

# webMethods API Gateway User's Guide

Version 10.11

October 2021

This document applies to webMethods API Gateway 10.11 and to all subsequent releases.

Specifications contained herein are subject to change and these changes will be reported in subsequent release notes or new editions.

Copyright © 2016-2023 Software AG, Darmstadt, Germany and/or Software AG USA, Inc., Reston, VA, USA, and/or its subsidiaries and/or its affiliates and/or their licensors.

The name Software AG and all Software AG product names are either trademarks or registered trademarks of Software AG and/or Software AG USA Inc. and/or its subsidiaries and/or its affiliates and/or their licensors. Other company and product names mentioned herein may be trademarks of their respective owners.

Detailed information on trademarks and patents owned by Software AG and/or its subsidiaries is located at <https://softwareag.com/licenses/>.

Use of this software is subject to adherence to Software AG's licensing conditions and terms. These terms are part of the product documentation, located at <https://softwareag.com/licenses/> and/or in the root installation directory of the licensed product(s).

This software may include portions of third-party products. For third-party copyright notices, license terms, additional rights or restrictions, please refer to "License Texts, Copyright Notices and Disclaimers of Third Party Products". For certain specific third-party license restrictions, please refer to section E of the Legal Notices available under "License Terms and Conditions for Use of Software AG Products / Copyright and Trademark Notices of Software AG Products". These documents are part of the product documentation, located at <https://softwareag.com/licenses/> and/or in the root installation directory of the licensed product(s).

**Document ID: YAI-UG-1011-20231210**

# Table of Contents

<b>About this Documentation.....</b>	<b>7</b>
Document Conventions.....	8
Online Information and Support.....	8
Data Protection.....	9
<b>1 webMethods API Gateway.....</b>	<b>11</b>
Introduction to webMethods API Gateway.....	12
Searching Data in API Gateway.....	13
Configuring the Number of APIs listed on a Page.....	16
Using Help in API Gateway.....	16
<b>2 User Management.....</b>	<b>17</b>
Manage Users, Groups, and Teams.....	18
Manage Your User Settings and Preferences.....	37
<b>3 APIs.....</b>	<b>41</b>
Creating APIs - Overview.....	43
Creating an API by Importing an API from a File.....	46
Creating an API by Importing an API from a URL.....	47
Creating an API from Scratch.....	48
API Mashups.....	66
Viewing API List and API Details.....	76
Filtering APIs.....	87
Activating an API.....	88
Deactivating an API.....	91
Publishing APIs.....	91
Unpublishing APIs.....	96
Modifying API Details.....	101
Updating APIs.....	101
API Mocking.....	105
Attaching Documents to an API.....	110
SOAP to REST Transformation.....	111
CentraSite Provided APIs.....	120
Versioning APIs.....	121
API Scopes.....	122
Exposing a REST API to Applications.....	130
Exposing a SOAP API and GraphQL API to Applications.....	131
API Grouping.....	132
API Tagging.....	132
Exporting APIs.....	135
Exporting Specifications.....	136
Deleting APIs.....	137
Example: Managing an API.....	139

---

Troubleshooting Tips: APIs.....	149
<b>4 Policies.....</b>	<b>151</b>
Policies - Overview.....	152
Policy Validation and Dependencies.....	154
Managing Threat Protection Policies.....	159
System-defined Stages and Policies.....	171
Managing Global Policies.....	355
Managing API-level Policies.....	373
Managing Scope-level Policies.....	375
Managing Policy Templates.....	380
Supported Alias and Policy Combinations.....	391
<b>5 Aliases.....</b>	<b>397</b>
Overview.....	398
Creating a Simple Alias.....	398
Creating an Endpoint Alias.....	399
Creating an HTTP Transport Security Alias.....	402
Creating a SOAP Message Security Alias.....	406
Creating a webMethods Integration Server Service Alias.....	409
Creating an XSLT Transformation Alias.....	410
<b>6 Applications.....</b>	<b>411</b>
Overview.....	412
Creating an Application.....	413
Viewing List of Applications and Subscriptions.....	422
Regenerating API Access Key.....	422
Modifying Application Details.....	423
Registering an API with Consumer Applications from API Details Page.....	424
Suspending an Application.....	424
Activating a Suspended Application.....	425
<b>7 API Packages and Plans.....</b>	<b>427</b>
Overview.....	428
Creating a Package.....	429
Creating a Plan.....	432
Activating a Package.....	438
Publishing a Package.....	439
Viewing List of Packages and Package Details.....	440
Viewing List of Plans and Plan Details.....	440
Viewing a List of Subscriptions.....	440
Modifying a Package.....	441
Deleting a Package.....	442
Modifying a Plan.....	442
Deleting a Plan.....	444
<b>8 Export and Import Assets and Configurations.....</b>	<b>445</b>

Overview.....	446
Importing Asset and Configuration Archives.....	451
Troubleshooting Tips: Import and Export Assets.....	453
<b>9 API Gateway Analytics.....</b>	<b>455</b>
Analytics Dashboards.....	456
Runtime Events and Metrics Data Model.....	467
<b>10 Microgateway Management.....</b>	<b>551</b>
Overview.....	552
<b>11 REST APIs in API Gateway.....</b>	<b>557</b>
API Gateway Administration.....	558
Alias Management.....	567
Application Management.....	568
API Gateway Archive.....	569
API Gateway Availability.....	570
Document Management.....	570
Data Center Management.....	571
Internal Service.....	572
Port Configuration.....	572
Policy Management.....	573
Promotion Management.....	576
Public Services.....	577
API Gateway Search.....	577
Server Information.....	580
Service Management.....	580
Transaction Data.....	582
User Management.....	583
Subscription Management.....	584
Backward compatibility support for REST APIs.....	585
<b>12 Remove User Data from API Gateway.....</b>	<b>587</b>
Removing User Data.....	588
<b>13 Usage Scenarios.....</b>	<b>593</b>
Change Ownership of Assets.....	594
Custom Policy Extension.....	604
Team Support.....	626
API First Implementation.....	642
Gateway Endpoints.....	651
Secure API using OAuth2 with refresh token workflow.....	657
Request and Response Processing.....	665
Securing Access Token Calls with PKCE.....	696
Trace API.....	706
<b>14 AppMesh Support in API Gateway.....</b>	<b>727</b>

Overview of webMethods AppMesh.....	728
Configure API Gateway to Connect to a Service Mesh Environment.....	732
AppMesh Deployment.....	734
Undeploy AppMesh.....	737
Provisioning of API and Policy Updates.....	737
<b>15 Accessibility Profile.....</b>	<b>739</b>
Overview.....	740

# About this Documentation

■ Document Conventions .....	8
■ Online Information and Support .....	8
■ Data Protection .....	9

---

This documentation describes how you can use API Gateway and other API Gateway components to effectively manage APIs for services that you want to expose to applications, whether inside your organization or outside to partners and third parties.

To use this content effectively, you should have an understanding of the APIs that you want to expose to the developer community and the access privileges you want to impose on those APIs.

## Document Conventions

---

Convention	Description
<b>Bold</b>	Identifies elements on a screen.
Narrowfont	Identifies service names and locations in the format <i>folder.subfolder.service</i> , APIs, Java classes, methods, properties.
<i>Italic</i>	Identifies:  Variables for which you must supply values specific to your own situation or environment. New terms the first time they occur in the text. References to other documentation sources.
Monospace font	Identifies:  Text you must type in. Messages displayed by the system. Program code.
{ }	Indicates a set of choices from which you must choose one. Type only the information inside the curly braces. Do not type the { } symbols.
	Separates two mutually exclusive choices in a syntax line. Type one of these choices. Do not type the   symbol.
[ ]	Indicates one or more options. Type only the information inside the square brackets. Do not type the [ ] symbols.
...	Indicates that you can type multiple options of the same type. Type only the information. Do not type the ellipsis (...).

## Online Information and Support

---

### Software AG Documentation Website

You can find documentation on the Software AG Documentation website at <https://documentation.softwareag.com>.



---

## Software AG Empower Product Support Website

If you do not yet have an account for Empower, send an email to [empower@softwareag.com](mailto:empower@softwareag.com) with your name, company, and company email address and request an account.

Once you have an account, you can open Support Incidents online via the eService section of Empower at <https://empower.softwareag.com/>.

You can find product information on the Software AG Empower Product Support website at <https://empower.softwareag.com>.

To submit feature/enhancement requests, get information about product availability, and download products, go to [Products](#).

To get information about fixes and to read early warnings, technical papers, and knowledge base articles, go to the [Knowledge Center](#).

If you have any questions, you can find a local or toll-free number for your country in our Global Support Contact Directory at [https://empower.softwareag.com/public\\_directory.aspx](https://empower.softwareag.com/public_directory.aspx) and give us a call.

## Software AG Tech Community

You can find documentation and other technical information on the Software AG Tech Community website at <https://techcommunity.softwareag.com>. You can:

- Access product documentation, if you have Tech Community credentials. If you do not, you will need to register and specify "Documentation" as an area of interest.
- Access articles, code samples, demos, and tutorials.
- Use the online discussion forums, moderated by Software AG professionals, to ask questions, discuss best practices, and learn how other customers are using Software AG technology.
- Link to external websites that discuss open standards and web technology.
- Go to our public GitHub and Docker repositories at <https://github.com/softwareag> and <https://hub.docker.com/u/softwareag> and discover additional Software AG resources.

## Data Protection

---

Software AG products provide functionality with respect to processing of personal data according to the EU General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR). Where applicable, appropriate steps are documented in the respective administration documentation.



# 1 webMethods API Gateway

■ Introduction to webMethods API Gateway .....	12
■ Searching Data in API Gateway .....	13
■ Configuring the Number of APIs listed on a Page .....	16
■ Using Help in API Gateway .....	16

## Introduction to webMethods API Gateway

---

webMethods API Gateway enables an organization to securely expose APIs to external developers, partners, and other consumers for use in building their own applications on their desired platforms. It provides a dedicated, web-based user interface to perform all the administration and API related tasks such as creating APIs, defining and activating policies, creating applications, and consuming APIs. API Gateway gives you rich dashboard capabilities for API Analytics. APIs created in API Gateway can also be published to API Portal for external facing developers' consumption. webMethods API Gateway supports REST-based APIs, SOAP-based APIs, and WebSocket APIs, provides protection from malicious attacks, provides a complete run-time governance of APIs, and information about gateway-specific events and API-specific events.

**Note:**

Software AG recommends using API Gateway user interface for all the functionalities provided by API Gateway and not use the Integration Server user interface.

API Gateway provides the following key features:

### Support for SOAP APIs, REST APIs, and WebSocket APIs

API Gateway supports REST-based APIs, SOAP-based APIs, and WebSocket APIs. This support enables organizations to leverage their current investments in SOAP-based APIs while adopting REST for new APIs. The API Gateway's SOAP to REST transformation feature enables an API provider to expose parts of the SOAP API or expose the complete SOAP API with RESTful interface. API Gateway allows you to customize the way the SOAP operations are exposed as REST resources.

### Secure APIs

API Gateway protects APIs from malicious attacks initiated by external client applications. Administrators can secure traffic between API consumer requests and the execution of services on API Gateway by filtering requests coming from particular IP addresses and blacklisting specified IP addresses, detecting and filtering requests coming from particular mobile devices. You can avoid additional inbound firewall holes when the native APIs are hosted on webMethods ESB.

### Policy enforcement

API Gateway provides complete run-time governance of APIs. API Gateway enforces access tokens such as API key check, OAuth2 token and operational policies such as security policies for run-time requests between applications and native services. API providers can enforce security, traffic management, monitoring, Service Level Agreement (SLA) management policies, transform requests and responses into expected formats, and collect events metrics on API consumption and policy evaluation. API Policies can be defined globally and applied to a set of APIs. With API Gateway you can also define policy templates that can be applied across APIs.

### Mediation

API Gateway provides routing policies such as content-based routing, and conditional routing, for run-time requests between applications and native services. These policies perform routing and load balancing of incoming requests to an API.

### Message transformation

API Gateway lets you configure an API and to transform the request and response messages to suit your requirements. To do this, you can specify an XSLT file to transform messages during the mediation process. You can also configure an API to invoke Integration Server services to pre-process or post-process the request or response messages.

### **Easy discovery and testing of APIs**

API Gateway provides filter capabilities to quickly find APIs of interest. API descriptions and additional documentation, usage examples, and information about policies enforced at the API level provide more details to the developers that help them decide whether to adopt a particular API. Developers can use the provided samples and expected error and return codes to see how the API works.

### **Clustering support**

Multiple instances of API Gateway can be clustered together to provide scalability and high availability.

### **Built-in usage analytics**

API Gateway provides information about Gateway-specific events and API-specific events, details about which APIs are more popular than others. The Gateway-specific events information is available by way of dashboards to users. With this information, providers can understand how their APIs are being used, which in turn can help identify ways of improving their users' experience and increase API adoption.

### **Packages and Plans**

API Gateway provides capabilities to create and manage packages and plans. This helps the API providers in providing tiered access to their APIs to allow different service levels and pricing plans. Users can view the details of the package, such as included APIs and associated plans. Plans provide information about pricing and quality of service terms defined within them. Consumers can subscribe to any plan available under the package, based on their business needs.

### **Functional Privileges**

API Gateway allows you to assign functional privileges to a user or group (LDAP or local) using access profiles. The functional privileges are assigned to users of teams based on the team's requirements. You must have a functional privilege assigned to perform any of the key API Gateway features.

### **API Mashups**

API Gateway allows you to consolidate services and expose them as a single service. You can create API mashups that extend an API operation by grouping it with other API operations available in API Gateway.

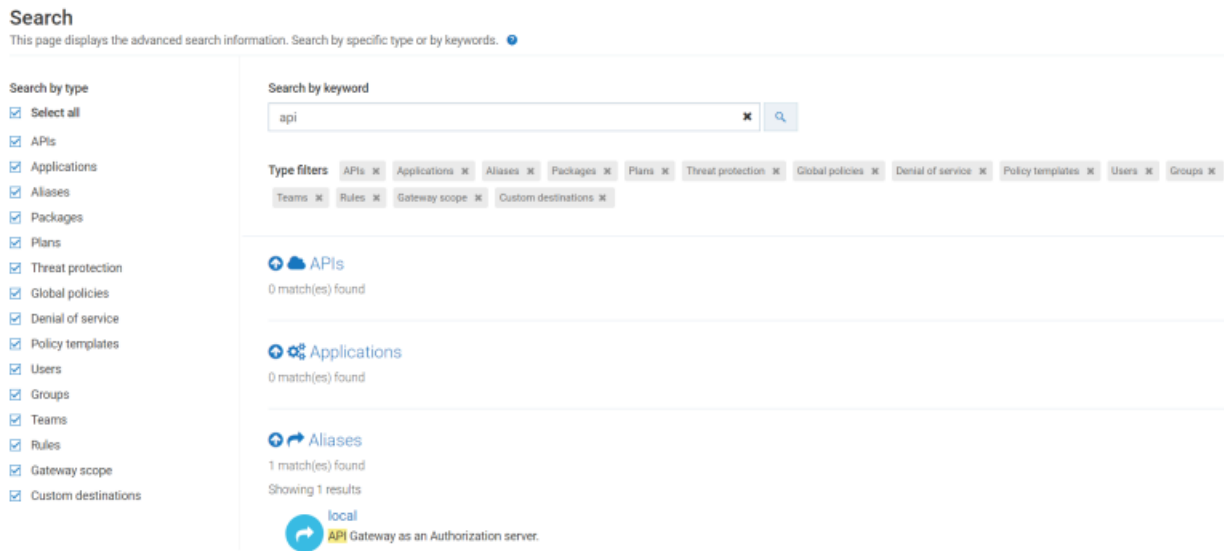
## **Searching Data in API Gateway**

---

The search feature in API Gateway is a type-ahead search; a simple and easy to use search facility where you can type the text of interest to search. You can search for all items that contain one or

more specified keywords (that is, text strings) in the item's properties. Some of the properties are name, description, version, key, value, and so on in the API.

You can search for the following types of data as shown in the image.



To search for an item, type a string in the search box in the title navigation bar. A list of search result is displayed directly below the Search box. The number of matches found are displayed in sections depending on the type they fit in. For example, **APIs**, **Application**, **Alias**, **Packages**, and so on. A minimum of five search results are displayed in each category. If there are no results as per the search string typed, a message displays saying so.

If you find what you are searching for in the search result box, click on it to view the details. You are navigated to the specific page that displays more information. For example, if you are searching for an API and click the displayed result, you are navigated to the specified API details page. If you are searching for an application and click the displayed result, you are navigated to the specified Application details page.

If you want to see all the search results click **Show all results** in the search result box. The Advanced search page is displayed. This is a dedicated page that displays extensive search results. In the Advanced search information page, you can search or filter the results in the following ways: by type, or by keyword.

- **By type:** Select one or more types in the **Search by type** section to see search results pertaining to the selected types. For example, if you select the type **APIs**, all the APIs that have the specified string is displayed. By default, all filters are selected. To remove a filter, you can clear the check box next to a filter from the left pane or click **x** next the filter you want to remove.
- **By keyword:** Type a keyword in the **Search by keyword** field, all the search results containing the specified keyword are displayed in the list. For example, if you type the keyword `petstore`, all search results containing the `petstore` would be filtered and displayed.

#### Note:

**Search by keyword** will not show any search results, if the field names have any special characters. The following special characters are not supported - ! ? & # \$ \* % : ; = ' " ( ) / \ < >

The fields that does not support special characters are as follows:

- Maturity state
- Scope name
- Scope description
- API Operations info name
- API Resource path
- API Tags
- Application identifiers named values
- User Login ID
- User First name
- User Last name
- OAuth scope name
- OAuth Scope description

For example, if an API has a tag name Test-001, and you search APIs with the tag name Test-001, you will not get any search results.

**Note:**

You cannot search for REST resources and methods in a REST API. The search function only works for the name and description of the REST API. For example, you can search for a REST API named `LibraryAPI`. But you cannot search for a REST resource named `book` or a REST method `POST` within the REST API. However, the search function works for name, description, and operations of SOAP APIs.

You cannot search for resources and methods of an OData API.

There are a few configurable properties available for search. These properties can be configured in the file, `uiconfiguration.properties`, located at `SAGInstallDir\profiles\IS_default\apigateway\config\`. Edit the file as required. After modifying the properties file, you have to restart Integration Server for the changes to take effect.

You must type in a minimum number of characters in the global search box, to search for data. This property can be configured.

The following property is used to configure the minimum number of characters to search. The default value is 3.

```
apigw.search.minimum.num.chars=3
```

**Note:**

The value provided must be a number greater than 0. If you provide an invalid value, it takes up the default value of 3.

The following property is used to configure the number of search results to load for each type in the advanced search page. The default value is 10.

```
apigw.num.results.search=10
```

**Note:**

The value provided must be a number greater than 0. If you provide an invalid value, it takes up the default value of 10.

## Configuring the Number of APIs listed on a Page

---

The default number of APIs that are listed in the Manage APIs and Manage applications page can be configured through the properties file located at *SAGInstallDir\profiles\IS\_default\apigateway\config\uiconfiguration.properties*.

Edit the configuration file as required. You can configure the number of results to load for pagination. The default value is 20. The provided value should be a number greater than 0.

```
apigw.num.results.pagination=20
```

You have to restart Integration Server for the changes to take effect.

You can configure the number of APIs that get listed per page in the Manage APIs or the Manage applications page. In each of these pages, you can use the pagination bar at the bottom of the page to navigate from one page to another, the first page, or the last page when there are more than 20 APIs in the list. To change the number of APIs listed in a page, select the required number in the **Show # results per page** field in the pagination bar at the bottom of the page. The API list now displays only those many APIs in one page as specified. For example, if you select **Show 10 results per page**, only 10 APIs are listed in one page.




This configuration that you change through the drop down is maintained as long as you are logged in to API Gateway. Once you log out, the value is reset to the default configured value in the *uiconfiguration.properties* file.

The value is set in the drop down is applicable for both APIs and applications listing. For example, if you change the show results to 10 in the Manage APIs drop down, then the number is retained for Manage applications page as well.

## Using Help in API Gateway

---

API Gateway's built-in context-sensitive help gives an overview of the functionality of API Gateway.

You can access API Gateway Help link by expanding the Utility options icon  in the title bar and selecting **Help**. This opens the introduction to the webMethods API Gateway page in the help system. You can browse the required topics in the navigation pane. Click on a topic to display the detailed information. You will also find the help links in the form of a help icon  on several pages of the API Gateway user interface. Click the help icon  on the page to view the corresponding detailed information.



# 2 User Management

- Manage Users, Groups, and Teams ..... 18
- Manage Your User Settings and Preferences ..... 37

## Manage Users, Groups, and Teams

---

You can use API Gateway to define user information on the API Gateway server. The definition of user contains the login ID, password, and group membership.

Alternatively, you can set up API Gateway to access the information from a local user management system or you can use webMethods Integration Server to configure the Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP) external directory that your site uses for user information.

**Note:**

Central User Management is not supported by API Gateway.

webMethods Integration Server uses user information to authenticate clients and determine the server resources that a client is allowed to access. If the server is using basic authentication (username and password) to authenticate a client, it uses the login ID and passwords defined in user accounts to validate the credentials a client supplies.

API Gateway enables you to define user and group information to the API Gateway server. The user definition contains the user login ID, password, and group membership. The group definition contains the group name and a list of users in the group. After creating users and groups, users can be given the required functional privileges based on the teams that they are part of. A user can have different set of functional privileges in the teams that they are part of. For example, a user can have administrative privileges in a team and view privileges in another.


You can add and manage user information from the User Management page. This page lists all the basic information for the following:

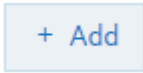
- Users. User personas who can access API Gateway and perform tasks. A predefined user is an Administrator who has administrator privileges.
- Groups. The group membership identifies the groups to which a user belongs. User can create a group, associate users to the group, and delete a group in API Gateway.
- Teams. Users who share a common role or responsibility can be grouped as teams. When the Team feature is enabled, the members of teams can access the API Gateway assets of their teams and they can perform actions on these assets based on the functional privileges assigned to their teams.
- Account settings. You can define the password restrictions, password expiry and the account lock settings here.
- LDAP configuration. You can configure API Gateway to use LDAP and manage LDAP directories here.

