalt-api.cobaltlp.com/v0/calculated-values' + \
'?fund_uid=' + fund_uid
auth_token = 'ADD YOUR AUTH KEY HERE'

x = requests.get(url, headers={"Authorization": auth_token})

data = x.json()
```

Example: Python implementation


```
{
    "as_of_date": 1498780800,
    "commitment": 150000000.0,
    "distributed": 116809122.0,
    "dpi": 2.474769553822297,
    "entity_type": "user_fund",
    "irr": 0.3969195965032448,
    "loss_ratio": null,
    "name": "Fund B",
    "nav": 0.0,
    "paid_in": 47199999.620000005,
    "rvpi": 0.0,
    "start_date": 1330992000,
    "total_value": 116809122.0,
    "tvpi": 2.474769553822297,
    "unfunded": 60000000.0,
    "vintage_year": 2012
}
```


Example: Python output

Still need help? Send an email to support@cobaltlp.com

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