## Adding a User

You must have the API Gateway's manage user administration functional privilege assigned to add a user to API Gateway.

➤ **To add a user**

1. Expand the menu options icon , in the title bar, and select **User management**.
2. Click **Users**.
3. Click **Add user**.
4. Provide the following information in the Basic information section:

Field	Description
<b>Login ID</b>	A unique ID using which the user can log on to the account.
<b>First name</b>	A first name that contains letters, numbers, or a combination of all.  You can also use special characters: . (dot), _ (underscore), and @ (at). Other special characters and spaces are not allowed. The user name is case sensitive.
<b>Last name</b>	A last name that contains letters, numbers, or a combination of all.  You can also use the special characters: . (dot), _ (underscore), and @ (at). Other special characters and spaces are not allowed. The user name is case-sensitive.
<b>Password</b>	A password that contains letters, numbers, special characters, or a combination all.  Spaces are not allowed. The password is case-sensitive.
<b>Confirm password</b>	Retype your password to confirm.
<b>Email addresses</b>	A valid email address of the user.  You can add multiple email addresses by clicking 
<b>Allow digest authentication</b>	Allow Digest Access Authentication to authenticate the API as described in RFC2617.

5. Click **Continue to associate Groups >**.

Alternatively, you can click **Groups** to go to the Groups section and associate the user to groups. You can search for the group name in the **Name** field and associate the user to the group selected. You can associate a user to multiple groups by clicking +.

Click **Save** to save the user details at this stage and provide the group information for the user at a later time.

6. Provide the group name in the **Name** field to which the user is added.
7. Click **Save**.

**Note:**


After adding an API Gateway user, you must include the user in a group that is associated with a team.

## Modifying User Details

You must have the API Gateway's manage user administration functional privilege assigned to modify user details.

You can modify the basic or the group information of a user. You can add the user to a different group or delete the user from an existing group.

### > To modify the user details

1. Expand the menu options icon , in the title bar, and select **User management**.

2. Click **Users**.

A list of available users appears.

3. Select the login ID of the user to be modified.

The User details tab appears.

4. Click **Edit**.

This opens the basic information of the user.

5. Modify the basic information of the user.

**Note:**

Select **Active** if you want to make the user an active user.

6. Modify the group details of the user.


You can modify or delete the name of the existing group that appears.

7. Click **Save**.

## Deleting a User

Deleting a user removes the user from all the associated groups.

### > To delete a user

1. Expand the menu options icon , in the title bar, and select **User management**.
2. Click **Users**.  
A list of available users appears.
3. Click the delete icon for the user that has to be deleted.
4. Click **Yes** in the confirmation dialog.

## User Groups

API Gateway is shipped with the following predefined groups:

- Administrators
- API-Gateway-Administrators
- API-Gateway-Providers

By default, API Gateway's Administrator user, is part of Administrators and API-Gateway-Administrators group.

The table lists the privileges based on the user group.

Privileges	API Gateway Administrator	API Provider
<b>Manage APIs</b>	Y	Y
<b>Manage aliases</b>	Y	Y
<b>Manage policy templates</b>	Y	N
<b>Activate/Deactivate APIs</b>	Y	Y
<b>Manage global policies</b>	Y	N
<b>Manage threat protection configurations</b>	Y	N
<b>Manage applications</b>	Y	Y
<b>Activate/Deactivate global policies</b>	Y	N
<b>Publish API to service registry</b>	Y	Y
<b>Manage packages and plans</b>	Y	Y
<b>Activate/Deactivate packages</b>	Y	Y

Privileges	API Gateway Administrator	API Provider
Publish to API Portal	Y	Y
View administration configurations	Y	N
Execute service result cache APIs	Y	Y
Manage user administration	Y	N
Change ownership/teams	Y	N
Manage general administration configurations	Y	N
Manage destination configurations	Y	N
Manage promotions	Y	Y
Manage scope mapping	Y	N
Manage security configurations	Y	N
Manage system settings	Y	N
Manage service registeries	Y	N
Import assets	Y	Y
Export assets	Y	Y
Manage purge and restore runtime events	Y	N
Manage microgateways	Y	N
Manage custom dashboards	Y	N

## Authentication and Authorization

API Gateway is primarily accessed using API Gateway user interface, which supports Basic authentication and SAML SSO.

You can also use REST APIs to manage API Gateway. To invoke the APIs, you must have the required functional privileges.


### Note:

You cannot delete predefined users, groups, and teams but you can delete the groups and access profiles that are created in API Gateway.

## Adding a Group

You can add the required users to a group.

### > To add a group

1. Expand the menu options icon , in the title bar, and select **User management**.
2. Select **Groups**.
3. Click **Add group**.

The Group details tab appears.

4. Provide the following information in the Basic information section:

Field	Description
<b>Name</b>	Name of the user group to add.
<b>Description</b>	A description for the user group.

Click **Save** to save the group details at this stage and provide the group information for the user at a later time.

5. Click **Continue to associate Users >**.

Alternatively, you can click **Users** to go to the Users section.

6. Provide the user's login ID in the **Login ID** field.


You can search users based on the characters provided in user name and email id. Select the required user from the list displayed.

7. Click **Save**.

## Modifying a Group

You can modify details for a selected group. You can add users to a group or remove them if required.

### > To modify a group

1. Expand the menu options icon , in the title bar, and select **User management**.
2. Click **Groups**.  
A list of groups appears.
3. Select the group to be modified.

The Group details tab appears.

4. Click **Edit**.

This opens the details of the selected group.

5. Modify the basic information of the user.
6. Modify the user details of the group.


Edit or delete (by clicking the delete icon) the name of the existing user that appears.

7. Click **Save**.

## Deleting a Group

You can delete a group from the list that appears in the Groups section of the User Management page. Once a group is deleted, the user associated to the group is unable to perform the tasks associated to that group. Deleting a group does not delete the users associated with the group.

### > To delete a group

1. Expand the menu options icon , in the title bar, and select **User management**.
2. Click **Groups**.  
A list of groups appears.
3. Click the **Delete** icon for the group that has to be deleted.

**Note:**

You cannot delete predefined groups.

4. Click **Yes** in the confirmation dialog.


## API Gateway Functional Privileges

The following table lists the functional privileges and their description:

Functional Privilege	Description
<b>Select all</b>	To select all the listed functional controls.
<b>Manage APIs</b>	To create and manage APIs.
<b>Activate/ Deactivate APIs</b>	To activate, deactivate, and manage APIs.




Functional Privilege	Description
<b>Manage applications</b>	To create, manage applications, and register applications with the APIs.
<b>Manage aliases</b>	To create and manage aliases.
<b>Manage global policies</b>	To apply a global policy to all APIs or the selected set of APIs.
<b>Activate/Deactivate global policies</b>	To activate, deactivate, and manage global policies.
<b>Manage policy templates</b>	To apply one or more policy templates to an API.
<b>Manage threat protection configurations</b>	To prevent malicious attacks on applications that typically involve large, recursive payloads, and SQL injections.
<b>Publish API to service registry</b>	To publish and unpublish APIs to service registry.
<b>Manage packages and plans</b>	To create packages and plans, associate a plan with a package, and associate APIs with a package. In addition, you can view the list of packages, package details, APIs, and plans associated with the package.
<b>Activate/ Deactivate packages</b>	To activate, deactivate, and manage packages.
<b>Publish to API Portal</b>	To publish and unpublish assets to API Gateway.
<b>View administration configurations</b>	To view administration configurations.
<b>Manage general administration configurations</b>	To create and manage administration configurations.
<b>Manage security configurations</b>	To create and manage security configurations.
<b>Execute service result cache APIs</b>	To execute service result cache API.
<b>Manage destination configurations</b>	To publish events and performance metrics data to the configured destinations.
<b>Manage system settings</b>	To create and manage system settings.
<b>Manage user administration</b>	To create and manage users.
<b>Manage promotions</b>	To create stages and manage promotions.
<b>Manage service registries</b>	To create and manage service registries.
<b>Change ownership/ teams</b>	To change ownership of an asset or teams.
<b>Manage scope mapping</b>	To manage OAuth and OpenID scopes.

Functional Privilege	Description
<b>Import assets</b>	To import already exported APIs, application, policies, aliases, or other assets and configurations using the <b>Import</b> option in the Menu options (  .
<b>Export assets</b>	To export assets to your local system.
<b>Manage purge and restore runtime event</b>	To purge and restore events from the API Data Store by setting the required date or duration in the API Gateway.
<b>Manage microgateways</b>	To manage the Microgateways connected to the API Gateway instance.
<b>Manage custom dashboards</b>	To manage custom dashboards in <b>Global Analytics</b> . You can not manage custom dashboards if you do not have this privilege.

## Setting Password Restrictions

For security purposes, API Gateway places length and character restrictions on passwords for administrator and non-administrator users.

### > To set password restrictions

1. Expand the menu options icon , in the title bar, and select **User management**.
2. Click **Account settings > Password restrictions**.
3. Provide the following information to set the required password restrictions.

Field	Description
<b>Enable password change</b>	Specifies whether users are allowed to change their passwords.  This is selected by default.
<b>Password enforcement mode</b>	Specifies whether Administrator users are allowed to choose passwords that are not impacted by the password restriction settings.  When this property is set to <code>strict</code> , API Gateway enforces the password restrictions.  When set to <code>Lax</code> , the password restrictions are not enforced.

Field	Description
<b>Minimum password length</b>	<p>Specifies the minimum number of characters (alphabetic characters, digits, and special characters combined) the password must contain.</p> <p>The default value is 8.</p>
<b>Maximum password length</b>	<p>Specifies the maximum number of characters (alphabetic characters, digits, and special characters combined) the password must contain.</p> <p>Maximum number of characters that a password can have is 128.</p> <p>The default value is 64.</p>
<b>Minimum number of uppercase characters</b>	<p>Specifies the minimum number of uppercase alphabetic characters the password must contain.</p> <p>The default value is 0.</p>
<b>Minimum number of lowercase characters</b>	<p>Specifies the minimum number of lowercase alphabetic characters the password must contain.</p> <p>The default value is 0.</p>
<b>Minimum number of digits</b>	<p>Specifies the minimum number of digits the password must contain.</p> <p>The default value is 0.</p>
<b>Minimum number of special characters (neither alphabetic nor digits)</b>	<p>Specifies the minimum number of special characters, such as asterisk (*), period (.), and question mark (?) the password must contain.</p> <div data-bbox="646 1270 1458 1581" style="background-color: #f0f0f0; padding: 10px;"> <p><b>Note:</b> The use of special characters is regulated by the following restrictions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ A password cannot begin with an asterisk (*).</li> <li>■ Passwords cannot contain quotation marks ("), backslashes (\), ampersands (&amp;), or less-than signs (&lt;). Use the <code>watt.server.illegalUserChars</code> configuration property to restrict the use of additional characters.</li> </ul> </div> <p>The default value is 0.</p>
<b>Maximum number of identical characters in a row</b>	<p>Specifies the maximum number of identical characters in a row a password can contain.</p> <p>The default value is 3.</p>
<b>Number of old passwords to remember (per user)</b>	<p>Specifies the maximum number of previously set passwords that API Gateway saves for a user (excluding the current password).</p>

Field	Description
	You cannot choose a password that matches any of the stored passwords. Maximum number of saved passwords is 12.  The default value is 0.


---

4. Click **Save**.

## Setting Password Expiry Restrictions

For security purposes, API Gateway allows administrators to set password expiration requirements on passwords for administrator and non-administrator users. An administrator user receives a reminder email to reset the password before certain number of days, as specified in the Password expiration settings page.

### > To set password expiry restrictions

1. Expand the menu options icon , in the title bar, and select **User management**.
2. Click **Account settings > Password expiry settings**.
3. Provide the following information to set the required password expiry restrictions.

Field	Description
<b>Enabled</b>	Specifies whether to enable the password expiry settings.  This option is disabled by default. Select Enabled to enable the password expiry settings.
<b>Expiration interval (days)</b>	Specifies the number of days after which a password expires, if not changed.  The value should be a non-zero integer.  The default value is 90.  <b>Note:</b> Upon save, when this option is enabled, any password that is set before the expiration interval are considered expired and have to be reset. For example, if you changed your password 10 days ago and now, the Administrator changes the Expiration interval to 5 days, then your password has expired and needs to be reset.

---


Field	Description
<b>Days prior to password expiry for email reminders</b>	<p>Specifies the number of days prior to password expiry that API Gateway starts sending the reminder emails for password reset. The emails are sent daily until the user either updates the password or changes the expiration interval.</p> <p>The default value is 3.</p> <p>Set the value to 0 to prevent API Gateway from sending the reminder emails for soon to expire passwords.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> API Gateway uses the SMTP server and port details specified in Integration Server in the Email Notification section on Resource Settings screen ( <b>Settings &gt; Resources</b>).</p>
<b>Expiration notice email addresses</b>	<p>Specifies the list of email addresses to which API Gateway sends an email notification informing that the user password is about to expire or has already expired.</p> <p>You can add multiple email addresses by clicking <b>+Add</b>.</p>
<b>Applies to users</b>	<p>Specifies the users to whom these settings apply.</p> <p>You can add multiple users by clicking <b>+Add</b>.</p>

4. Click **Save**.

## Configuring Account Locking Settings

For security purposes, it is important to lock an user account when the user fails to provide the correct password after a specified number of failed login attempts to API Gateway. A locked user account remains locked for a specific period of time, after which the account gets unlocked. API Gateway allows administrators to configure the account locking settings for administrator and non-administrator users. You can set the values for number of attempts by a user before locking the account and also the duration of the lock interval.

### > To configure account locking settings

1. Expand the menu options icon , in the title bar, and select **User management**.
2. Click **Account settings > Account locking settings**.
3. Provide the following information to configure the required account locking settings.


Field	Description
<b>Enabled</b>	<p>Specifies whether to enable the account locking settings.</p> <p>This option is disabled by default. Select Enabled to enable the account locking settings.</p>
<b>Maximum login attempts</b>	<p>Specifies the number of attempts in the specified time interval (minutes, hours, or days) to provide the correct password before locking the account.</p> <p>The default value is None.</p>
<b>Lockout duration</b>	<p>Specifies the duration (minutes, hours, or days) for which the account remains locked.</p> <p>The default value is None.</p>
<b>Apply account locking policy to</b>	<p>Specifies the list of users to whom the account locking settings apply.</p> <p>Specify one of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ <b>All users.</b> Indicates the account locking rules apply to all user accounts.</li><li>■ <b>All users except predefined users.</b> Indicates that account locking rules apply to all user accounts except the predefined user accounts (Administrator).</li></ul>


4. Click **Save**.

## Unlocking User Accounts

API Gateway unlocks a user account after the specified locked duration. However, as an Administrator, you can manually unlock user accounts within the lockout duration configured.

### > To unlock locked user accounts


1. Expand the menu options icon , in the title bar, and select **User management**.
2. Click **Account settings > Account locking settings**.

The Locked users section displays all the locked users.
3. From the list of locked user accounts, click  to unlock the user account.
4. Click **Save**.

## Restricting User Accounts

API Gateway provides an option to restrict the user accounts, who are part only of the *Default* team and not any other team. You can enable this option to restrict those user accounts from logging into API Gateway.

### ➤ To restrict user accounts who belongs only to the default team

1. Expand the menu options icon , in the title bar, and select **User management**.
2. Click **Account settings > Account locking settings**.
3. In the **Login Restrictions** section, select **Restrict login for users who are not member of any team other than Default** if you want to restrict the user accounts associated to the *Default* team and not any other team.
4. Click **Save**.

## Configuring API Gateway to Use LDAP

If your site uses Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP) for user and group information, you can configure API Gateway to obtain user and group information from the external directory.


LDAP protocols are designed to facilitate sharing information about resources on a network. Typically, they are used to store profile information (login ID, password, and so on.). You can also use them to store additional information. API Gateway uses LDAP for performing external authentication.

Using your existing LDAP information allows you to take advantage of a central repository of user and group information. System administrators can add and remove users from the central location. Users do not need to remember a separate password for webMethods applications; they can use the same user names and passwords that they use for other applications. Remember to use your LDAP tools to administer users or groups stored in an external directory.

To configure the server to use LDAP, you need to:

- Instruct API Gateway to use the LDAP protocol.
- Define one or more configured LDAP servers that API Gateway is to use for these users.
- If an LDAP provider is SSL-enabled, you can set the `watt.server.ssl.trustStoreAlias` property to point to the truststore alias that contains the certificates required to establish a secure connection with the LDAP server.

### ➤ To specify LDAP as the external provider

1. Expand the menu options icon , in the title bar, and select **User management**.
2. Click **LDAP configuration**.
3. Under Provider select **LDAP**.
4. Provide the following information:

Field	Description
<b>Cache size (number of users)</b>	<p>Specifies the maximum number of LDAP users API Gateway can keep in memory in the user cache.</p> <p>The default value is 10.</p> <p>Once the limit is reached, API Gateway selects users for removal from the cache based on how long they have been idle. As a result, activity can extend the time a user remains in the cache.</p>
<b>Credential time-to-live (minutes)</b>	<p>Specifies the number of minutes an LDAP user's credentials (userid and password) can remain in the credential cache before being purged.</p> <p>The default is 60 minutes.</p> <p>When a user first attempts to log in, API Gateway creates a user object and checks the user's credentials against the LDAP directory. API Gateway stores the credentials so that subsequent requests to authenticate are made against the cached credentials, not the LDAP directory.</p>

5. Click **Save**.

## Managing LDAP Directories

You can manage the LDAP directories in the LDAP directories section. You can view all the LDAP directories configured listed in a table here with their directory URL details. You can create, update, delete and prioritize the LDAP directories here.

### > To add an LDAP directory

1. Expand the menu options icon , in the title bar, and select **User management**.
2. Click **LDAP configuration**.
3. In the LDAP directories section, click **Add LDAP directory**.



## 4. Provide the following information to add an LDAP directory.

Field	Description
<b>Directory URL</b>	<p>Specifies the complete URL of the LDAP server.</p> <p>The URL has the format <i>protocol</i>://<i>hostname</i>:<i>portnumber</i> where</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ The <i>protocol</i> is LDAP for standard connections or LDAPS for secure connections</li> <li>■ The <i>host</i> is the host name or IP address of the LDAP server. The <i>port</i> is the port on which the server is running. The port is optional. If omitted, the port defaults to 389 for LDAP, or 636 for LDAPS</li> </ul> <p>For example, specifying the URL <code>ldaps://ldapserv1:700</code> would create a secure connection to the LDAP server running on the non-standard port 700 on the host called <code>ldapserv1</code>.</p> <p>If you specify <code>ldaps</code>, API Gateway attempts to make a secure connection to the directory server using an SSL socket. If the directory server is configured to use SSL, it has a server certificate in place to identify itself to clients. This certificate must be signed by an authority to prove its validity that is, the server certificate is signed by a CA). By default, API Gateway only trusts certificates signed by a signing authority whose CA certificate is in the API Gateway's trusted CAs directory.</p>
<b>Principal</b>	<p>Specifies the user ID API Gateway should supply to connect to the LDAP server.</p> <p>For example, <code>o=webm.com</code> OR <code>dc=webm,dc=com</code>.</p> <p>This user should not be the Administrator account, but a user that has permission to query groups and group membership. If your LDAP server allows anonymous access, leave this field blank.</p>
<b>Credentials</b>	<p>Specifies the password API Gateway should supply to connect to the LDAP server, that is, the Principal's password.</p>
<b>Connection timeout (seconds)</b>	<p>Specifies the number of seconds API Gateway waits while trying to connect to the LDAP server.</p> <p>After this time has passed, API Gateway tries for the next configured LDAP server on the list.</p> <p>The default is 5 seconds.</p>
<b>Minimum connection pool size</b>	<p>Specifies the minimum number of connections allowed in the pool that API Gateway maintains for connecting to the LDAP server.</p>

Field	Description
	<p>When API Gateway starts, the connection pool initially contains this minimum number of connections. API Gateway adds connections to the pool as needed until it reaches the maximum allowed, which is specified in the <b>Maximum Connection Pool</b> field.</p> <p>The default value is 0.</p>
<b>Maximum connection pool size</b>	<p>Specifies the maximum number of connections allowed in the pool that API Gateway maintains for connecting to the LDAP server.</p> <p>When API Gateway starts, the connection pool initially contains the minimum number of connections as specified in the <b>Minimum Connection Pool</b> field. API Gateway adds connections to the pool as needed until it reaches the maximum allowed.</p> <p>The default value is 10.</p>
<b>Distinguished Name (DN) method.</b>	Specifies the directory name to be built on selecting any of the following criteria.
<b>Synthesize DN</b>	<p>Builds a distinguished name by adding a prefix and suffix to the user name. The Synthesize DN method can be faster than the Query DN method because it does not perform a query against the LDAP directory. However, if your LDAP system does not contain all users in a single flat structure, use the Query DN method instead.</p> <p><b>DN prefix</b></p> <p>A string that specifies the beginning of a DN you want to pass to the LDAP server.</p> <p><b>DN suffix</b></p> <p>A string that specifies the end of a DN you want to pass to the LDAP server.</p> <p>For example, if the prefix is <code>cn=</code> and the suffix is <code>,ou=Users</code> and a user logs in specifying <code>bob</code>, then API Gateway builds the DN <code>cn=bob,ou=Users</code> and sends it to the LDAP server for authentication.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Be sure to specify all the characters required to form a proper DN. For instance, if you omit the comma from the suffix above, that is, you specify <code>ou=Users</code> instead of <code>,ou=Users</code>, API Gateway builds an invalid DN <code>cn=bobou=Users</code>.</p>

Field	Description
<b>Query DN</b>	<p>Builds a query that searches a specified root directory for the user.</p> <p>Use this method instead of the Synthesize DN method if your LDAP directory has a complex structure.</p> <p><b>UID property</b></p> <p>A property that identifies an LDAP userid, such as "cn" or "uid".</p> <p><b>User root DN</b></p> <p>Provide the full distinguished name. For example, if you specify <code>ou=users,dc=webMethods,dc=com</code>, API Gateway issues a query that starts searching in the root directory <code>ou=users</code> for a common name that matches the name the user has logged in with.</p>
<b>User email attribute</b>	<p>Specifies the name of the email attribute in the LDAP directory. The email ID of the API Gateway's user object is mapped to the value specified in this field .</p> <p>This value depends on the schema of the LDAP directory.</p>
<b>Default group</b>	<p>Specifies the API Gateway group with which the user is associated.</p> <p>The user is allowed to access APIs that members of this API Gateway group can access. This access is controlled by the ACLs with which the group is associated.</p> <p>If you also specify a value in the <b>Group member attribute</b> field, the user has the same access as members of the API Gateway group and members of LDAP groups that have been mapped to an ACL.</p> <div data-bbox="646 1318 1474 1459" style="background-color: #f0f0f0; padding: 5px;"> <p><b>Note:</b> If you do not want to select a default group, you can select <b>&lt;None&gt;</b> from the options provided.</p> </div>
<b>Group member attribute</b>	<p>Specifies the name of the attribute in a group's directory entry that identifies each member of the group.</p> <p>This value is usually <code>member</code> or <code>uniqueMember</code>, but can vary depending on the schema of the LDAP directory.</p> <p>API Gateway uses this information during ACL checking to see if the user attempting to log in belongs to an LDAP group that has been mapped to an ACL.</p> <p>If no value is specified here, API Gateway does not check for membership in an LDAP group. As a result, the user's ability to</p>

Field	Description
	access API Gateway services is controlled by the API Gateway group specified in the <b>Default group</b> field.
<b>Group ID property</b>	Specifies a property that identifies an LDAP group, such as CN.
<b>Group root DN</b>	Specifies the full distinguished name.  For example, if you specify <code>ou=groups,webMethods,dc=com</code> , API Gateway issues a query that displays all the LDAP groups.
	<p><b>Note:</b> You must specify values in the <b>Group ID property</b> field and <b>Group root DN</b> fields.</p>

5. Click **Save**.

The LDAP directory is added and listed in a table under the LDAP directories section.

**Note:**

- If you define multiple LDAP servers, API Gateway searches the LDAP directories in the order in which they are displayed in the User Management > LDAP directories section. If API Gateway does not find the user in the first LDAP directory, it searches in order through the list.
- If the connection between API Gateway and the LDAP server drops intermittently, and you notice the following exception in the Trace logs, connect to the Global Catalog port (3268/3269) on the LDAP server, instead of using the standard LDAP port (389). For example, `ldap://hostname:3268`

```
PartialResultException in the trace logs : [ISS.0002.0000T]
[LDAPv2] javax.naming.PartialResultException [Root exception is
javax.naming.CommunicationException:
[Root exception is java.net.SocketTimeoutException: connect timed out]]
```


- If the connection issues continue despite using the Global Catalog port (3268/3269), it may be due to the following errors:
  - Connection timeout error
  - Communication error
  - Resource shortage error
  - An orphaned domain acts as the Global Catalog

Set appropriate values for the `watt.server.ldap.retryCount` and `watt.server.ldap.retryWait` parameters to restore the connection in case of transient errors.

**Next Steps:**

You can perform the following operations in the LDAP directories section where the configured LDAP directories are listed.

- You can update an LDAP directory by clicking on the **LDAP directory URL** field in the table, modify the details as required and save the changes.

- You can prioritize the LDAP directory as required by clicking in the **Prioritize** column for the corresponding LDAP directory.
- You can delete an LDAP directory by clicking the  icon in the **Delete** column for the corresponding LDAP directory.

## Manage Your User Settings and Preferences

You can set the personal preferences and settings to control how you interact with API Gateway. You can specify custom values in the User settings page that are used instead of default values set by an Administrator for your user account.

The User settings page displays a summary of your current user preferences. In the User settings page, you can do the following:

- Change your account settings.
- Change your password.
- Change your display language on the user interface.
- View your roles and permissions.

Based on the logged in user, the User settings page is displayed in one of the following ways:

- As an LDAP user: Displays the roles and permissions that are assigned to your user account in the Roles and permissions section.
- As an API Gateway user: Displays the roles and permissions that are assigned to your user account in the Roles and permissions section.

## Changing Your Account Settings

User account settings include the user name and email address. These settings are attributes of local users who are validated against credentials stored in API Gateway. If API Gateway uses an external authentication mechanism, such as an LDAP, you must change the equivalent settings in the external LDAP system.


When the administrator creates a user account and an email address for the user, that email address is set as the default email address for the account. If you have multiple email addresses, you can set up additional email addresses in the User settings page.

### > To change your user name and email address

1. Expand the menu options icon , in the title bar, and select **Profile**.

The User settings page appears with your user preferences.

2. Provide the following information in the  Account settings section.

Field	Description
<b>First name</b>	Type your first name.  First name is case sensitive. A first name can contain letters, numbers, or a combination of all. You can also use special characters: . (dot), _ (underscore), and @ (at). Other special characters and spaces are not allowed.
<b>Last name</b>	Type your last name.  Last name is case sensitive. A last name can contain letters, numbers, or a combination of all. You can also use special characters: . (dot), _ (underscore), and @ (at). Other special characters and spaces are not allowed.
<b>Email addresses</b>	Type a valid email address.  If the email address is invalid, API Gateway prompts you with an error message.  You can add multiple email addresses by clicking  .

3. Click **Save**.

The changes are applied immediately.


## Changing Your Password

You can change the password that you use to log on to API Gateway.

### » To change your password

1. Expand the menu options icon , in the title bar, and select **Profile**.

The User settings page appears with your user preferences.

2. Provide the following information in the  Change password section.

Field	Description
<b>Current password</b>	Type the current password.
<b>New password</b>	Type a new password.  Passwords are case sensitive. Your password must meet the complexity requirements configured in Integration Server

Field	Description
	(in the Integration Server Administrator, go to <b>Security &gt; User Management &gt; Password Security Settings</b> ).
<b>Confirm new password</b>	Retype the new password to confirm.

3. Click **Save**.

The password is changed immediately.

## Changing Your Display Language


You can select the language for the user interface of API Gateway.

API Gateway displays the user interface in English (en) by default. If you want API Gateway to use a different language other than English, you must install the intended language pack from the Software AG Installer.

### ➤ To change your display language

1. Expand the menu options icon , in the title bar, and select **Profile**.

The User settings page appears with your user preferences.

2. In the  Display settings section, select the language you would like to use for the user interface.

#### Note:


If the language you want to use is not available by default in the **Language** list box, you need to install the intended language pack from the Software AG Installer.


3. Click **Save**.
4. Log out and log on to API Gateway for the change to take effect.

## Viewing Your Roles and Permissions

The User settings page displays a list of all the roles and permissions that are assigned to your user account. The roles and permissions assigned to your user account are defined through user groups and corresponding teams (see [“Manage Users, Groups, and Teams”](#) on page 18 for more information).

### ➤ To view your roles and permissions

1. Expand the menu options icon , in the title bar.
2. Select **Profile** from the menu options.

In the  Roles and permissions section, you can view the list of roles and permissions that are assigned to you.



# 3 APIs

- Creating APIs - Overview ..... 43
- Creating an API by Importing an API from a File ..... 46
- Creating an API by Importing an API from a URL ..... 47
- Creating an API from Scratch ..... 48
- API Mashups ..... 66
- Viewing API List and API Details ..... 76
- Filtering APIs ..... 87
- Activating an API ..... 88
- Deactivating an API ..... 91
- Publishing APIs ..... 91
- Unpublishing APIs ..... 96
- Modifying API Details ..... 101
- Updating APIs ..... 101
- API Mocking ..... 105
- Attaching Documents to an API ..... 110
- SOAP to REST Transformation ..... 111
- CentraSite Provided APIs ..... 120
- Versioning APIs ..... 121
- API Scopes ..... 122
- Exposing a REST API to Applications ..... 130
- Exposing a SOAP API and GraphQL API to Applications ..... 131
- API Grouping ..... 132

■ API Tagging .....	132
■ Exporting APIs .....	135
■ Exporting Specifications .....	136
■ Deleting APIs .....	137
■ Example: Managing an API .....	139
■ Troubleshooting Tips: APIs .....	149

---

## Creating APIs - Overview

---

API Gateway provides the ability to view, create, and manage APIs, and publish the APIs to API Portal for consumption. API administrators and users with the appropriate functional privileges can use API Gateway to create and manage APIs, and publish the APIs to API Portal or service registries from where they can be consumed.

API Gateway supports the following API types:

- **Representational State Transfer (REST)** defines a set of architectural principles that allow accessing and manipulating resources by using capabilities already built into HTTP, including uniform and predefined set of stateless operations, resources that are accessible using URIs, and resources that are represented by media types. This framework provides RESTful APIs based on REST architecture. There are multiple specification formats for REST APIs. In API Gateway, you would create a REST API using one of the supported formats: RAML, Swagger 2.0, OpenAPI 3.0 Specification.
  - The RAML specification is a YAML-based language for the definition of HTTP-based APIs that embody most or all of the principles of REST. The RAML specification provides all the information necessary to describe RESTful or practically-RESTful APIs.
  - The Swagger 2.0 specification defines a standard, language-agnostic interface to RESTful APIs. The Swagger specification provides a complete framework implementation for describing, producing, consuming, and visualizing RESTful APIs.
  - The OpenAPI 3.0 Specification (OAS) has a much more modular and reusable approach for describing and documenting RESTful APIs. OAS enables more power and versatility when it comes to describing the request and response messages, as well as providing details on the common components like the schemas and security definitions
- **Simple Object Access Protocol (SOAP)** defines a communication method for XML-based message exchange over different transport protocols, such as HTTP and SMTP. This framework provides SOAP APIs based on Web Services Description Language (WSDL).
- **Open Data Protocol (OData)** defines a set of best practices for the creation and consumption of RESTful APIs. It provides a uniform way to describe both data and the data model. The OData framework provides interoperable OData APIs (with a RESTful interface) based on OData standards.
- **WebSocket** protocol defines two-way (full-duplex ) communications between the client and the server, over a single Transmission Control Protocol (TCP) socket. The WebSocket protocol facilitates real-time data transfer from and to the server. This framework provides WebSocket APIs (with a RESTful interface) based on W3C standards.
- **GraphQL** is a query language designed to build client applications by providing a flexible syntax and provides a comprehensive description of data within an API. Using GraphQL API, you can ask for specific data from the server and get the response in a predictable way. API Gateway supports proxying an existing GraphQL endpoint and provides API management capabilities to clients like authentication, analytics, and so on. API Gateway supports GraphQL version 16.2.

## Asynchronous APIs

The synchronous and asynchronous nature of an API is a function of the time frame from the request to the return of data. In the case of synchronous APIs, the expectation is that there would be an immediate return of data, read from a database, from the internet, from the disk, or any other I/O source of data. You would use synchronous APIs where data or service availability, resources and connectivity are high and low latency is a requirement. The application requests data and waits for it until a value is returned.

In the case of asynchronous APIs, the availability of a resource, service or data store may not be immediate. An asynchronous API returns a response acknowledging the receipt of the request and it continues with the processing of the data till it is done, and returns a response to the client only when the processing of the data is completed. You would use asynchronous APIs where data or service availability and connectivity are low or over-saturated with demand. These APIs may use the callback functionality to send the callback request to the requester when the requested resource is ready.

Few APIs may take a lot of time to complete their processes, for example, processes such as purging or archiving of events, and bulk processing operations. In such a scenario, a time-out may occur for these API invocations as it takes longer time in the synchronous way where there is a wait period for the return of the data.

Example: Let us consider an example of purging logs.

In the synchronous way, the client application sends a request to the native API to purge a set of logs with a filter specified. The native API in turn sends out a response with an acceptance along with a Job ID. The client uses this job ID to send out requests to the native API to check whether the job is completed. In this case the client may have to send out multiple requests to check whether the job is done.

To avoid the hassle of multiple calls to the native API and waiting for the job to get done, you can implement an API to behave asynchronously to avoid multiple checks. You can implement a REST API with a callback option that can be used to call back the requestor when the job is done. In this scenario, when the client application sends out a request to the native API to purge a set of logs with a filter specified, the native API in turn sends out a response with an acknowledgement of having received the request and makes a note of the callback request URL that it receives in the request. Now, the client does not have to send out multiple requests to the native API to check whether the job is done. Instead once the job is done, the native API uses the callback URL details to send out a response to the requestor regarding the status of the job being done.

API Gateway provides asynchronous form of API support for REST APIs. API Gateway provides the capability of defining the callback component with the supported method parameters while creating a REST API. For details on creating an API with the callback definition, see [“Creating a REST API” on page 53](#). In addition you can configure API Gateway to accept the requests from the client that contain the callback request URL and wrap it with its own URL before routing it to the native API. This lets API Gateway track the requests that the client sends to the native API and the responses that are sent by the native API to the client. For details on how to configure the callback processor settings to enable processing the callback requests, see *webMethods API Gateway Administration*. When a client sends a request with the callback request URL to the native API, API Gateway identifies the callback request URL in the incoming request, depending on the configured

callback processor settings wraps the request coming from the client with its own URL and routes it to the native API. When the requested resource is ready, the native API sends a request to the callback request URL it has received in the request from API Gateway. API Gateway then routes this request to the client. You can configure API Gateway to enforce any of the response processing policies that suits your needs on the immediate responses as well as the callback requests being sent from the native API to the client.

The callback requests-related event types can be distinguished by a new field with the value set to true and displayed in the dashboard in the transaction event type. For a normal request this field is set as false. The following are the field names that are displayed for various configured destinations:

- For API Gateway destination the field name is `callbackRequest`, which is set to true.
- For Elasticsearch destination the field name is `isCallbackRequest`, which is set to true.
- For all other destinations, API Portal, Audit Log, CentraSite, Email, JDBC, and Local log, the field name is `isCallbackRequest`, which is wrapped under the `customFields` column.

You can create and manage APIs from the Manage APIs page. The page lists all the APIs, their description, and version number. You can create an API, delete an API, view API details, activate or deactivate an API, publish or unpublish an API, and view API analytics from this page.

You can create an API in one of the following ways:

- Create an API by importing a definition for an existing API (for example, in Swagger or RAML format) using an API importer
- Create an API from scratch and set its attributes manually

An API importer generates an API from a URL or an input file in one of the supported formats. For example, the RAML importer installed with API Gateway reads a RAML file and generates a REST API that the RAML definition describes. The importer also uploads the RAML file to the API Gateway repository and links the file to the REST API.

The table lists the API types and the file formats required as input to create an API using an importer.

API type	File format
REST	RESTful API Modeling Language (RAML)
	Yet Another Markup Language (YAML)
	JavaScript Object Notation (JSON)
	OpenAPI Specification (OAS)
SOAP	Web Service Definition Language (WSDL)
OData	Entity Data Model (EDMX)
GraphQL	GraphQL Schema Definition Language (GraphQL SDL)

## Creating an API by Importing an API from a File

---

You must have the API Gateway's manage APIs or activate/deactivate APIs functional privilege assigned to perform this task.

➤ **To create an API by importing an API from a file**

1. Click **APIs** in the title navigation bar.

A list of available APIs appears.

2. Click **Create API**.
3. Select **Import API from file**.
4. Click **Browse** to select a file.
5. Select the required file and click **Open**.

The Swagger parser is a self-contained file with no external references and can be uploaded as is. If the RESTful API Modeling Language (RAML) file to be imported contains external references, the entire set of files must be uploaded as a ZIP file with a structure as referenced by the RAML file.

**Note:**


Importing an API fails for an invalid WSDL file.

6. Type a name for the API name in the **Name** field.
  - If you provide an API name, this overwrites the API name mentioned in the uploaded file and the API is displayed with the name provided.
  - If you do not provide an API name, the API name mentioned in the uploaded file is picked up and the API is displayed with that name.
  - If you do not provide an API name and the uploaded file does not have an API name mentioned, then the API is displayed as Untitled.
7. Select the required type.

The available types are **OpenAPI**, **RAML**, **Swagger**, **WSDL**, and **GraphQL SDL**.

8. Provide a version for the API in the **Version** field.
9. Select the team to which the API must be assigned in the **Team** field.

This field appears only when the Team feature is enabled. It displays only the teams that you are a part of. If you have the User management functional privilege, all teams are displayed.

You can select more than one team. To remove a team, click the  icon next to the team to be removed.

10. Click **Create**.

An API is created with default policies.

**Note:**

- To avoid encountering errors while parsing large responses from the native service, you have to change the `enableSoapValidation` property by commenting out the `<parameter name="enableSoapValidation">true</parameter>` in `SAG_Install_Directory\IntegrationServer\instances\default\config\wss\axis2.xml` and restart the server for the change to take effect.
- Since the GraphQL API schema does not contain a native endpoint, you must manually update the **Native endpoint URL** in the **API details** section and the **Endpoint URI** in the routing policy after you create a GraphQL API.

## Creating an API by Importing an API from a URL

You must have the API Gateway's manage APIs or activate/deactivate APIs functional privilege assigned to perform this task.

➤ **To create an API by importing an API from a URL**

1. Click **APIs** in the title navigation bar.

A list of available APIs appears.

2. Click **Create API**.

3. Select **Importing API from URL**.

4. Type the URL from where the API is to be imported.

5. Select **Protected** to make the API a protected API and provide the required credentials.

6. Type a name for the API name in the **Name** field.

- If you provide an API name, this overwrites the API name mentioned in the uploaded file and the API is displayed with the name provided.
- If you do not provide an API name, the API name mentioned in the uploaded file is picked up and the API is displayed with that name.
- If you do not provide an API name and the uploaded file does not have an API name mentioned, then the API is displayed as Untitled.

7. Provide a description for the API in the **Description** field.


8. Select the required type.

The available types are **OData**, **OpenAPI**, **RAML**, **Swagger**, **WSDL**, and **GraphQL SDL**.

9. Provide a version for the API in the **Version** field.

10. Select the team to which the API must be assigned in the **Team** field.

This field appears only when the Team feature is enabled. It displays only the teams that you are a part of. If you have the User management functional privilege, all teams are displayed.

You can select more than one team. To remove a team, click the  icon next to the team to be removed.

11. Click **Create**.

An API is created with default policies.

**Note:**

- Importing an API fails for an invalid WSDL file.
- Creating an API by importing swagger files from an HTTPS URL that is using self-signed certificates might fail. To workaroud this, you can set the system environment variable as: `export TRUST_ALL=true`, so that the invalid certificates are ignored. Be aware that setting this variable makes the swagger-parser ignore all invalid certificates too. So this workaroud has to be used with caution.
- To avoid encountering errors while parsing large responses from the native API, you have to change the `enableSoapValidation` property by commenting out the `<parameter name="enableSoapValidation">true</parameter>` in `SAG_Install_Directory\IntegrationServer\instances\default\config\wss\axis2.xml` and restart the server for the change to take effect.
- Since the GraphQL API schema does not contain a native endpoint, you must manually update the **Native endpoint URL** in the **API details** section and the **Endpoint URI** in the routing policy after you create a GraphQL API.

## Creating an API from Scratch

---

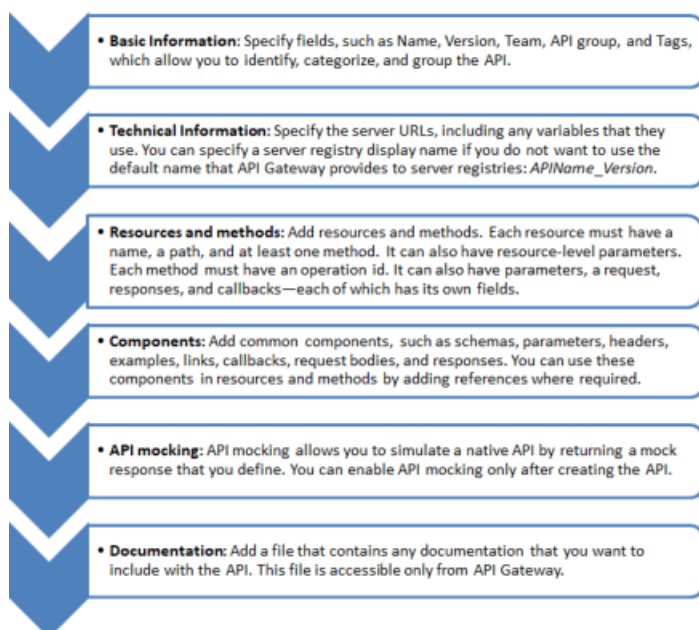
You can create the following APIs from scratch, meaning that you create the asset and set its attributes manually:

- REST
- WebSocket

## Overview of Creating a REST API from Scratch

The **Create REST API** wizard breaks down the task of creating a REST API from scratch into logical steps. The following figure illustrates the different pages of the wizard.





## Basic Information

The **Basic Information** page includes fields that allow you to identify, categorize, and group an API.

## Technical Information

The **Technical Information** page includes fields that allow you to define one or more server URLs for the API. You can also define and include variables in the URLs.

You can also specify parameters for data that must be included in every request to the API. For example, if you want a specific query parameter to be included in every request, you can add a parameter of the type **Query** and specify the value that it must include.

## Resources and methods

The **Resources and methods** page includes fields that allow you to define the API resources and methods, including callback methods. In this page, you can add all the resources and their methods that are exposed by the API.

At the resource level, you add a resource by defining the following properties: name, path, and supported methods. You can additionally add parameters for data that must be included in every request to that resource. For example, if the methods in a resource are invoked using URLs that have a query string; you can add a query string parameter that captures the queries sent by the clients.

At the method level, you identify a method by adding an operation id. In addition, you can add tags that help you to categorize and search for similar methods. You can also add parameters at the method level. Similar to the parameters at the API and resource levels, method parameters

enable you to capture and process the data that is sent in a particular request. In the case of method parameters, the data in the request for that method is captured and processed.

### Method Requests

In the request section of a method, you can define the schema for requests that contain a JSON or XML payload. As a method can support multiple content types, you need to add a content type and then define the schema supported by that content type.

You can enter a schema or select an existing schema or global schema that you have previously added on the **Components** page, **Schemas** section. You can also add a sample for the schema that you have added or selected. These samples can be used for API mocking. They can also be used by end users to get a better understanding of the API.

### Method Responses

You can define responses for different HTTP status codes. API Gateway gives you the flexibility to define responses for a status codes series (such as the 2XX series or the 4XX series) or for specific response codes, such as 201 or 400.

#### Note:

If you have defined the response for a series and specific numbers in that series, the more specific one is used. Example: If you have added an entry for 2XX and 201, a response with the HTTP status code 200 will be the same as 2XX. However, a response with the HTTP status code 201 will pick the one that is defined for 201.

For each status code in a method response, you define the following:

- **Response body:** you define the response body using the following fields:
  - Content Type: You can select from any of the content types.
  - Schema: You can define a schema if the response contains JSON or XML data.
  - Sample: The samples are used for API mocking. They can also be used by end users to get a better understanding of the API.
- **Header parameter:** You can add a parameter to capture and process a header in the response sent by the native API.
- **Links:** Links allow the developer of the native API to define the relationship and traversal mechanism between a response and other operations. You can include links to other methods that are related to the response. This enables an API client to dynamically navigate the methods that are exposed by the API. For example, a method that returns the temperature in Fahrenheit for a given place may also include links to methods that return: a) the temperature in Centigrade; and b) the temperature of the place on a given day of the year.

#### Note:

You can define the complete response, or any part of it (response body schema, header parameter, or link), in the **Components** page; and reuse it wherever required by giving a reference.

## Method Callbacks

A callback is an asynchronous API request that originates from the API server and is sent to the client in response to an earlier request sent by that client. APIs can use callbacks to signal an event of interest and share data related to that event. API clients that are interested in an event or data related to that event, include a callback URL in the request they send to the API. For more information about Asynchronous APIs, see “[Asynchronous APIs](#)” on page 44.

To enable API Gateway to process callback messages, you must configure the Callback processor settings, as explained in *webMethods API Gateway Administration*.

If your API supports callbacks, you can use API Gateway to process the initial requests, the callback URLs sent by clients, and the response sent by the API—including the callback messages. Clients can provide the callback URL to API Gateway in any of the following ways:

- Request header
- Query parameter
- Request body (if the response body has JSON or XML content)

You must define the relevant parameter to capture the callback URL to process it. API Gateway can wrap the client callback URLs with its own URL to process these requests if the callback URL path defined in the following formats. Otherwise, API Gateway sends the requests received from client as it receives it.

Format	Description
<code>{request.query.<i>param-name</i>}</code>	Where <i>param-name</i> is the name of the query parameter that contains the callback URL.
<code>{request.header.<i>header-name</i>}</code>	Where <i>header-name</i> is the name of the header that contains the callback URL.
<code>{request.body#/<i>field-name</i>}</code>	Where <i>field-name</i> is a field in the request body. If the field is an array, use the syntax <code>{request.body#/<i>field-name/arrayIndex</i>}</code> , where <i>arrayIndex</i> is the index of the callback URL in the array.
<code>{response.header.<i>header-name</i>}</code> and <code>{response.headers.<i>header-name</i>}</code>	Where <i>header-name</i> is any of the valid header.
<code>{request.query.<i>param-name</i>}</code>	Where <i>param-name</i> is the name of the query parameter that contains the callback URL.
<code>{response.payload.jsonPath[<i>queryValue</i>]}</code>	Where <i>queryValue</i> is a valid JSON path expression.
<code>{response.payload.xpath[<i>queryValue</i>]}</code>	Where <i>queryValue</i> is a valid XPath path expression.

If you have enabled API Gateway to process callback messages, API Gateway wraps the callback URL provided by the client and sends an API Gateway URL to the native API. When the native API invokes the same callback URL, API Gateway processes the response and applies the policies that you have defined.

API Gateway can apply the following policies on the callback messages:

- Invoke webMethods IS
- Response Transformation
- Validate API Specification
- Data Masking
- Log Invocation

**Note:**

These policies are applied to the immediate responses of an API request and to all its callback requests. These policies are enforced against callback request payloads.

## API mocking

API mocking allows you to simulate a native API that is not available. The mock response that you define is returned to the client that invokes the API, if the native API is not available. API mocking is not available while you are creating an API. To use API mocking, you must edit the API after creating it and enable API mocking. For more information about API mocking, see [“API Mocking” on page 105](#).

## Components

The **Components** page allows you to add reusable elements that you can use in other pages of the wizard. You can reference these global elements using the `$ref` variable. You can add the following global elements:

- **Schemas:** The schema specified here can be reused in the resource and method specifications across multiple methods and resources.
- **Parameters:** You can define parameters that can be used as API, resource, and method parameters.
- **Headers:** You can define parameters that can be reused as header parameters at the API, method, and response levels.
- **Examples:** You can add examples that can be reused as samples across operations in the API.
- **Links:** You can define links that can be reused in responses. For more information about links, see *Links within Method Responses* above.
- **Callbacks:** You can define callback methods in this page and include them in the callback section of the methods that use it. For more information about callbacks, see [“Method Callbacks” on page 51](#).

- **Request Bodies:** You can define request bodies in this page and reuse them in methods. A request body includes the content type, a schema, and a sample.
- **Responses:** You can define responses in this page and reuse them in methods. A response includes the content type, a schema, and a sample. It can also include header parameters and links.

## Documentation

In the view mode, the **Documentation** page provides the following links:

- Links to the Swagger, RAML, and OpenAPI versions of the API on the Integration Server.

### Note:

If Cross-Site Request Forgery (CSRF) token is enabled on the Integration Server, the links to three types of APIs will not work. You must configure Integration Server to allow these links to work.

- Links to download the API in the three different formats: Swagger, RAML, and OpenAPI.

In the edit mode, the **Documentation** page allows you to add a file that contains any documentation that you want to include with the API. This file is accessible only from API Gateway.

## Creating a REST API

You must have the API Gateway's manage APIs or activate/deactivate APIs functional privilege assigned to perform this task.

You can create a REST API from scratch by providing the basic information, technical information, and defining the resources and methods as required.

### ➤ To create a REST API from scratch


1. Click **APIs** in the title navigation bar.

A list of all existing APIs appears.

2. Click **Create API**.
3. Select **Create from scratch**.
4. Select **REST**.
5. Click **Create**.

The **Basic information** page of the **Create REST API** wizard appears.

6. Provide the following information in the Basic information section:

Field	Description
<b>Name</b>	Name of the API.
<b>Version</b>	Version of the API being created.
<b>Team</b>	<p>Team to which the API must be assigned.</p> <p>This option is visible only if you have enabled the Teams feature.</p> <p>You can select more than one team. To remove a team, click the  icon next to the team to be removed.</p>
<b>Maturity state</b>	<p>Maturity state of the API.</p> <p>Available values are: <b>Beta, Deprecated, Experimental, Production, Test.</b></p> <p>The available values depend on the Maturity states configured in the <code>apiMaturityStatePossibleValues</code> property under <b>Administration &gt; Extended settings</b> section.</p>
<b>API grouping</b>	<p>Group under which the API would be categorized.</p> <p>Available values are: <b>Finance Banking and Insurance, Sales and Ordering, Search,</b> and <b>Transportation and Warehousing.</b></p> <p>The available values depend on the groups configured in the <code>apiGroupingPossibleValues</code> property under <b>Administration &gt; Extended settings</b> section.</p>
<b>Tags</b>	Keywords for categorizing, identifying, and organizing APIs. You select from the list of existing tags or create new tags.
<b>Description</b>	Description of the API.

7. Click **Continue to provide technical information for this API >**.

**Note:**

Click **Save** to save the API at this stage and close the **Create REST API** wizard.

8. Provide the details of the servers that serve the API in the **Add server details** section.
- a. Click **Add server** and provide a **Server URL** and **Description**.

You can include variables in the server URL by enclosing them in curly braces. These variables are added to the list of variables. However, you have to edit these variables to add a default value, and optionally one or more values and a description.

- b. Click **Add variables** and provide the following values:

- Name
- Description
- Default
- Value

**Note:**

Click **+** to add the value that you have entered.

- c. Click **Add** to add the variable.
9. Click **Add Parameter** and provide the following information to add the API-level parameters.

Field	Description
<b>Name</b>	Name of the parameter.
<b>Reference</b>	If you want to reuse a parameter defined on the <b>Components</b> page, select the parameter from the drop-down list.
<b>Description</b>	Description of the parameter.
<b>Type</b>	Specifies the parameter type. Available values: <b>Query-string, Header, Cookie.</b>
<b>Data type</b>	Specifies the data type. Available values: <b>String, Date, Date time, Integer, Double, Boolean, File.</b>
<b>Required</b>	Specifies the parameter is required if selected.
<b>Repeat</b>	Select if the input parameter is of type array.
<b>Value</b>	Specifies the possible values.

**Note:**

You need to define parameters only for data that you want API Gateway to process.

10. Type a **Service registry display name**.

By default, the API is displayed in service registries with the name: *APIName\_Version*. If you want the API to be displayed in the service registries with a different name, you can type the name here.

11. Click **Continue to provide Resource and methods for this API>**.

**Note:**

Click **Save** to save the API at this stage and close the **Create REST API** wizard.

12. Add resources to the API using the Resources and methods page:

- a. Click **Add Resources** and provide the following information:

Field	Description
<b>Resource name</b>	Name of the resource.  This is the display name of the resource and resource path is used for execution.
<b>Resource path</b>	Specifies the path of the resource.  The resource path should contain a "/".
<b>Description</b>	Description of the resource.
<b>Supported methods</b>	Select the methods that are supported by the API: GET, HEAD, POST, PUT, DELETE, PATCH.

- b. Click **Add**.

The resource is added. You can multiple resources, if required.

- c. Add **Tags**.

- d. Click **Add Resource Parameter** and provide the following information:

Field	Description
<b>Name</b>	Name of the parameter.
<b>Reference</b>	If you want to reuse a parameter defined on the <b>Components</b> page, select the parameter from the drop-down list.
<b>Description</b>	Brief description of the parameter.
<b>Type</b>	Specifies the parameter type.  Available values: <b>Path, Header, Query-string, Cookie</b> .
<b>Data type</b>	Specifies the data type.  Available values: <b>String, Date, Date time, Integer, Double, Boolean, File</b> .
<b>Required</b>	Specifies the parameter is required if selected.
<b>Repeat</b>	Select if the input parameter is of type array.
<b>Value</b>	Specifies the possible values for the parameter.



e. Click **+ Add** to add the resource parameter.

13. For each supported method that you have added for a resource, provide the following information:

a. **Common information:**

Field	Description
<b>Description</b>	Type a description for the operation.
<b>OperationId</b>	Type an operation Id.
<b>Tags</b>	Type or select the keywords that you want to add to the operation.

b. **Method parameters**

Field	Description
<b>Name</b>	Name of the parameter.
<b>Reference</b>	If you want to reuse a global parameter defined on the <b>Components</b> page, select the parameter from the drop-down list.
<b>Description</b>	Brief description of the parameter.
<b>Type</b>	Specifies the parameter type. Available values: <b>Query-string, Header, Cookie.</b>
<b>Data type</b>	Specifies the data type. Available values: <b>String, Date, Date time, Integer, Double, Boolean, File.</b>
<b>Required</b>	Specifies the parameter is required, if selected.
<b>Repeat</b>	Select if the input parameter is of type array.
<b>Value</b>	Specifies the possible values for the parameter.

c. **Requests.**

You can select an existing global request defined on the **Components** page or specify a new request. To create a new request, select **New request**.

To add a new request that has to be processed, click **Add Request +** and provide the following information:

- **Content type.** Select one and click **Add**.

- **Schema.** Type a schema in the text box or select an existing schema from the **Select a Schema** list. You can also click **Add global schema** and create a new global schema on the **Components** page. After creating the global schema you can select it from the **Select a Schema** list.
- **Sample.** Type a sample for selected schema. This sample can be used for API mocking, if required.

To use an existing global request to process a request, select **Global request** and provide the following information:

- **Name.**
- **Reference.** Select one and click **Add**.

#### d. Responses.

First, add a status code using the **Status Code** drop-down list. Next, click on the status code to select it. For the selected status code, you can select an existing global response defined on the **Components** page or type a new response. To enter a new response, select **New response** and define the response by adding a schema and a sample for the response body, header parameters, and links.

#### Note:

You can also define the response for an HTTP status code series, such as 2\*\* or 4\*\*.

To define a new response for the selected status code, click **Add response +** and provide the following information:

- **Content type.** Select one and click **Add**.
- **Schema.** Type a schema in the text box or select an existing schema from the **Select a Schema** list. You can also click **Add global schema** and create a new global schema on the **Components** page. After creating the global schema you can select it from the **Select a Schema** list.
- **Sample.** Type a sample for selected schema. This sample can be used for API mocking, if required.

To use an existing global response, select **Global response** and provide the following information:

- **Name.** Name of the response.
- **Reference.** Select one and click **Add**.

To add a header parameter, click **+ Add method parameter** and provide the following information to add a method parameter:

Field	Description
<b>Name</b>	Name of the parameter.

Field	Description
<b>Reference</b>	If you want to reuse a global parameter defined on the <b>Components</b> page, select the parameter from the drop-down list.
<b>Description</b>	Brief description of the parameter.
<b>Type</b>	Specifies the parameter type. Available values: <b>Header</b> .
<b>Data type</b>	Specifies the data type. Available values: <b>String, Date, Date time, Integer, Double, Boolean, File</b> .
<b>Required</b>	Specifies the parameter is required if selected.
<b>Repeat</b>	Select if the input parameter is of type array.
<b>Value</b>	Specifies the possible values for the parameter.

Click **+** in the **Value** text box to add a value to the list, and click **Add** to add the header.

To add a link, click **+ Add links** and enter the following information to add a link:

- **Name.** Name of the link.
- **Description.** Description for the link.
- **Link.** You can add a new link or select an existing global link that is defined on the **Components** page.

To add a new link, select **New link** and provide the following information:

- **Type.** Select **OperationId** for local operations only. **OperationRef** can be used for both local and external operations.
- **Value.** If **Type** is **OperationRef**, provide a reference to the target operation using the JSON Reference syntax (using by the **\$ref** keyword); and if the **Type** is **OperationId** provide the **OperationId** of the target operation.
- **Parameters.** Specify the parameters of the target operation that are required to follow the link. Enter a **Name** and **Value**, and click **Add**.
- **Request body.** Type a request body only if the target operation has a body. Define the contents of the body of the target operation.

To include an existing global link, select **Global link** and then select an existing global link from the **Reference** drop-down list.

- e. **Callbacks.** You can add the callbacks that are supported by the method. You can add new callbacks and select existing global callbacks.

**Note:**

For more information about using callbacks to develop asynchronous APIs, see *Asynchronous APIs* in “[Creating APIs - Overview](#)” on page 43. For more information on defining and using callbacks in API Gateway, see “[Overview of Creating a REST API from Scratch](#)” on page 48.

To specify a new callback, click **+ Add callbacks** and define the callback:

- **Name.** A name for the callback resource.
- Click **+ Add resources** and provide details of the API that serves as the callback API.

**Note:**

The user interface and procedure for defining a callback is similar to defining a resource and methods within the resource.

To include a global callback defined on the **Components** page, provide the following information:

- **Name.** Name of the callback resource.
- **Reference.** If you want to reuse a global callback defined on the **Components** page, select the callback from the drop-down list and click **Add**.

14. Click **Continue to provide Mocking information for this API>**.

**Note:**

Click **Save** to save the API at this stage and close the **Create REST API** wizard.

The API mocking page appears. API mocking is not enabled for a new API. You must edit the API and enable API mocking after creating the API.

15. Click **Continue to define API components for this API>**.

Alternatively, you can click **Components**.


**Note:**

Click **Save** to save the API at this stage and close the **Create REST API** wizard.

16. Define the reusable elements that you want to reuse in other pages of the Create REST API wizard.

An API may have several elements that are common across resources and methods, such as schemas for response bodies. You can place such common elements in the **Components** section and reference them using the *\$ref* alias.

- a. In the **Schemas** section, click **+ Add schema** and provide the following information:

Field	Description
<b>Name</b>	Name of the schema.
<b>Value</b>	Specifies the schema type.  Available types: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Inline schema.</b> Type the request and response values for the schema in the text box.</li> <li>■ <b>Upload schema.</b> Click <b>Browse</b> and upload a schema file that you have from a saved location.</li> </ul>
<b>Action</b>	Click  to add the schema.

Click **+ Add** to add the schema component.

- b. In the **Parameters** section, click **+ Add parameter** and provide the following information:

Field	Description
<b>Name</b>	Name of the parameter.
<b>Description</b>	Description of the parameter.
<b>Type</b>	Specifies the parameter type.  Available values: <b>Path</b> , <b>Query-string</b> , <b>Header</b> , and <b>Cookie</b> .
<b>Data type</b>	Specifies the data type.  Available values: <b>String</b> , <b>Date</b> , <b>Date time</b> , <b>Integer</b> , <b>Double</b> , <b>Boolean</b> , and <b>File</b> .
<b>Required</b>	Specifies the parameter is required if selected.
<b>Repeat</b>	Select if the input parameter is of type array.
<b>Value</b>	Specifies the possible values for the parameter.

Click **+ Add** to add the parameter component.

- c. In the **Headers** section, click **+ Add header** and provide the following information:

Field	Description
<b>Name</b>	Name of the header.
<b>Description</b>	Description of the header.

Field	Description
<b>Type</b>	Specifies the header type. This is fixed as <b>Header</b> for headers.
<b>Data type</b>	Specifies the data type. Available values: <b>String</b> , <b>Date</b> , <b>Date time</b> , <b>Integer</b> , <b>Double</b> , <b>Boolean</b> , and <b>File</b> .
<b>Required</b>	Specifies the header is required if selected.
<b>Repeat</b>	Select if the input parameter is of type array.
<b>Value</b>	Specifies the possible values for the header.

Click **+ Add** to add the header component.

- d. In the **Examples** section, click **+ Add examples** and provide the following information:

Field	Description
<b>Name</b>	Name of the example.
<b>Summary</b>	Description of the example.
<b>Value</b>	The content of the example.

Click **+ Add** to add the example component.

- e. In the **Links** section, click **+ Add links** and provide the following information:

Field	Description
<b>Name</b>	Name of the link.
<b>Description</b>	Description of the link.
<b>Type</b>	Specifies the link type: <b>OperationId</b> or <b>OperationRef</b> .
<b>Value</b>	Path to the target operation or a reference to the target operation.
<b>Parameter name</b>	Name of the parameter to pass as a parameter to the target operation.
<b>Parameter value</b>	Value for the parameter. Click <b>+ Add</b> to add the parameter. You can additional parameters if required.
<b>Request body</b>	Payload of the request sent to the target operation.

Click **Add** to add the link component.

- f. In the **Callbacks** section, click **+ Add callback** and provide the following information:
  - a. Type a name for the callback.
  - b. Click **+ Add resources**.
  - c. Type the **Callback path**.
  - d. Select the supported methods.
  - e. Click **Add**.
  - f. For each method that you have just added, complete the next two steps.
  - g. Click **+ Add Resource Parameter** and add the required resource parameters. The procedure for adding resource parameters is given in Step 11d.
  - h. Define the selected methods. The procedure for defining methods is given in Step 12.
- g. In the **Request Bodies** section, click **+ Add request** and provide the following information:

Field	Description
<b>Name</b>	Name of the request.
<b>Content type</b>	Select a content type from the list.
<b>Schema</b>	Select an existing schema from the list.
<b>Sample</b>	Type a sample of the schema.

Click **Add** to add the request component.

- h. In the **Responses** section, click **+ Add Response** and provide the following information:

Field	Description
<b>Name</b>	Name of the response.
<b>Content type</b>	Click <b>Add</b> .
<b>Schema</b>	Select an existing schema from the list.
<b>Sample</b>	Type a sample of the schema.
<b>Header Parameter</b>	Click <b>+ Add Header Parameter</b> and provide the required information. Then, click <b>+ Add</b> to add the header parameter.
<b>Links</b>	Click <b>+ Add Links</b> and provide the required information. Then, click <b>Add</b> to add the link.

Click **Add** to add the response component.

17. Click **Continue to provide API documents for this API**.

**Note:**

Click **Save** to save the API at this stage and close the **Create REST API** wizard.

The Documentation page appears.

18. Type a display name and click **Browse** to select a file.
19. Click **+ Add** to upload the file and add a new row.
20. Click **Save** to save your changes and create the API.

## Creating a WebSocket API

You must have the API Gateway's manage APIs or activate/deactivate APIs functional privilege assigned to perform this task.

You need the WebSocket port to access the WebSocket API. Assigning global and API-specific policies is similar to assigning policies to REST or SOAP APIs.

**Note:**


You can not apply global policies and policy templates to a WebSocket API.

### > To create a WebSocket API from scratch

1. Click **APIs** in the title navigation bar.
2. Click **Create API**.
3. Select **Create from scratch**.
4. Select **WebSocket**.
5. Click **Create**.
6. Provide the following information in the Basic information section:

Field	Description
<b>Name</b>	Name of the API.
<b>Version</b>	Version of the API.
<b>Team</b>	Team to which the API must be assigned.



Field	Description
	This option is visible only if you have enabled the Teams feature.  You can select more than one team. To remove a team, click the  icon next to the team to be removed.
<b>Description</b>	Description of the API.

7. Click **Continue to provide technical information for this API**>.


Alternatively, you can click **Technical information** to go to the Technical information section.

Click **Save** to save the API at this stage and provide the technical information for the API at a later time.

8. Provide the following information in the Technical information section:
- Type the WS URL in the **WS Url** field.


The format used is `ws://hostname:port/path`.

- Click **+ Add parameter** and provide the following information:

Field	Description
<b>Name</b>	Name of the parameter.
<b>Description</b>	Description of the parameter.
<b>Type</b>	Specifies the parameter type.  Available values are: <b>Query-string, Header</b> .
<b>Data type</b>	Specifies the data type.  Available values are: <b>String, Date, Date time, Integer, Double, Boolean</b> .
<b>Required</b>	Select this to specify that the parameter is required.
<b>Array</b>	Select this to specify that the array is required.
<b>Value</b>	Type the required value and click <b>+</b> to add the value.  Click  to include multiple values.

- Click **+ Add message** and provide the following information.

Field	Description
<b>Origin</b>	Specifies the origin of the message. Available values are: <b>Server, Client</b> .
<b>Type</b>	Specifies the message type. Available types are: <b>Text, Binary</b>
<b>Sample message payload</b>	Provide the sample message payload.
<b>Message description</b>	Provide the message description.

Click  to include multiple messages.

9. Click **Save**.

## API Mashups

### Overview

Servers that provide an API may expose a vast set of functionality. However, each individual service in the API usually provides a very specific functionality. While this is usually effective, sometimes it is useful or required to consolidate a few services and expose them as a single service. In other situations, you might want to extend a service with the functionality provided by an external API. API mashups address these requirements for grouping services and exposing them as a single service.

#### Note:

Currently, API Gateway supports API mashups for REST APIs only. You can define a mashup only in a REST API and only REST APIs can be included in the mashup.

The APIs that are included in an API mashup (participating APIs) can be connected to each other in the following ways:

- **API chaining.** Two or more participating APIs are connected and invoked in a sequence—one after the other.
- **API aggregation.** Two or more participating APIs are connected to a common aggregator step. The aggregator step captures the response of the aggregated APIs. The aggregator step enables you to:
  - Collate the responses and pass to the next step.
  - Process the responses and pass the processed data to the next step.

## Usage scenario: API chaining

Assume an API that provides information about courses offered by different universities in a given location. This API provides a service that returns the list of universities for a given course name and postal code. This service could be:

```
GET /universities?course=medicine&postalcode=600012
```

The provider of the API wants to extend this API for use in mobile applications that have access to users' location. As mobile applications can access a user's location in terms of longitude and latitude, this involves first retrieving the postal code for the users' current location and then passing that information to the existing API.

Suppose there is a publically available API that returns the postal code based on longitude and latitude values. This service could be:

```
GET /postalcode?lat=331&long=22324321
```

If this public API meets other requirements, such as security, performance, and usage limits, it can be utilized to deliver the required functionality.

Using an API mashup, you can create and expose a single service that calls both services: the external service that returns the postal code and the existing service that provides the list of universities. The resulting service could be:

```
GET /universities?course=medicine&lat=331&long=22324321
```

## Usage scenario: API aggregation

Assume an IT services provider that provides hosting and cloud services to its customers. Users can create accounts for the different types of services that they need to use: bare metal servers, Virtual Private Servers, platforms as a service, and so on. A customer has multiple types of accounts. The statement for each type of account is returned by a different API. The API provider wants to provide a single API that consolidates the statements of a given customer and returns a single response with all the information.

## Key Features of a REST API Mashup

- An API mashup allows you to orchestrate multiple resources and methods and expose the behavior as a single service. In a regular method that is not a mashup, API Gateway applies all the enforced policies and then routes the request to the native endpoint. In the case of a mashup, API Gateway still applies all the enforced policies in the request flow till routing; but thereafter, it starts the orchestration flow defined in the mashup. After the orchestration flow ends, all the policies defined for that method are applied in the response flow—in the same way as a regular method.
- API mashups are defined at the method level. You can edit any REST API and define a mashup for one or more methods within it.
- You can include any REST API defined within API Gateway in the mashup.

- The entire framework that API Gateway provides to a regular REST API method is available to an API mashup method. Therefore, you can utilize query parameters, path parameters, aliases, variables, payload transformations using XSLT transforms, transformations using webMethods IS services, and custom pipeline variables.

## Considerations for Creating an API Mashup

- By default, the policies of an API that is participating in an API mashup are not enforced when it is invoked within the API mashup. However, if you select the **Should execute Outbound policies** option, the outbound security policies of the participating API are enforced in the context of the API mashup.
- The following are specific to a mashup step and are not automatically passed from one step to another:
  - Headers
  - Query parameters
  - Path parameters
  - Payload

However, you can add parameters in a mashup step to access data from any of the previous steps or another source.

An exception to this rule is the first step (the first participating service) in a mashup, which receives the complete request sent by the client.

- A participating API cannot have reverse invoke routing.

## Structure of an API Mashup

An API mashup consists of one or more mashup steps, and each step invokes an API. A mashup step defines the request for the API that it invokes. A step can use the data objects provided by API Gateway to access data in the initial request sent to the operation that has the mashup and any of the previous steps.

The following table summarizes the data objects and variables that are available in API Gateway.

Object/Variable Type	Possible values
paramStage	■ request
	■ response
paramType	■ payload or body
	■ headers
	■ query
	■ path

Object/Variable Type	Possible values
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ httpMethod</li> <li>■ statusCode</li> <li>■ statusMessage</li> </ul>
queryType	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ xpath</li> <li>■ jsonPath</li> <li>■ regex</li> </ul>

The following data objects are available to a mashup step:

- `${paramStage.paramType}`

You can use this syntax to access the following string variables: `path`, `statusCode`, `statusMessage`, `httpMethod`. Examples: `${request.path}`, `${response.statusCode}`

- `${paramStage.paramType.paramName}`

You can use this syntax to access map types, such as `query`, `headers`, and `path`. Example: `${request.query.var1}`, `${response.header.Content-Type}`, `${request.path.name}`.

- `${paramStage.paramType.queryType[queryValue]}`

This syntax can be used to query a `paramType`. Examples:

- `${request.payload.xpath[//ns:emp/ns:empName]}`

Where `//ns:emp/ns:empName` is the XPath to be applied on the payload if `contentType` is `application/xml`, `text/xml`, or `text/html`.

- `${response.payload.jsonPath[$.cardDetails.number]}`

Where `$.cardDetails.number` is the jsonPath to be applied on payload if `contentType` is `application/json` or `application/json/badgerfish`.

- `${request.payload.regex[[0-9]+]}`

Where `[0-9]+` is the regular expression to be applied on the payload if `contentType` is `text/plain`.

**Note:**

While `xpath` and `jsonPath` are applicable only to payload, `regex` can be used with both payload and path.

- `${paramStage[stepName].paramType.queryType[queryValue]}`

You can use this syntax to access data in any step. For example, you can use the following syntax to access the payload of a step named `createAPI`:

`${response[createAPI].payload.jsonPath[$.apiResponse.api.id]}`.

- You can define your own variables using the **Custom Pipeline variables** field:

Examples: **`\${key}`**, **`\${value}`**. The custom pipeline variables that you define are available in subsequent steps.

**Note:**

Data objects from any of the steps of the mashup can also be accessed by response processing policies and error processing policies of the API that contains the mashup.

## Creating an API Mashup

To create a mashup you require:

- The API must include the resource and the method in which you want to add the API mashup.
- The participating APIs (that you want to include in the mashup) must exist in the API Gateway instance.

### ➤ To create a mashup in a REST API

1. Click **APIs** in the title navigation bar.

A list of all registered APIs appears.

2. Click the required API.

The API details page appears.

3. Click **Edit**.

4. Click **Mashups**.

The Mashups tab appears. It displays the resources in the API and their methods on the left and an empty (Default routing) routing diagram.

**Note:**

If the API does not have any mashup, the Mashup tab displays the list of resources only in the **Edit** mode; the tab is empty in the view mode.

5. In the **List of resources**, click the resource in which you want to include the mashup.

The resource tab expands and the methods included in the resource are displayed.

6. Click the toggle button to enable the method in which you want to create the mashup.

**Note:**

If you use the toggle button and disable a method that has a mashup, the mashup definition for that method is immediately cleared.

7. Click **Add invoke** to add a mashup step.

a. Connect the step to **Start**.

The **Start** and **Stop** terminators and all steps have connection points that you can connect to the other steps and terminators. p

To select a connection point and connect it to another connection point:

- a. Hover the mouse over the top or bottom of the step or terminator till the connection point is highlighted.
- b. Click the connection point and drag to the other step or terminator.

b. Configure the step properties as desired.

The Mashup Routing panel that appears on the right side of the mashup canvas displays the properties for the selected step. You can configure the following properties using the Mashup Routing panel:

Section	Field	Description
<b>Mashup step name</b>		Provide a name for the mashup step that is unique within the mashup.
<b>API Endpoint</b>		The API endpoint that you want to invoke in the mashup step. The API must be published on the current API Gateway instance.
	<b>API Gateway API</b>	The endpoint of the API that you want to use. You can type a few letters and select from the autocomplete list.
	<b>Resource</b>	The resource in the API that you want to use. You can type a few letters and select a resource from the autocomplete list.
	<b>Method</b>	The specific method of the resource that you want to invoke.
	<b>Execute outbound authentication policy</b>	Select if you want the outbound security policies of the participating API to be enforced in the context of an API mashup.
<b>Headers</b>		
	<b>Use incoming Headers</b>	Select to use the headers in the incoming request.
	<b>Custom Headers</b>	Custom headers that you can add in addition or instead of the incoming headers. Each custom header must have the following fields:

Section	Field	Description
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Header Name</b></li> <li>■ <b>Header Value</b></li> </ul>
<b>Query Parameters</b>		<p>Provide the following values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Query Parameter Name</b></li> <li>■ <b>Query Parameter Value</b></li> </ul>
<b>Path Parameters</b>		<p>Provide the following values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Path Parameter Name</b></li> <li>■ <b>Path Parameter Value</b></li> </ul>
<b>Payload</b>		Type the <b>Payload</b> .
	<b>XSLT Document</b>	<p>Click <b>Add xslt document</b> and select the XSLT file for transforming the payload. Provide the following values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>XSLT File</b></li> <li>■ <b>Feature Name</b></li> <li>■ <b>Feature value</b></li> </ul> <p>For information about transforming the payload using XSLT, see <a href="#">“Request Transformation” on page 217</a>.</p>
	<b>XSLT Transformation alias</b>	Click <b>Add xslt transformation alias</b> and select an existing XSLT transformation alias.
<b>Advanced Transformation</b>		
	<b>webMethods IS service</b>	<p>Click <b>Add webMethods IS service</b> and provide the following values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>webMethods IS Service</b></li> <li>■ <b>Run As User</b></li> <li>■ Select <b>Comply to IS Spec</b></li> </ul> <p>For information about these fields and using the webMethods IS Service, see <a href="#">“Invoke webMethods IS” on page 210</a>.</p>



Section	Field	Description
	<b>webMethods IS Service Alias</b>	For information about the webMethods IS Service Alias, see <a href="#">“Invoke webMethods IS” on page 210.</a>
<b>Transformation Metadata</b>		
	<b>Namespace</b>	Provide the following values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Namespace Prefix</b></li> <li>■ <b>Namespace URI</b></li> </ul> For information about transformation metadata, see <a href="#">“Request Transformation” on page 217.</a>
	<b>Custom Pipeline Variables</b>	You can use custom pipeline variables to hold values that need to be used in another step of the API mashup. Provide the following values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Name</b></li> <li>■ <b>Value</b></li> </ul> For more information, see <a href="#">“Structure of an API Mashup” on page 68.</a>

**Note:**

In several fields, such as **Header Value** within custom headers, **Query Parameter Value**, and **Path Parameter Value**, you can use values from previous steps and other data using the variable and alias framework provided by API Gateway. For more information, see [“Structure of an API Mashup” on page 68.](#)

8. Click **Add aggregator** to add an aggregator step.

**Note:**

You can also add an aggregator step by connecting two invocation steps to the same previous step. An aggregator step is automatically added after the steps when you connect the second step to the same previous step.

9. If you have added the aggregator by clicking **Add aggregator**, add the following connections:
  - a. Connect the steps that need to be aggregated to the aggregator step.
  - b. Connect the aggregator step to the next step.
10. To add additional steps to the aggregated block, complete the following steps

- a. To add a new step to the aggregated block, click **Add invoke** and connect the new step to the same previous step.

You can configure the properties of the new step immediately or later. For details on configuring the step properties, see step 7.

- b. To add an existing step to the aggregated block, delete the connections of the step, if any and then connect the step to the previous step for the aggregated block and the aggregator step.

11. Click the mashup step and configure the properties of the mashup step as desired.

You can configure the mashup step properties using the Mashup Aggregator action panel that appears on the right side of the mashup canvas when you click the aggregator step. You can configure the following properties using the Mashup Aggregator action panel:

Section	Field	Description
<b>Headers</b>		
	<b>Use incoming Headers</b>	Select to use the headers in the incoming request.
	<b>Custom Headers</b>	Custom headers that you can add in addition or instead of the incoming headers. Each custom header must have the following fields: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Header Name</b></li> <li>■ <b>Header Value</b></li> </ul>
<b>Query Parameters</b>		Provide the following values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Query Parameter Name</b></li> <li>■ <b>Query Parameter Value</b></li> </ul>
<b>Path Parameters</b>		Provide the following values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Path Parameter Name</b></li> <li>■ <b>Path Parameter Value</b></li> </ul>
<b>Payload</b>		Type the <b>Payload</b> .
	<b>XSLT Document</b>	Click <b>Add xslt document</b> and select the XSLT file for transforming the payload. Provide the following values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>XSLT File</b></li> <li>■ <b>Feature Name</b></li> </ul>

Section	Field	Description
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Feature value</b></li> </ul>
	<b>XSLT Transformation alias</b>	Click <b>Add xslt transformation alias</b> and select an existing XSLT transformation alias.
<b>Advanced Transformation</b>		
	<b>webMethods IS Service</b>	<p>Click <b>Add webMethods IS service</b> and provide the following values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>webMethods IS Service</b></li> <li>■ Select a <b>Run As User</b></li> <li>■ Select <b>Comply to IS Spec</b></li> </ul> <p>For information about these fields and using the webMethods IS Service, see <a href="#">“Invoke webMethods IS” on page 210</a>.</p>
	<b>webMethods IS Service Alias</b>	Select an existing webMethods IS service alias.
<b>Transformation Metadata</b>		
	<b>Namespace</b>	<p>Provide the following values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Namespace Prefix</b></li> <li>■ <b>Namespace URI</b></li> </ul>
	<b>Custom Pipeline Variables</b>	<p>You can use custom pipeline variables to hold values that need to be used in another step of the API mashup. Provide the following values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Name</b></li> <li>■ <b>Value</b></li> </ul> <p>For more information, see <a href="#">“Structure of an API Mashup” on page 68</a>.</p>
	<b>Mashup Response Transformation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Select <b>Aggregate response</b></li> <li>■ <b>Payload</b></li> </ul>

**Note:**

In several fields, such as **Header Value** within custom headers, **Query Parameter Value**, and **Path Parameter Value**, you can use values from previous steps and other data using

the variable and alias framework provided by API Gateway. For more information, see [“Structure of an API Mashup” on page 68](#).

- Add, configure, and connect additional API invocation steps and API aggregator steps as desired.
- Click **Save**.

The mashup is created for the selected method.

**Note:**

You must activate the API to make the mashup available to client applications. For more information about activating an API, see [“Activating an API” on page 88](#).

## Viewing API List and API Details

You can view the list of registered APIs, activate, delete, or view analytics of a specific API in the Manage APIs page. In addition, you can view API details, modify API details, activate and deactivate an API in the API details page.


**Note:**









If you encounter any problem viewing the API details with a message that says API loading has failed, this would be because the property `watt.server.http.jsonFormat` is set to a value that is not parsed (the default value), which API Gateway does not support.






### ➤ To view API list and API details

- Click **APIs** in the title navigation bar.

A list of all registered APIs appears. The APIs are sorted based on their names. When there is more than one API with same name, they are sorted based on their system versions. The list displays the following details:

Column	Description
<b>Name</b>	Displays API name with an icon representing the API type. API type can be REST, SOAP, OData, and WebSocket.
<b>Description</b>	Displays brief description of the API.
<b>Active endpoints</b>	Indicates the active endpoints available for the API and shows how an API can be called.  These are the active endpoint indicators: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> specifies that the API Gateway endpoint is active. This implies that the API can be called on the API Gateway endpoint.</li> </ul>

Column	Description
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="630 260 1474 380">■  specifies that the API Gateway endpoint is inactive. The API is not exposed by API Gateway and API calls are rejected by API Gateway with HTTP 404 responses.</li> <li data-bbox="630 407 1474 806">■   specifies that the API is deployed to one or more Microgateways and therefore has active Microgateway endpoints. The API does not have any active API Gateway endpoints. Any API calls against API Gateway are rejected by API Gateway with HTTP 404 responses. The available Microgateway endpoints can be looked up in the API details screen. The list of active Microgateway endpoints is updated whenever a new Microgateway is registered or a Microgateway is de-registered. If the last Microgateway becomes unavailable, the endpoint indicator no longer shows active Microgateway endpoints</li> <li data-bbox="630 833 1474 1127">■   specifies that API Gateway and Microgateway endpoints are active but there is no routing of API calls from API Gateway to Microgateway endpoints. This situation results from deploying an API with an active API Gateway endpoint to one or more Microgateways. The policy enforcement is done on the API Gateway and Microgateways independently. Deactivating and activating the API in API Gateway establishes the routing to the Microgateway endpoints.</li> <li data-bbox="630 1155 1474 1520">■    specifies that API Gateway and Microgateway endpoints are active. API calls against the API Gateway endpoint are routed to the Microgateway endpoints. If multiple Microgateway endpoints are available, API Gateway applies load balanced routing to the API calls. The load balancing follows the round-robin algorithm. If a Microgateway endpoint becomes unavailable the next endpoint is contacted. If no Microgateway endpoint replies, the API call in API Gateway fails. The list of Microgateways covered by the routing is updated dynamically.</li> </ul> <p data-bbox="678 1547 1474 1791">The policy definitions in API Gateway are enforced by Microgateways. To activate the routing in API Gateway to Microgateways, the APIs have to be deployed to Microgateway first before activating the API in API Gateway. If the last Microgateway becomes unavailable the routing is not removed implicitly. API calls against API Gateway fail as no Microgateway endpoint is available.</p>

Column	Description
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>   specifies that an API has an active AppMesh endpoint, but no active API Gateway endpoint. An AppMesh endpoint is established by performing an APIfy operation. The policy definitions in API Gateway are enforced within the AppMesh. The API is not exposed by API Gateway and API calls are rejected by API Gateway with HTTP 404 responses.         </li> <li>    specifies that API Gateway and AppMesh endpoints are active. API calls against the API Gateway endpoint are routed to the AppMesh endpoint. The policy definitions in API Gateway are enforced within the AppMesh.         </li> </ul>
<b>Version</b>	Displays API version.
<b>Modified Time</b>	Displays the time when the API was last modified.

You can perform the following operations in the **Manage APIs** page.






- Filter APIs by **Type**, **Activation status**, **Team**, or **Active endpoints**. Select the required API type, status, team or active endpoints to view the APIs based on the provided filters.

**Note:**


The Team filter is applicable only if you have enabled the Teams feature.

- Activate an API by clicking  that denotes an inactive state.

Once an API is activated, the Gateway endpoint is available which can be used by the consumers of this API.

- Deactivate an API by clicking  that denotes an active state.
- Export an API by clicking 
- Delete an API by clicking  in the respective row.
- View API analytics by clicking  in the respective row.
- Publish or Unpublish an API by clicking  and  respectively.

- Click any API to view API details.

The API details page displays the basic information, technical information, resources and methods, and specification for the selected API. This page allows you to edit some of the API details. Also, this page provides options to activate or deactivate an API. Click  to export, enable or disable mocking, update, and create new version operations.

**Note:**

The link provided in the **Documentation** section of the **API details** tab can be accessed using API Gateway internal users credentials and cannot be accessed using SSO user credentials.

## REST API Details

The REST framework enables you to model APIs conforming to the Resource Oriented Architecture (ROA) design. For example, you might model an API that serves to expose the web service data and functionality as a collection of resources. Each resource is accessible with unique Uniform Resource Identifiers (URIs). In your API, you expose a set of HTTP operations (methods) to perform on a specific resource and capture the request and response messages and status codes that are unique to the HTTP method and linked within the specific resource of the API.

The API details view for a REST API displays the details of the API such as basic and technical information, resources and methods, API mocking details, and specifications. You can also view the scopes associated, policies enforced, registered applications and the API-specific analytics.

The table lists the API details displayed for the API

Field	Description
<b>Basic information</b>	Displays the information about the API, such as Name, Version, Owner of the API, the teams that the API is assigned to, status of the API whether its is Active or Inactive, the maturity state of the API, the date on which the API was created and a brief description of the API.
<b>Technical information</b>	<p>Displays the following endpoints of the API:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Native endpoints.</b></li> <li>■ <b>Gateway endpoints.</b> Displays these endpoints when the API is deployed to a gateway.</li> <li>■ <b>Microgateway endpoints.</b> Displays these endpoints when the API is deployed to a Microgateway.</li> <li>■ <b>AppMesh endpoints.</b> Displays these endpoints when the API is deployed through AppMesh.</li> <li>■ <b>Service Registry display name.</b> Displays the name of the service registry where the API is deployed.</li> </ul>
<b>Resources and methods</b>	<p>Displays a list of resources or methods available in the API sorted by resource/pathname.</p> <p>The list of resources are displayed in sorted order of the path names. Click each resource to view the corresponding HTTP methods, along with a summary. Below each of these methods, details such as parameters and response codes are displayed.</p>

Field	Description
<b>API mocking</b>	Details are visible only when API mocking is enabled.  Displays a list of mocked responses for the operations in the API, custom IS service list and conditions along with its mocked response.
<b>Components</b>	Displays the schemas defined at the API level.
<b>Documentation</b>	Displays the definition of the API in different formats.

Various tabs displayed in the API details page display the following details:

- The **Scopes** tab lists the scopes available for the API.
- The **Policies** tab displays the policies enforced for the API.
- The **Mashups** tab displays the mashups defined in the API.
- The **Applications** tab displays all the applications registered with the API.
- The **Analytics** tab displays the API-specific analytics for the time interval selected.

You can perform the following operations from the API details page:

- You can enable API mocking by clicking the **Enable mocking** button. If API mocking is enabled, you can disable it by clicking the **Disable mocking** button. This option is available when the API is in the deactivated state.
- You can update an API by importing from file or from URL by clicking the **Update** button. This option is available when the API is in the deactivated state.
- You can create a new version of the API by clicking the **Create new version** button.
- You can modify details of an API by clicking the **Edit** button. This option is available when the API is in the deactivated state.
- You can activate an API by clicking the **Activate** button. If the API is already activated, you can deactivate it by clicking the **Deactivate** button.

### Microgateway endpoints

Microgateway endpoints are exposed in this section when one or more Microgateways start connecting to API Gateway with a particular API. When you activate the API, the routing to the connected Microgateway endpoints comes in effect. This means that when you call the API Gateway endpoint in the usual way, the request is directly routed to the Microgateway. If there are multiple Microgateways, the routing is done in a round-robin order to each of the participating Microgateways. The called Microgateway processes the request with all the defined policies.

### AppMesh endpoints

The AppMesh endpoint gets exposed only for APIs created by AppMesh's APIfy operation. In an AppMesh context, Microgateway and the corresponding micro services are behind a Kubernetes



service or a loadbalancer. When you activate the API, the routing to this AppMesh endpoint (depending on your Kubernetes service loadbalancer setting) comes in effect. This means that when you call the API Gateway endpoint in the usual way the request is directly routed to that endpoint.

## SOAP API Details

The API details view for a SOAP API displays the details of the API such as Basic and Technical information, Operations available, REST transformation details, API mocking details, and specifications. You can also view the scopes associated, policies enforced, registered applications and the API-specific analytics.

The table lists the API details displayed for the API

Field	Description
<b>Basic information</b>	Displays the information about the API, such as Name, Version, Owner of the API, the teams that the API is assigned to, status of the API whether its is Active or Inactive, the maturity state of the API, the date on which the API was created and a brief description of the API.
<b>Technical information</b>	<p>Displays the following endpoints of the API:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Native endpoints.</b></li> <li>■ <b>Gateway endpoints.</b> Displays these endpoints when the API is deployed to a gateway.</li> <li>■ <b>Service Registry display name.</b> Displays the name of the service registry where the API is deployed.</li> </ul>
<b>Operations</b>	<p>Displays a list of operations available in the API and they are sorted alphabetically.</p> <p>Operations are displayed along with their type of binding (SOAP 11 , SOAP 12, and other HTTP methods). Click each method to view details such as input, output, and fault messages.</p>
<b>REST transformation</b>	<p>Displays a list of operations exposed as REST resources and they are sorted alphabetically.</p> <p>Operations are displayed along with their type of binding. Click each method to view details such as input, output, and fault messages.</p>
<b>API mocking</b>	<p>Details are visible only when API mocking is enabled.</p> <p>Displays a list of mocked responses for the operations in the API, custom IS service list and conditions along with its mocked response that contains the status code and mock payload details.</p>
<b>Documentation</b>	Displays a list of specifications for the API.

Various tabs displayed in the API details page display the following details:

- The **Scopes** tab lists the scopes available for the API.
- The **Policies** tab displays the policies enforced for the API.
- The **Applications** tab displays all the applications registered with the API.
- The **Analytics** tab displays the API-specific analytics for the time interval selected.

You can perform the following operations from the API details page:

- You can enable API mocking by clicking the **Enable mocking** button. If API mocking is enabled, you can disable it by clicking the **Disable mocking** button. This option is available when the API is in the deactivated state.
- You can update an API by importing from file or from URL by clicking the **Update** button. This option is available when the API is in the deactivated state.
- You can create a new version of the API by clicking the **Create new version** button.
- You can modify details of an API by clicking the **Edit** button. This option is available when the API is in the deactivated state.
- You can activate an API by clicking the **Activate** button. If the API is already activated, you can deactivate it by clicking the **Deactivate** button.

### Exposing a SOAP API to Applications

An active SOAP API exposes its WSDL with a couple of adaptations:

- The service name becomes the selected API Name.
- Custom endpoints as well as URL aliases appear with separate port elements.
- The HTTP and HTTPS endpoints are exposed if they meet the respective settings in the Transport policy.
- The SOAP and SOAP12 entries are exposed if they meet the respective settings in the Transport policy.
- Only enabled operations are exposed.
- The values from the Inbound Auth - Message policy are integrated into the WSDL as ws:Policy entries. Note that the original ws:Policy entries from the importing WSDL are not considered.

## OData API Details

Open Data Protocol (OData) enables the creation of REST-based APIs, which allow resources to be exposed as endpoints and identified using the Uniform Resource Identifiers (URIs). In general, OData is represented by an abstract data model called Entity Data Model (EDM). This Entity Data Model allows web clients to publish and edit REST services and their resources using simple HTTP messages. OData leverages the principles of HTTP, REST and ATOM, and combines the simplicity of REST and SOAP metadata definitions to describe service interfaces, data models, and semantics.

API Gateway supports OData V4 and V2 services.

The API details view for an OData API displays the details of the API such as basic and technical information, OData entity sets, singletons, function imports, actions imports and specifications. You can also view the policies enforced, registered applications and the API-specific analytics.

The API Gateway UI exposes only OData navigation properties to visualize the resource path structure of OData APIs. Any other OData property is not displayed.

**Note:**

API Gateway does not support the querying of Derived Entity Types. This includes the following operations:

- Requesting a Derived Entity
- Requesting a Derived Entity Collection
- Filter on Derived Type

Operations on Derived Types are rejected by API Gateway.

The table lists the API details displayed for the API.

Field	Description
<b>Basic information</b>	Displays the information about the API, such as Name, Version, the teams that the API is assigned to, status of the API whether its is Active or Inactive, the date on which the API was created, and a brief description of the API.
<b>Technical information</b>	Displays base URL of the API and the OData version supported
<b>OData entity sets</b>	<p>Displays a list of OData entity sets. An entity set element represents a single entity or a collection of entities of a specific entity type in the data model</p> <p>The list of entity sets is sorted alphabetically. Click each entity set to view the resource path, entity type, resource parameter details, and the corresponding HTTP methods.</p> <p>The entity types are structured records consisting of named and typed properties and key properties whose values uniquely identify one instance from another.</p>
<b>OData singletons</b>	<p>Displays a list of OData singletons. Singletons are single entities which are accessed as children of the entity container.</p> <p>The list of singletons is sorted alphabetically. Click each singleton to view the resource path, entity type, the corresponding HTTP methods, and the navigation properties that allow navigation from an entity to related entities.</p> <p>The OData navigation property has an impact on the resource structure. This property is represented as an OData Resource and denoted as <b>OData Navigation properties</b> inside the OData</p>

Field	Description
	Resources profile. There is no restriction to the number of levels you can drill down.
<b>OData function imports</b>	<p>Displays a list of OData function imports. The Function Import element represents a function in an entity model.</p> <p>The list of OData function imports is sorted alphabetically. Click each function import to view the resource path, entity type, and the corresponding HTTP methods.</p>
<b>OData action imports</b>	<p>Displays a list of OData action imports. The Action Import element represents an action in an entity model.</p> <p>The list of OData action imports is sorted alphabetically. Click each action import to view the resource path, entity type, and the corresponding HTTP methods.</p>
<b>Documentation</b>	<p>Displays a list of specifications for the API.</p> <p>The metadata document. The metadata document describes the Entity Data Model that is, the structure and organization of the OData service resources) exposed as HTTP endpoints by that particular service. This document describes the entity types, entity sets, functions, and actions.</p>

Various tabs displayed in the API details page display the following details:

- The **Policies** tab displays the policies enforced for the API.
- The **Applications** tab displays all the applications registered with the API.
- The **Analytics** tab displays the API-specific analytics for the time interval selected.

You can perform the following operations from the API details page:

- You can update an API by importing from URL by clicking the **Update** button. This option is available when the API is in the deactivated state.
- You can create a new version of the API by clicking the **Create new version** button.
- You can modify details of an API by clicking the **Edit** button. This option is available when the API is in the deactivated state. Only the following properties of an OData API can be modified:
  - Name
  - Description
  - Version
  - API group

- Maturity state

For updating the OData entity sets, singletons, function imports and action imports a new import has to be performed.

- You can activate an API by clicking the **Activate** button. If the API is already activated, you can deactivate it by clicking the **Deactivate** button.

## GraphQL API Details

API Gateway supports proxying an existing GraphQL endpoint and provides API management capabilities to clients like authentication, analytics, and so on. The GraphQL APIs can be accessed using the HTTP GET and POST methods. You can create and deploy a GraphQL API using the API Gateway UI or REST endpoints.

The following table lists the features that API Gateway supports for GraphQL.

GraphQL Features	Supported
Basic GraphQL concepts:	Yes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Schema</li> <li>■ Operations</li> <li>■ Types</li> </ul>	
Root operations for resources:	Yes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Query</li> <li>■ Mutation</li> </ul>	
Root operations for resources: Subscription	No
Input and output data types:	Yes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Scalar type</li> <li>■ Object type</li> <li>■ Interface type</li> <li>■ Union type</li> <li>■ Enum type</li> </ul>	

The following table lists the API Gateway-specific features that are not supported for GraphQL API.

### API Gateway Features for Supported GraphQL

API tagging	No
API mocking	No
Policy scopes	No
Packages and plan	No
Adding or updating GraphQL schema types	No
Publishing GraphQL API to API Portal	No

The **API details** view for a GraphQL API displays the details of the API such as basic and technical information, operations available, and specifications. You can also view the policies enforced, registered applications, and the API-specific analytics.

The table lists the API details displayed for the API:

Field	Description
<b>Basic information</b>	Displays the information about the API, such as Name, Version, Owner of the API, the teams that the API is assigned to, Active or Inactive status of the API, the maturity state of the API, the date on which the API was created, and a brief description of the API.
<b>Technical information</b>	Displays the following endpoints of the API: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Native endpoint(s).</b></li> <li>■ <b>Gateway endpoint(s).</b> Displays these endpoints when the API is deployed to a gateway.</li> <li>■ <b>Service Registry display name.</b> Displays the name of the service registry where the API is deployed.</li> </ul>
<b>Operations</b>	Displays a list of operations available in the API sorted alphabetically. Operations are displayed along with their type (Query and Mutation).
<b>Documentation</b>	Displays a list of specifications for the API.

Various tabs displayed in the API details page display the following details:

- The **Policies** tab displays the policies enforced for the API.
- The **Applications** tab displays all the registered applications with the API.
- The **Analytics** tab displays the API-specific analytics for the time interval selected.

You can perform the following operations from the API details page:

- You can export an API using the **Export** button. For more information about exporting APIs, see [“Exporting APIs” on page 135](#).
- You can update an API by importing from file or from URL by clicking the **Update** button. This option is available when the API is in the deactivated state. For more information about updating APIs, see [“Updating APIs” on page 101](#).
- You can create a new version of the API by clicking the **Create new version** button. For more information about versioning APIs, see [“Versioning APIs” on page 121](#).
- You can modify details of an API by clicking the **Edit** button. This option is available when the API is in the deactivated state. For more information about modifying API details, see [“Modifying API Details” on page 101](#).
- You can activate an API by clicking the **Activate** button. If the API is already activated, you can deactivate it by clicking the **Deactivate** button.

## Filtering APIs

---

You can filter APIs based on the API type, the activation status, team association or deployment type of the API.

### ➤ To filter APIs

1. Click **APIs** in the title navigation bar.

A list of all registered APIs appears.

2. You can filter APIs based on the following filter options. You can use a combination of these options to filter the APIs.
  - **Type.** Select **REST**, **SOAP**, **OData**, **WebSocket**, **GraphQL** or all to filter APIs by type.
  - **Activation status.** Select **Active** or **Inactive** to filter APIs by their activation status.
  - **Team.** This filter is applicable only if you have enabled the Teams feature. Select the teams listed to filter APIs by their association with the teams selected.
  - **Active endpoints.** Select **API Gateway**, **Microgateway**, or **AppMesh** to filter APIs by their active endpoints available.

3. Click **Apply filter**.

The filtered list of APIs is displayed. You can click **Reset** to reset the values to the original values.

## Activating an API

---

You can activate an API in the Manage APIs page. Alternatively you can also activate the API from the API Details page.


You must have the Activate/Deactivate APIs functional privilege assigned to perform this task.

### > To activate an API

1. Click **APIs** in the title navigation bar.

A list of available APIs appears.

2. Do one of the following:

- Click the toggle button, in the corresponding column of the API to be activated, to change the status to  to activate the API.
- Select the API to open the API details page. Click **Activate**.

3. Click **Yes** in the confirmation dialog box.

The API is now activated. The Gateway endpoint is now available, which can be used by the consumers of this API. You can now publish the API to the required destination and expose the API for consumption by the consumers.

You can modify API details or update the API, except the name and version of the API, when the API is in the active state. Active APIs are replaced during deployment with zero downtime and do not break ongoing requests. The updated APIs do not become effective for ongoing requests.

#### Note:

- If there is an error while saving after updating an active API, the API becomes inactive but the changes are saved.
- Once the API is activated, you can define the custom gateway endpoints. For more information about gateway endpoints, see “[Gateway Endpoints](#)” on page 651.
- Once the API is activated, you can enable the tracer. For more information about how to enable the tracer and view the tracing details, see “[Trace API](#)” on page 706.

## WSDLs in API Gateway

When you activate a SOAP API in API-Gateway, the API exposes a link to the WSDL describing the API Gateway usage. The format of the link is as follows:

```
http://apigw-host:apigw-port/ws/<service-name>/1?wsdl
```

For example: [http://myhost:5555/ws/Hello\\_Service/1?wsdl](http://myhost:5555/ws/Hello_Service/1?wsdl)



If the WSDL imports more files, for example, sub WSDLs or XML schemas, then these files can be accessed through:

```
http://<apigw-host>:<apigw-port>/ws/<service-name>/1/<id>?xsd=<name>
```

For example: `http://myhost:5555/ws/Hello_Service/1/53fe951a-2c04-4283-8b2d-8ee2957531b1?xsd=A`

During this action, unlike all other parts of the WSDL, the `<service>` section is completely regenerated. For each activated HTTP or HTTPS port, depending on the API's transport policy, one or more endpoint entries are generated into the WSDL. By default, the following entries are present:

- Usual entry with service name and version number
- Mediator-compatible entry with service name and original port name
- One entry for each custom endpoint

### Port names

The port names are numbered through the different entries to ensure uniqueness. Moreover, when the original port name has a `http` or `https` specifier at its end, then this specifier is taken over to the generated port name.

### Examples

Example 1: With a single active HTTP port

```
<service name="Hello_Service">
  <port name="Hello_Port2" binding="tns:Hello_Binding">
    <soap:address location="http://myhost:5555/ws/Hello_Service/1"/>
  </port>
  <port name="Hello_Port" binding="tns:Hello_Binding">
    <soap:address location="http://myhost:5555/ws/Hello_Service.Hello_Port/1"/>
  </port>
</service>
```

You can add custom endpoints to the API, for example, per UI. The customized values (prefix, servicename, version) appear in the `<service>` section.

Example 2: With an additional custom endpoint

```
<service name="Hello_Service">
  <port name="Hello_Port3" binding="tns:Hello_Binding">
    <soap:address location="http://myhost:5555/ws/Hello_Service/1"/>
  </port>
  <port name="Hello_Port2" binding="tns:Hello_Binding">
    <soap:address location="http://myhost:5555/myprefix/myservice/5"/>
  </port>
  <port name="Hello_Port" binding="tns:Hello_Binding">
    <soap:address location="http://myhost:5555/ws/Hello_Service.Hello_Port/1"/>
  </port>
</service>
```

Example 3: With an additional HTTPS port that gets enabled and switched on in the API's transport policy

```

<service name="Hello_Service">
  <port name="Hello_Port" binding="tns:Hello_Binding">
    <soap:address location="http://myhost:5555/ws/Hello_Service.Hello_Port/1"/>
  </port>
  <port name="Hello_Port3" binding="tns:Hello_Binding">
    <soap:address location="https://myhost:5559/ws/Hello_Service.Hello_Port/1"/>
  </port>
  <port name="Hello_Port2" binding="tns:Hello_Binding">
    <soap:address location="http://myhost:5555/ws/Hello_Service/1"/>
  </port>
  <port name="Hello_Port4" binding="tns:Hello_Binding">
    <soap:address location="https://myhost:5559/ws/Hello_Service/1"/>
  </port>
  <port name="Hello_Port5" binding="tns:Hello_Binding">
    <soap:address location="http://myhost:5555/myprefix/myservice/5"/>
  </port>
  <port name="Hello_Port6" binding="tns:Hello_Binding">
    <soap:address location="https://myhost:5559/myprefix/myservice/5"/>
  </port>
</service>

```

### Parameters for refining the exposed port entries

Use the parameter **wsdlPortLayout** in **Administration > Extended settings** section to refine the exposed port entries. The parameter can have the following values:

- **service-port**

All the port entries are exposed. This is the default value and the results as explained in the examples above apply.

- **service-only**

Only one port (with servicename or version) is exposed. When this value is set, only the simple endpoint with the service name is generated. Example 3 would now look as follows:

```

<service name="Hello_Service">
  <port name="Hello_Port" binding="tns:Hello_Binding">
    <soap:address location="http://myhost:5555/ws/Hello_Service/1"/>
  </port>
  <port name="Hello_Port2" binding="tns:Hello_Binding">
    <soap:address location="https://myhost:5559/ws/Hello_Service/1"/>
  </port>
  <port name="Hello_Port3" binding="tns:Hello_Binding">
    <soap:address location="http://myhost:5555/myprefix/myservice/5"/>
  </port>
  <port name="Hello_Port4" binding="tns:Hello_Binding">
    <soap:address location="https://myhost:5559/myprefix/myservice/5"/>
  </port>
</service>

```

- **mediator-comp**

When this value is set, the entries generated are in mediator compatibility mode. Note that custom endpoints do not appear in this case. The entries look as follows:

```

<service name="Hello_Service">

```

```

    <port name="Hello_Portsoaphttp" binding="tns:Hello_Binding">
      <soap:address
location="http://myhost:5555/ws/Hello_Service.Hello_Portsoaphttp/1"/>
    </port>
    <port name="Hello_Portsoaphttps" binding="tns:Hello_Binding">
      <soap:address
location="https://myhost:5559/ws/Hello_Service.Hello_Portsoaphttps/1"/>
    </port>
  </service>

```

## Deactivating an API


You can deactivate an API in the Manage APIs page. Alternatively you can also deactivate the API from the API Details page.

You must have the Activate/Deactivate APIs functional privilege assigned to perform this task.

### > To deactivate an API

1. Click **APIs** in the title navigation bar.

A list of available APIs appears.

2. Click the toggle button, in the corresponding column of the API to be deactivated, to change the status to  to deactivate the API
3. Click **Yes** in the confirmation dialog box.

The API is now deactivated. The API is no more available to be consumed by consumers.

## Publishing APIs

You can publish an API to the following destinations: API Portal, Service Registries, and Integration Servers.

### Publishing APIs to API Portal

Publishing an API to API Portal sends the SOAP and REST APIs to API Portal on which they are exposed for testing and user consumption.

#### Note:

API Gateway does not support publishing GraphQL API to API Portal.

The process of publishing an API to API Portal is initiated from API Gateway and is carried out on the API Portal server.

Doing this involves the following high-level steps:

- **Step 1:** You initiate the publish process by selecting the API to be published, specify the API endpoints to be visible to the consumers, and the API Portal communities in which the API is to be published.
- **Step 2:** API Gateway publishes the API to each of the specified API Portal communities.
- **Step 3:** During bulk publishing of APIs, the process continues even if API Gateway encounters a failure with API Portal.

When publishing an API to the API Portal destination, keep the following points in mind:

- The API Portal destination must be configured in API Gateway.
- You must have the Publish to API Portal functional privilege.
- You cannot publish an API if it is in inactive state. You have to activate the API before publishing it.

## Publishing a Single API to API Portal

### Pre-requisites:

You must have the Publish to API Portal functional privilege assigned to perform this task.

### ➤ To publish an API to API Portal

1. Click **APIs** in the title navigation bar.

A list of all APIs appears.

2. Click the **Publish** icon for the API that you want to publish. Alternatively, you can click the **Publish** button from the API details page of the required API.
3. Select the API endpoints that need to be visible to the consumers.

At least one endpoint should be selected before publishing the API.

4. Select the API type if you want to publish a REST-enabled SOAP API.

When the REST transformation is enabled for a SOAP API in API Gateway, you can publish the REST-enabled SOAP API to API Portal in one of the following ways:

- **Publish as REST.** Default. The API is published as a REST API to API Portal. The REST resources and methods which correspond to the transformed SOAP operations are also published to API Portal.
- **Publish as SOAP.** The API is published as a SOAP API with the SOAP operations to API Portal.
- **Publish as REST and SOAP.** When both the options are selected, the API is published as a REST API as well as a SOAP API in API Portal and marked as a HYBRID API.

**Note:**

The **Publish as** option is available only if the REST transformation is enabled for the SOAP API.

5. Select the communities to which the API needs to be published.

By default, an API is published to the Public Community of API Portal.

**Note:**

If an API is already a part of the package published to a community then you cannot remove it from that community.

6. Click **Publish**.

The API along with the selected endpoints is published to API Portal and available for the consumers to consume it.

A REST-enabled SOAP API is published to API Portal based on the selected API type:

- **REST API.** The API Details view displays the published API as a REST API with the defined REST resources and methods.
- **SOAP API.** The API Details view displays the published API as a SOAP API with the defined SOAP operations.
- **HYBRID API.** The API Details view, by default, displays the published API as a REST API with the REST resources and methods. There is an option **SOAP** that can be selected to display the published API as a SOAP API with the SOAP operations.

Once an API is published, the **Publish** icon changes to **Republish** icon.

You can unpublish an API once it is published by clicking the **Unpublish** icon.

## Publishing Multiple APIs to API Portal in a Single Operation

### Pre-requisites:

You must have the Publish to API Portal functional privilege assigned to perform this task.

You can bulk publish APIs to API Portal.


### ➤ To publish multiple APIs to API Portal in a single operation

1. Click **APIs** in the title navigation bar.

A list of all APIs appears.

2. Select the APIs that you want to publish.

By default, all the respective API endpoints are internally selected to be visible to the consumers.

3. In the **Menu**  icon, click **Publish**.
4. Select the communities to which the APIs have to be published.

By default, the APIs are published to the Public Community of API Portal.

5. Click **Publish**.

The APIs along with their associated endpoints are published to API Portal and available for the consumers to consume.

If you have selected several APIs where one or more of them are REST-enabled SOAP APIs in API Gateway, then these SOAP APIs are published as REST APIs along with their specific REST endpoints in API Portal.

6. Examine the **Publish APIs report** window and check for any errors that occurred during the publishing process.

The **Publish APIs report** window displays the following information:

Field	Description
<b>Name</b>	The name of the published API.
<b>Version</b>	The version of the published API.
<b>Status</b>	The status of the publishing process. The available values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ Success</li><li>■ Failure</li></ul>
<b>Description</b>	A descriptive information if the API publishing process fails or if a warning occurs.

API Gateway writes these results to the **Audit logs** dashboard, so you can view them later.

7. Click **Download the detailed report here** to download the detailed report as an HTML file.

## Publishing APIs to Service Registries

Publishing an API to a service registry enables applications to dynamically locate an API Gateway instance that can process that API.

When publishing an API to a service registry, keep the following points in mind:

- Before you publish an API to a service registry destination, you must add the service registry to the API Gateway instance from where you want to publish.

- You must have the **Publish API to service registry** functional privilege to publish APIs to a service registry.
- You can publish only active APIs. You cannot publish APIs that are in the inactive state.
- An API that is published to a service registry:
  - Is automatically de-registered from the service registry if the API is deactivated in API Gateway. When the API is activated again, it is automatically registered on the same service registry.
  - Is automatically de-registered from the service registry if the API Gateway instance from where it was registered goes down. When the API Gateway instance comes up again, the API is registered on the same service registry.
- In a cluster of API Gateway nodes, only the API Gateway instance from where you publish an API is added to the service registry. You have to separately publish the API from each API Gateway instance that the service registry can use for an API.

**Note:**

Similarly, you have to separately unpublish the API from each API Gateway instance from where you want to unpublish the API.

- If a load balancer has been configured for the API Gateway cluster, APIs from all instances are registered using the load balancer URL.

## Publishing a Single API to Service Registries

### Pre-requisites:

You must have the **Publish API to service registry** functional privilege assigned to perform this task.

### ➤ To publish an API to service registries

1. Click **APIs** in the title navigation bar.

The list of APIs defined in API Gateway appears.

2. Click the **Publish** icon for the API that you want to publish. Alternatively, you can click the Publish button from the API details page of the required API.

3. Select **Service Registries**.

The list of service registries that have been added to API Gateway is displayed.

4. Select the service registry to which you want to publish the API.

The list of endpoints in the selected API are displayed.

5. Select the endpoints that you want to publish to the selected service registry.

- Repeat the previous two steps to publish the API to additional service registries.
- Click **Publish**.

Once an API is published, the **Publish** icon changes to **Republish** icon.

You can unpublish a published API by clicking the **Unpublish** icon.

## Publishing Multiple APIs to Service Registries in a Single Operation

### Pre-requisites:

You must have the **Publish API to service registry** functional privilege assigned to perform this task.

#### Note:

When you publish multiple APIs to one or more service registries in a single operation, all endpoints in the APIs are published. To selectively publish endpoints within an API, you must publish the API separately as a single API.

### ➤ To publish multiple APIs to service registries in a single operation

- Click **APIs** in the title navigation bar.

The list of APIs defined in API Gateway appears.

- Select the APIs that you want to publish.

- On the  menu, click **Publish**.

- Select **Service Registries**.

The list of service registries that have been added to API Gateway is displayed.

- Select the service registry to which you want to publish the API and click **Publish**.

Once an API is published, the **Publish** icon changes to **Republish** icon.

You can unpublish a published API by clicking the **Unpublish** icon.

## Unpublishing APIs

---

You can manually unpublish APIs that you had previously published to an API Portal or to one or more service registries.



---

## Unpublishing APIs from API Portal

After you publish an API to API Portal, the API remains published and available on API Portal for consumption until you manually unpublish the API.

You can unpublish a SOAP or REST API from API Portal to suspend its interaction, testing, and user consumption in API Portal.

### Unpublishing a Single API from API Portal

#### Pre-requisites:

You must have the Publish to API Portal functional privilege assigned to perform this task.

#### > To unpublish an API from API Portal

1. Click **APIs** in the title navigation bar.

A list of all APIs appears.

2. Click the **Unpublish** icon for the API that you want to unpublish. Alternatively, you can click the **Unpublish** button from the API details page of the required API.

The **Unpublish API** dialog box is displayed.

3. Select **API Portal** in **Destination**.

4. Select **Unpublish**.

5. Click **Yes** in the confirmation dialog.

The API is unpublished from the API Portal destination. The API is no longer available on API Portal for testing and user consumption.

Once an API is unpublished, the **Republish** icon changes to **Publish** icon.

You can publish an API once it is unpublished by clicking the **Publish** icon.

### Unpublishing Multiple APIs from API Portal in a Single Operation

#### Pre-requisites:

You must have the Publish to API Portal functional privilege assigned to perform this task.


You can bulk unpublish APIs from API Portal.

#### > To unpublish multiple APIs from API Portal in a single operation

1. Click **APIs** in the title navigation bar.

A list of all APIs appears.

2. Select the APIs that you want to unpublish.

3. In the **Menu**  icon, click **Unpublish**.

4. Click **Yes** in the confirmation dialog.

The selected APIs are unpublished from API Portal.

5. Examine the **Unpublish APIs report** window and check for any errors that occurred during the unpublishing process.

The **Unpublish APIs report** window displays the following information:

Parameter	Description
<b>Name</b>	The name of the unpublished API.
<b>Status</b>	The status of the unpublishing process. The available values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ Success</li><li>■ Failure</li></ul>
<b>Description</b>	A descriptive information if the API unpublishing process fails or if a warning occurs.

API Gateway writes these results to the **Audit logs** dashboard, so you can view them later.

6. Click **Download the detailed report here** to download the detailed report as an HTML file.

## Unpublishing APIs from a Service Registry

You can manually unpublish APIs that you had previously published on service registries.

You must consider the following points before unpublishing an API from a service registry:

- You must have the **Publish API to service registry** functional privilege to unpublish APIs from a service registry.
- There is no option to unpublish individual endpoints. When you manually unpublish an API, all the endpoints in that API are unpublished from the selected service registries.
- As both—API publishing to service registries and API unpublishing to service registries—are specific to the current API Gateway instance, APIs are unpublished only for the API Gateway instance from where you unpublish. Therefore, if the same API was published from other

instances of API Gateway, it continues to be available on the service registries from those API Gateway instances.

APIs may also get unpublished automatically from service registries, as described below.

## Automatic Unpublishing of APIs

API Gateway automatically, but temporarily unpublishes an API in the following situations:

- When you deactivate an API after publishing it to a service registry.

**Note:**

When you reactivate the API, the temporarily unpublished endpoints are published again to the original service registries.

- When you disable or delete an API Gateway port that has endpoints that have been published to a service registry.

**Note:**

When you enable or add back the port again, the temporarily unpublished endpoints are published again to the original service registries.

## Unpublishing a Single API from Service Registries

### Pre-requisites:

You must have the **Publish API to service registry** functional privilege assigned to perform this task.

### ➤ To unpublish an API from Service Registries

1. Click **APIs** in the title navigation bar.

A list of all APIs appears.

2. Click the **Unpublish** icon for the API that you want to unpublish.

The **Unpublish API** dialog box is displayed.

3. Select **Service registries** in **Destination**.

The list of service registries to which the API was published is displayed.

4. Select the service registries from which you want to unpublish the API.

5. Select **Force unpublish** to mark the API as unpublished in API Gateway even if the unpublish fails on the selected service registries.

The API is unpublished from the selected service registries. The API is no longer available on selected service registries for testing and user consumption.

Once an API is unpublished, the **Republish** icon changes to **Publish** icon.

## Unpublishing Multiple APIs from Service Registries in a Single Operation

### Pre-requisites:

You must have the **Publish API to service registry** functional privilege assigned to perform this task.

You can bulk unpublish APIs from one or more service registries.

### ➤ To unpublish multiple APIs from service registries in a single operation

1. Click **APIs** in the title navigation bar.

A list of all APIs appears.

2. Select the APIs that you want to unpublish.

3. In the **Menu**  icon, click **Unpublish**.

4. Select **Service registries** in **Destination**.

The list of service registries to which the APIs were published is displayed.

5. Select the service registries from which you want to unpublish the selected APIs.

6. Select **Force unpublish** to mark the APIs as unpublished in API Gateway even if the unpublish fails on the destination service registries.

7. Examine the **Unpublish APIs report** window and check for any errors that occurred during the unpublishing process.

The **Unpublish APIs report** window displays the following information:

Parameter	Description
<b>Name</b>	The name of the unpublished API.
<b>Status</b>	The status of the unpublishing process. The available values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Success</li> <li>■ Failure</li> </ul>
<b>Description</b>	A descriptive information if the API unpublishing process fails or if a warning occurs.

API Gateway writes these results to the **Audit logs** dashboard, so you can view them later.

8. Click **Download the detailed report here** to download the detailed report as an HTML file.

The APIs are unpublished from the selected service registries for the current API Gateway instance. Once an API is unpublished, the **Republish** icon changes to **Publish** icon.

## Modifying API Details

---

You must have the API Gateway's manage APIs or activate/deactivate APIs functional privilege assigned to perform this task.

You can modify API details, as required, from the API details page.

### > To modify API details

1. Click **APIs** in the title navigation bar.

A list of all registered APIs appears.

2. Click the required API.

The API details page appears.

3. Click **Edit**.

**Note:**

If the API is in the active state, you cannot modify the name and version of the API. The API mocking section is unavailable for any changes.

4. Modify the information as required.

5. Click **Save**.

**Note:**

- If the API is in the active state when you modify API details, the active API is replaced with the modified API.
- The modified APIs do not become effective for ongoing requests.

## Updating APIs

---

You can update the definition of an existing API by uploading WSDL, Swagger, or RAML file or URL. The uploaded file can also be in a ZIP format. When an API is updated, it retains the `Expose to consumers` settings, the existing scope definitions, the configured policies, and the REST-enabled path configurations for SOAP API. You can also edit an API using the **Edit** option for minor edits, whereas the update feature helps you to overwrite the complete API definition using a file or a URL at the same time.

You can update an active API. You cannot modify the name and version of an API while updating an active API.

**Note:**

The active APIs are replaced with the updated API. The updated APIs do not become effective for ongoing requests. Updates to an activated API are propagated across a cluster and trigger a hot deploy on each cluster node separately.

You can update an existing API in the following ways:

- By importing an API definition from a file
- By importing an API definition from a URL

## Updating an API by Importing an API from a File

You must have the API Gateway's manage APIs or Activate/deactivate APIs functional privilege assigned to perform this task. You can not update an API by importing an API from a file if the API is in the active state.

### > To modify API details

1. Click **APIs** in the title navigation bar.
2. Select the required API from the list of APIs.

The API details page for the selected API appears.

3. Click  and select **Update**.

The Update API window appears.

4. Select **Update API by importing from file**.
5. Provide the following information:

Field	Description
<b>Select file</b>	Click <b>Browse</b> to browse to the location of file to be imported and select the required file or ZIP format file.  The REST API can be updated using only the Swagger or RAML file type. The SOAP API can be updated using only the WSDL file type.
<b>Root File Name</b>	If you have selected a file in ZIP format, type the relative path of the main file within the ZIP file.

Field	Description
<b>Name</b>	<p>Name for the API. Edit or delete the name of the existing API displayed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ If you provide an API name, this overwrites the API name mentioned in the uploaded file and the API is updated with the name provided.</li> <li>■ If you do not provide an API name, the API name mentioned in the uploaded file is picked up and the API is updated with that name.</li> </ul>
<b>Type</b>	<p>Select the required type. The available types are <b>OpenAPI</b>, <b>RAML</b>, <b>Swagger</b>, <b>WSDL</b>, and <b>GraphQL SDL</b>.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ For a REST API, the available options are RAML and Swagger.</li> <li>■ For a SOAP API, the available option is WSDL.</li> <li>■ For a GraphQL API, the available option is GraphQL SDL.</li> </ul>
<b>Version</b>	<p>Version number of the API. The existing version number of the API is automatically displayed. You can edit or delete the version number. If the version number is deleted and the imported file does not have a version number, then the system automatically assigns a version number during the update.</p> <p>This overwrites the version of the API.</p>
<b>Description</b>	<p>Description of the API. The existing description of the API is automatically displayed. You can edit or delete the description. If you delete the description then the description from the imported file is used.</p>

6. Click **Update**.

The API definition is updated with the latest changes from the file and is displayed in the API details page.


## Updating an API by Importing an API from a URL

You must have the API Gateway's manage APIs or activate/deactivate APIs functional privilege assigned to perform this task.

➤ **To modify API details**

1. Click **APIs** in the title navigation bar.
2. Select the required API from the list of APIs.

The API details page for the selected API appears.

3. Click  and select **Update**.

The Update API window appears.

4. Select **Update API by importing from URL**.
5. Provide the following information:

Field	Description
<b>URL</b>	Type the URL from which the API is being imported.  <b>Note:</b> The REST API can be updated using only the Swagger or RAML type information that the URL is pointing to. The SOAP API can be updated using only the WSDL file type information that the URL is pointing to. The entity sets, singletons, function imports, and action imports of an OData API can only be updated by a re-import of the OData API definition through the URL.
<b>Protected</b>	Select this option if you want to import an API from a URL that is password protected. The user name and password fields are displayed using which you can access the provided URL.
<b>Username</b>	Type the user name required to access the password protected URL.  If you have selected the <b>Protected</b> option, this field is displayed.
<b>Password</b>	Type the password associated with the username.  If you have selected the <b>Protected</b> option, this field is displayed.
<b>Name</b>	Name for the API. The existing name of the API is automatically displayed.  <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ If you provide an API name, this overwrites the API name mentioned in the file referred by URL and the API is updated with the name provided.</li></ul>



Field	Description
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If you do not provide an API name, the API name mentioned in the file referred to by URL is picked up and the API is updated with that name.</li> </ul>
<b>Type</b>	<p>Select the required type. The available types are <b>OpenAPI</b>, <b>RAML</b>, <b>Swagger</b>, <b>WSDL</b>, <b>OData</b>, and <b>GraphQL SDL</b>.</p> <p>For a REST API, the available options are RAML and Swagger.</p> <p>For a SOAP API, the available option is WSDL.</p> <p>For a OData API, the available option is OData.</p> <p>For a GraphQL API, the available option is GraphQL SDL.</p>
<b>Version</b>	<p>Version number of the API. The existing version number of the API is automatically displayed. You can edit or delete the version number. If the version number is deleted and the file referred to by URL does not have a version number, then the system automatically assigns a version number during the update.</p> <p>This overwrites the version of the API.</p>
<b>Description</b>	<p>Description of the API. The existing description of the API is automatically displayed. You can edit or delete the description. If you delete the description then the description from the file referred to by URL is used.</p>

6. Click **Update**.

The API definition is updated with the latest changes from the URL and is displayed in the API details page.

## API Mocking

Using API Gateway, you can mock an API by simulating the native API. For example, if you have an API without a native implementation, you can mock that API. The mocked response is returned to the consumer when the API is invoked.

In API Gateway, when you enable mocking for an API, a default mock response is configured for each combination of resource, operation, status code, and content-type based on the example and schema specified in that API. You can add a condition to the operation in the resource.

### Note:

- You cannot enable or disable mocking for an active API.
- API Gateway does not support API Mocking for GraphQL API.

As an API Provider, you can create or modify the default mock response. You can specify conditions and associate an IS service with the mocked API. When an IS service is associated with a mocked API, the associated IS service must adhere to the *apigateway.specifications:mockService* specification.

At runtime, when the mocked API is invoked, instead of calling the native API, API Gateway returns the mocked response to the consumer based on the following priorities:

1. If any of the conditions for the invoked operation satisfies, API Gateway returns the associated mocked response.
2. If any of the conditions for the invoked operation is not satisfied, and if an IS service is configured for the API, then API Gateway invokes the IS service and returns the IS service response.
3. If any of the conditions for the invoked operation is not satisfied, and if an IS service is not configured for the API, then API Gateway returns the default mocked response.

API mocking is supported only for SOAP and REST APIs.

**Note:**

You must have the API Gateway's manage APIs or activate/deactivate APIs functional privilege assigned to perform API mocking.

## Enabling API Mocking

You can enable or disable API mocking through the API details page.

**Note:**

You cannot enable or disable API mocking for active APIs.

### > To enable API mocking

1. Click **APIs** in the title navigation bar.
2. Select the required API from the list of available APIs.

The API details page for the selected API appears.

3. Click  and select **Enable mocking**.

This generates the default mock responses.

## Modifying API Mocking Details

You must select **Enable mocking** from the API details page.

You can modify API mocking details, as required, from the API details page.

➤ **To modify API mocking details**

1. Click **APIs** in the title navigation bar.

A list of all registered APIs appears.

2. Click the required API.

The API details page appears.

3. Click **Edit**.

4. Click **API mocking**.

5. Specify the following information in the ESB service section:

Field	Description
<b>Invoke service</b>	Specifies the webMethods Integration Server service to be invoked.  <b>Note:</b> The webMethods Integration Server service must be running on the same Integration Server as API Gateway.
<b>Run as user</b>	Type the user name you want API Gateway to use to invoke the IS service.

6. Select the operation that you want to modify from the Mocked responses section.

7. Click **Add Response** if you want to add a response and select the status code from the drop-down.

8. Click .


This adds the status code created to the existing status code list.

9. Select the status code you want to modify.

10. Click **+ Add Response Header** and provide the following information to add the required response headers:

Field	Description
<b>Header key</b>	Specify the HTTP header key that would be contained in the header of HTTP response.

Field	Description
<b>Header value</b>	Specify the HTTP header value that would be contained in the header of HTTP response.

You can add more response headers by clicking  .

- Click **+ Add Content-type** to add a content-type to the status code selected and provide the following information:

Field	Description
<b>Content type</b>	Select the content-type to be added to the selected status code from the drop-down list.
<b>Mock payloads</b>	Specify a mock response payload for the content-type selected.

You can add more content-types by clicking **Add** .

- Click **+ Add Conditions** to add a condition to the operation in the resource:

Field	Description
<b>Condition name</b>	Specify the name for the condition.
<b>Condition parameter</b>	Select the type to which the condition is to be applied. The available options are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Body</b></li> <li>■ <b>Header</b></li> <li>■ <b>Query parameter</b> (Applicable only for REST APIs)</li> </ul>
<b>Key</b>	The key can be a string for the header and query parameter and for body it can be a JSON path or an XML path. <div style="background-color: #f0f0f0; padding: 5px; margin-top: 5px;"> <b>Note:</b>  The XML path must not contain namespace prefixes. </div>
<b>Value</b>	The value of the condition. Additionally, you can type an * (asterisk) to ignore the value specified in this parameter and the condition is satisfied based on the value specified in the <b>Key</b> parameter.
<b>Status code</b>	Select the status code from the drop-down list. <div style="background-color: #f0f0f0; padding: 5px; margin-top: 5px;"> <b>Note:</b> </div>

Field	Description
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>You must enable the property <b>Send native provider fault</b> in the <b>Administration &gt; General &gt; API fault</b> section in order to have correct mock response for status code 506.</li> <li>This field is not applicable for APIs when they participate in API mashups.</li> <li>While invoking an API remember to use the query parameter <code>expectedStatusCode</code> in order to have correct mock responses for status codes 100 and 202.</li> </ul>
<b>+ Add Response Header</b>	<p>Add a response header to the resource selected by providing the following information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Header key.</b> Specify the HTTP header key that would be contained in the header of HTTP response</li> <li><b>Header value.</b> Specify the HTTP header value that would be contained in the header of HTTP response.</li> </ul>
<b>+ Add Content-type</b>	<p>Add a content-type to the status code selected by providing the following information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Content type.</b> Select the content-type to be added to the selected status code from the drop-down list.</li> <li><b>Mock payload.</b> Specify a mock response payload for the content-type selected.</li> </ul>

You can add more conditions by clicking **Add** .

13. Click **Save**.

## Custom Replacer

API Gateway allows you to send a dynamic custom response instead of a static mocked response to the consumer when the mocked API is invoked. In the mocked response, you can specify multiple custom replacers. Custom replacer is used to replace the custom variables with the values defined in the request headers, query parameters, and request body. The custom replacer is available in the `${request.ConditionParameter.Key|JsonPath|XPath}` format. The custom replacers are:

- `${request.header.headerKey}`: To replace the value of the `headerKey` from the request headers.
- `${request.query.queryKey}`: To replace the value of the `queryKey` from the query parameters in the request URL.
- `${request.body.JsonPath|XPath}`: To replace the value of the `JsonPath|XPath` from the request body.

## Attaching Documents to an API

---

### Pre-requisites:

You must have the Manage APIs functional privilege assigned to perform this task.

You can associate an input document that includes the RAML, Swagger, or WSDL specification, and additional documents such as programming guides, sample code, script files, and project plan with an API. For example, SOAP APIs can contain external documents such as Functional Requirements, Error Messages, Release Notes, and so on.

When attaching a document to an API, keep the following points in mind:

- You cannot attach or modify a document to the API if it is in active state. You have to deactivate the API before attaching or modifying it.
- API Gateway relies on file extensions to determine a file's type. When you upload a file from your local machine to the API, be sure the name of the file on your local machine includes a file extension so that API Gateway can determine the file's type and attach it correctly to the API.
- You cannot upload types of files that are restricted for attaching as the input document to the API.

API Gateway provides the ability to restrict certain kinds of files from being uploaded to the API, based on the file extension. The list of restricted files may vary depending on the file extensions configured in the `apiDocumentsRestrictedExtension` property under **Administration > Extended settings** section.

When you try to upload a file type that is restricted, API Gateway prompts you with an error message.

- By default, several standard file extensions are blocked in API Gateway, including any file extensions that are treated as executable files by Windows Explorer. The file extensions blocked by default are - `.bat`, `.bin`, `.dll`, and `.exe`.
- You cannot upload files that exceed the maximum allowed size for the API.

API Gateway provides the ability to limit the maximum file upload size to the API. The maximum file upload size is configured in the `apiDocumentsUploadSizeLimitInMB` property under **Administration > Extended settings** section.

When you try to upload a file that exceeds the maximum file upload size, API Gateway prompts you with an error message.

- You can rename an uploaded document. When you rename a document, you can only modify the display name of the document and not the document itself. If you want to modify the document as well, you must delete the file attachment, and attach the latest file.

### ➤ To attach a document

1. Click **APIs** in the title navigation bar.

A list of all registered APIs appears.



2. Select the required API.

The API details page appears.

3. Click **Edit**.
4. Click **Documentation**.
5. Click **Browse** to select a file and upload it.
6. Rename the document in the **Display name** field as required.

This is the display name of the document in the API details page.

7. Click **Add**.

The attached document is listed in a table. You can edit and delete the document by clicking the  and  icons.

8. Repeat steps 5 to 7 for each document that you want to attach to the API.
9. Click **Save**.

## SOAP to REST Transformation

---

SOAP APIs are commonly used to expose data within enterprises. With the rapid adoption of the REST APIs, API providers must be able to provide RESTful interfaces to their existing SOAP APIs instead of creating new REST APIs. Using the API Gateway SOAP to REST transformation feature, the API provider can either expose the parts of the SOAP API or expose the complete SOAP API with RESTful interface. API Gateway allows you to customize the way the SOAP operations are exposed as REST resources. Additionally, the Swagger or RAML definitions can be generated for these REST interfaces.

## Activating SOAP to Rest Transformation

You must have the Manage APIs functional privilege assigned to perform this task.

### ➤ To activate SOAP to REST transformation for a SOAP operation

1. Click **APIs** in the title navigation bar.
2. Select the required API from the list of available APIs.

The API details page for the selected API appears.

3. Click **Edit**.
4. Click **REST transformation**.

A list of SOAP operations already exposed to the consumers as well as to be transformed from SOAP to REST appears. By default, all the SOAP operations are in inactive state.

5. Click  to activate the SOAP to REST transformation for the SOAP operations.

Alternatively, you can activate the SOAP to REST transformation for multiple SOAP operations simultaneously by clicking the **Transform all operations** activation toggle button.

6. Select the operation to edit the SOAP operations.
7. In the Transformation Configuration section, configure the following settings:

- **Use Schema for XML to JSON transformation**

If you select this checkbox, the XML schema (present in the WSDL) defines the data type of the entity. The data type can either be String, Int, Double, Float, or Boolean. In the response from the native server, if an entity is of a different data type other than the ones defined in the XML schema, API Gateway returns it as a String data type and not an error.

If you do not select this checkbox, API Gateway does not honor the XML schema during transformation. Instead, API Gateway derives the data type of entities based on the native service response.

By default, this checkbox is not selected for any SOAP API. If you have migrated your APIs from another instance of API Gateway, the value of this checkbox will depend on the value of the Extended property **pg.soapToRest.typeConvertorEnabled** in the source API Gateway of the migrated APIs. The **pg.soapToRest.typeConvertorEnabled** property specifies whether the key values in a SOAP request must be converted to their primitive type when a SOAP API is transformed to REST API.

**Note:**

Date and Enumeration data types are also considered to be strings. When API Gateway cannot determine the data type of any value, it considers the data type to be a string.

- **Use default values from schema**

If you select this checkbox, API Gateway considers the default values provided in the XML schema, if there are no values present in a request or response. If the request or response has some value, this value overrides the default value from XML schema.

If you do not select this checkbox, API Gateway does not consider the default values present in the XML schema even if there are no values present in the request or response.

- **Remove operation name in response**



If you select this checkbox, the root node is not passed as a part of SOAP to REST response and only the JSON is passed. Root node is generally the SOAP operation name or SOAP operation response name, present in the XML schema. This check box is applicable only to JSON responses.

If you do not select this checkbox, JSON response is accompanied by the root node. By default, this check box is not selected for any SOAP API.

8. Click **Save**.

The API details page for the selected API appears.

9. Click **REST transformation**.

A list of REST resources for the SOAP operations appears. Click on each resource to view the details that are available as REST definitions.

## Modifying the REST Definitions for SOAP Operations

You must have the Manage APIs functional privilege assigned to perform this task.

### ➤ To modify the REST definitions for SOAP operation

1. Click **APIs** in the title navigation bar.
2. Select the required API from the list of available APIs.

The API details page for the selected API appears.

3. Click **Edit**.
4. Click **REST transformation**.

A list of SOAP operations already exposed to the consumers as well as to be transformed from SOAP to REST appears.

5. Click  to activate SOAP to REST transformation, for the required operation.

Alternatively, you can activate the SOAP to REST transformation for all the SOAP operations simultaneously by clicking the **Transform all operations** activation toggle button.




6. Provide the following information:

Field	Description
<b>Resource name</b>	Name of the resource.  The existing name of the SOAP operation automatically appears, you can modify this name.
<b>Resource path</b>	Path of the resource.  The existing path of the SOAP operation automatically appears, you can modify this path.
<b>Tags</b>	Tags to add to your operation.  Select tags for the operation from the drop-down menu.
<b>Description</b>	Description of the resource.  A few lines to describe the resource. This is an optional field.

7. Click **+ Add Parameter** and provide the following information to add the required resource level parameters:

Field	Description
<b>Name</b>	Name of the parameter.
<b>Description</b>	Description of the parameter.
<b>Type</b>	Specifies the parameter type.  Available values are: <b>Path, Query-string.</b>
<b>Data type</b>	Specifies the data type.  Available values are: <b>String, Date, Date time, Integer, Double, Boolean.</b>

Field	Description
<b>Required</b>	Specifies the parameter is required if selected.
<b>Repeat</b>	Applicable to parameters of type query. The query parameter value can take comma separated array values.
<b>Value</b>	Specifies the possible value.
<b>XPath</b>	Specifies how the request parameter must be mapped to the SOAP payload that is sent to the native SOAP service. For example,  /soapenv:Envelope/soapenv:Body/axis:sayHello/axis:name, or //axis:name ( If the SOAP request has only one element such as name).
<b>Namespace prefix</b>	Specifies the namespace prefix of the element that appears in the <b>XPath</b> .
<b>Namespace URI</b>	Specifies the namespace URI for the XPath element.  You can add more namespace prefixes and namespace URIs by clicking  .

You can add more parameters by clicking  .

8. Select one of the available methods: **GET**, **POST**, **PUT**, or **DELETE**. By default, **POST** is selected.

By default, API Gateway generates the sample JSON request and response based on the XML schema definitions of the SOAP API. Additionally, you can provide a schema and modify the generated sample.

9. Click **Add Request** and provide the schema and a sample for the content-type.
10. Click **Add Response** and select the status code from the drop-down and provide a description for the status code selected.

Additionally, to add a content-type to the status code selected, click the status code to which you want to add a content-type and select the **Content type**. Provide a schema and a sample for the content-type selected. By default, status code 200 is automatically generated by the system.

11. Click **Save**.

## Supported Content-types and Accept Headers

The following table specifies the content-type available for the HTTP methods:

HTTP Method	Content-types	Accept Headers
GET	application/x-www-form-urlencoded	application/json application/xml or text/xml multipart/form-data or multipart/mixed
POST	application/json application/xml or text/xml multipart/form-data or multipart/mixed application/x-www-form-urlencoded	application/json application/xml or text/xml multipart/form-data or multipart/mixed
PUT	application/json application/xml or text/xml multipart/form-data or multipart/mixed application/x-www-form-urlencoded	application/json application/xml or text/xml multipart/form-data or multipart/mixed
DELETE	application/x-www-form-urlencoded	application/json application/xml or text/xml multipart/form-data or multipart/mixed

**Note:**

If a content-type is not specified, then the request verifies the value of the Set Media Type parameter. If the value of the Set Media Type parameter is not defined, then by default, for POST and PUT HTTP methods, the `application/json` content-type is used. Whereas for GET and DELETE HTTP methods, the `application/x-www-form-urlencoded` content-type is used.

## REST API Endpoints

After providing the information required for the SOAP to REST transformation and activating the API, the API can be invoked as either SOAP or REST API.

The REST transformation of the SOAP API does not change the API name. The only change to the SOAP invocation is that the *resource-path-for-the-operation* is appended:

```
/ws/API-NAME/version-number/resource-path-for-the-resource
```

**Note:**

The REST-enabled SOAP API cannot be invoked using the `/rest` directive.

## Samples for REST Request

### application/json

The following table provides the samples of the REST request for the `application/json` content-type application and the equivalent SOAP request after transformation from REST to SOAP:

	Request	Equivalent SOAP Request
Consists of only one element (qualified namespaces)	<pre>{   "name": "user1" }</pre>	<pre>&lt;soapenv:Envelope xmlns:soapenv= "http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/soap/envelope/" xmlns:axis="http://ws.apache.org/axis2"&gt;   &lt;soapenv:Body&gt;     &lt;axis:sayHello&gt;       &lt;axis:name&gt;user1/axis:name&gt;     &lt;/axis:sayHello&gt;   &lt;/soapenv:Body&gt; &lt;/soapenv:Envelope&gt;</pre>
Consists of only one element (non-qualified namespaces)	<pre>{   "name": "user1" }</pre>	<pre>&lt;soapenv:Envelope xmlns:soapenv= "http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/soap/envelope/" xmlns:axis="http://ws.apache.org/axis2"&gt;   &lt;soapenv:Body&gt;     &lt;axis:sayHello&gt;       &lt;name&gt;user1&lt;/name&gt;     &lt;/axis:sayHello&gt;   &lt;/soapenv:Body&gt; &lt;/soapenv:Envelope&gt;</pre>
Consists of multiple elements	<pre>{   "a": "1",   "b" : 2 }</pre>	<pre>&lt;soapenv:Envelope xmlns:soapenv= "http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/soap/envelope/"&gt;   &lt;soapenv:Body&gt;     &lt;addInts&gt;       &lt;a&gt;1&lt;/a&gt;&lt;b&gt;2&lt;/b&gt;     &lt;/addInts&gt;   &lt;/soapenv:Body&gt; &lt;/soapenv:Envelope&gt;</pre>

### application/xml and text/xml

The following table provides the samples of the REST request for the `application/xml` and `text/xml` content-type application and the equivalent SOAP request after transformation from REST to SOAP:

	Request	Equivalent SOAP Request
Consists of only one element and namespace added by the client	<pre>&lt;axis:name xmlns:axis="http://ws.apache.org/axis2"&gt;user1&lt;/axis:name&gt;</pre>	<pre>&lt;soapenv:Envelope xmlns:soapenv="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/soap/envelope/" xmlns:axis="http://ws.apache.org/axis2"&gt;   &lt;soapenv:Body&gt;     &lt;axis:sayHello&gt;       &lt;axis:name&gt;user1&lt;/axis:name&gt;     &lt;/axis:sayHello&gt;   &lt;/soapenv:Body&gt; &lt;/soapenv:Envelope&gt;</pre>
Consists of only one element and client does not send the Namespace	<pre>&lt;someOtherNamespace :name xmlns:toMed="http://someOtherNamespace"&gt;user1&lt;/someOtherNamespace :name&gt;</pre>	<pre>&lt;soapenv:Envelope xmlns:soapenv="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/soap/envelope/" xmlns:axis="http://ws.apache.org/axis2"&gt;   &lt;soapenv:Body&gt;     &lt;axis:sayHello&gt;       &lt;axis:name&gt;user1&lt;/axis:name&gt;     &lt;/axis:sayHello&gt;   &lt;/soapenv:Body&gt; &lt;/soapenv:Envelope&gt;</pre>
Consists of only one element and the client sends a different namespace to API Gateway	<pre>&lt;toMed:name xmlns:toMed="http://t0Med"&gt;user1&lt;/toMed:name&gt;</pre>	<pre>&lt;soapenv:Envelope xmlns:soapenv="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/soap/envelope/" xmlns:axis="http://ws.apache.org/axis2"&gt;   &lt;soapenv:Body&gt;     &lt;axis:sayHello&gt;       &lt;axis:name&gt;user1&lt;/axis:name&gt;     &lt;/axis:sayHello&gt;   &lt;/soapenv:Body&gt; &lt;/soapenv:Envelope&gt;</pre>
Multiple XML elements	<pre>&lt;addInts&gt; &lt;a&gt;2&lt;/a&gt; &lt;b&gt;3&lt;/b&gt; &lt;/addInts&gt;</pre>	<pre>&lt;soapenv:Envelope xmlns:soapenv="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/soap/envelope/"&gt;   &lt;soapenv:Body&gt;     &lt;addInts&gt;       &lt;a&gt;2&lt;/a&gt;&lt;b&gt;3&lt;/b&gt;     &lt;/addInts&gt;   &lt;/soapenv:Body&gt; &lt;/soapenv:Envelope&gt;</pre>

## Path and Query Parameters

The following table provides the samples of the REST request having path and query parameters and the equivalent SOAP request after transformation from REST to SOAP:

	Request	Equivalent SOAP Request
Simple query or path parameter	<pre>/ws/CalcService/add/{num1}</pre>	<pre>&lt;ws:addInts xmlns:ws="http:test"&gt; &lt;num1&gt;10&lt;/num1&gt;&lt;/ws:addInts&gt;s</pre>
or	<pre>/ws/CalcService/add?num1=10</pre>	

	Request	Equivalent SOAP Request
Multiple query or path parameters	<code>/ws/CalcService/add/{num1}/{num2}</code>	<pre>&lt;ws:addInts xmlns:ws="http:test"&gt; &lt;num1&gt;&lt;/num1&gt;&lt;num2&gt;&lt;/num2&gt; &lt;/ws:addInts&gt;</pre>
	or	
	<code>/ws/CalcService/add?num1=10&amp;num2=3</code>	
	or	
	<code>/ws/CalcService/add/{num1}&amp;num2=3</code>	
Hierarchical elements	<code>/ws/CalcService/add/{num1}/anotherNumber/{num2}</code>	<pre>&lt;ws:addInts xmlns:ws="http:test"&gt; &lt;num1&gt;&lt;/num1&gt; &lt;num2&gt;&lt;/ num2&gt;&lt;/ws:addInts&gt;</pre>
	<code>/ws/CalcService/add/{num1}/anotherNumber/{num2}</code>	

## multipart/form-data

If you send the `multipart/form-data` content-type as the REST request, then you have to optimize the method to be used. This optimization is based on the value specified in the `SOAP Optimization Method` parameter available in Routing policy. The default optimization type is `Message Transmission Optimization Mechanism (MTOM)`. For example, API Gateway converts REST requests with `multipart/form-data` and `multipart/mixed` types as follows:

1. The Multipurpose Internet Mail Extensions (MIME) parts that have a content ID or name that match the elements of type `base64Binary` or `hexBinary` in the schema are added as attachments to the outbound request.
2. Parts other than the content ID or name types are converted into XML depending on the content-type of the MIME part. The `application/xml` and `application/json` content-types are converted. If API Gateway is unable to process the MIME part, it wraps the MIME part inside an XML element with the name of the content ID.

## Limitations

The following limitations apply when you perform a SOAP to REST transformation:

- When the API provider defines the mapping for the SOAP operation to the REST resource or method, API Gateway allows the provider to specify either the path and the query parameters or the body but not both. These mappings are used when transforming the incoming REST request to the SOAP request.
- If both path and query parameters and body are sent in the incoming REST request, then the path and the query parameters are ignored.

- If your REST resource accepts the `text/xml` content-type, then you cannot modify the default resource path and resource name automatically generated by the system. This name must be same as the SOAP operation name. However, this limitation is not applicable for other content-types.
- The HTTP method filters of the global policy are not applicable to the REST transformed method of the SOAP API.
- The REST (REST transformed SOAP operations) resources do not appear as general REST resources when filtered in the **Scopes** section of the API in API Gateway.
- You cannot apply the **Inbound Authentication-Message** policy to the SOAP operation enabled as REST.
- The SOAP services that have Web Services Interoperability Organization (WS-I) non-compliant WSDLs cannot be REST-enabled.

## CentraSite Provided APIs

---

When you want to perform governed API development with CentraSite and API Gateway, you can create an API in CentraSite defining the design-time aspects. The API can be deployed to the API Gateway. In such cases, you can also see that particular CentraSite destination is being configured in the API Gateway. The API details for the CentraSite provided APIs are set as read-only. However, you can edit the run-time aspects such as scope and policies.

**Note:**

When you remove the CentraSite destination from the API Gateway, this implies that the API is provided by the API Gateway and therefore the details of API are not read-only. You can edit them as required.

When you deploy

- A REST API from CentraSite, then you cannot modify the **Basic information, Technical information, Resource and methods**, and **Components** sections. The above mentioned sections are marked as read-only. However, you can modify the fields in the **API Mocking** and **Documentation** sections.
- A SOAP API from CentraSite, then you cannot modify the **Basic information, Technical information, Resource and methods**, and **Components** sections. The above mentioned sections are marked as read-only. However, you can modify the fields in the **REST transformation, API Mocking**, and **Documentation** sections.
- An OData API from CentraSite, then you cannot modify the **Basic information** and **Technical information** sections. The above mentioned sections are marked as read-only. However, you can modify the fields in the **Documentation** section.

For more information about Modifying API, see [“Modifying API Details” on page 101](#).



---

## Versioning APIs

---

API Gateway supports the creation of new API versions from the existing versions. The new API has the same metadata but with an updated version. The version can either be a number or a string.

The API details page has a drop-down list that displays all the existing API versions. You can create a new version of an API and retain applications that are associated with older versions of the API. When an API is updated, it retains the `Expose to consumers` settings, the existing scope definitions, the configured policies, and the REST-enabled path configurations for SOAP API.

When you create a new version, the newer version is assigned to the teams of the older version by default. You can later change the teams, if required.

## Creating New API Version


You must have the API Gateway's `manage APIs` functional privilege assigned to perform this task.

You can create a new version of an API from the latest version available for the API. For example, if the existing version is 1.1 for an API, you can create a version 1.2. If you want to create a version 1.3, you can only create it from the latest version 1.2 and not from 1.1. However, you can delete the intermediate versions. Additionally, even though the owner of the older API version is a different provider, when you create a new version of the API, you are the owner of the newly created version of the API. The new API version is in inactive state, irrespective of the state of the API from which it was versioned.

### > To create a new version

1. Click **APIs** in the title navigation bar.
2. Select the required API from the list of APIs.

The API details page for the selected API appears.

3. Click  and select **Create new version**.
4. In the **Version** field, type the new version for the API.
5. Clear the **Retain applications** checkbox if you do not want to retain applications that are associated with older versions of the API.
6. Click **Create**.

The **Version** drop-down lists the newly created API version in latest to older order in the API details page. The corresponding API details page is displayed when you select any particular version.

**Note:**

The version is appended to the **Gateway endpoint(s)** URL once the API is activated and this can be seen in the **Technical information** section of the API details page. When a client application invokes the API without the version in the endpoint, API Gateway invokes the latest version.

## API Scopes

---

API definitions can be complex and span across multiple REST resources and methods, or SOAP operations for an API. To reduce the complexity of an API definition, you can define scopes and impose a set of policies on each scope to suit your requirements.

A scope represents a logical grouping of REST resources, methods, or both, and SOAP operations in an API. You can then enforce a specific set of policies on each individual scope in the API.

An API can have a set of declared scopes. The available scopes for an API are listed in the **Scopes** tab of the API details page.

## Creating an API Scope

Scopes enable you to group a set of REST resources, methods, or both, and SOAP operations for an API.

A scope consists of a name, description, and zero or more resources, methods, or operations. An API can have zero or more scopes.

You can define a set of policies and configure its properties for each individual scope. These policies apply to each of the resources, methods, or operations that are associated to the scope.

Instructions throughout the remainder of this guide use the term *scope-level policy* when referring to a set of policies configured for an individual scope of the API.

**Note:**

Ensure that you have a unique set of resources, methods, or operations in every scope in the API.

### > To create a scope

1. Click **APIs** in the title navigation bar.

A list of APIs available in API Gateway appears.

2. Click the name of the required API.

This opens the API details page.

3. Click **Edit**.

If the API is active, API Gateway prompts you to deactivate it.

- Click the **Scopes** tab.

This displays a list of scopes available in the API.

- In the List of scopes section, click **Add scope**.
- In the Basic information section, provide the required information for each data field that appears:

Field	Description
<b>Name</b>	Name of the scope. A scope name must be unique within an API.  <b>Note:</b> API Gateway automatically adds the name <code>New Scope</code> to the <b>Name</b> field. You can change the name of the scope to suit your needs. But you cannot leave this field empty.
<b>Description</b>	Description of the scope.

- Applicable only for REST APIs.* In the Resources and methods section, select the resources, methods, or both, you want to associate to this scope.

When selecting a resource or method for the scope definition, you can select whether you want some or all of the methods within that resource to be selected as well.

- Applicable only for SOAP APIs.* In the Operations section, select the operations you want to associate to this scope.
- Click **Save**.

The scope is created and listed in the List of scopes section.

#### Post-requisites:

- Activate the API when you are ready to put it into effect.
- To apply and configure policies for this API scope, see [“Creating a Scope-level Policy” on page 376](#).

## Viewing List of API Scopes and Scope Details

The **Scopes** tab in the API details page displays a list of all available scopes in the API.

In addition to viewing the list of scopes, you can also examine and modify the details of a scope, and delete a scope in the **Scopes** tab.

- **To view the scope list and properties of a scope**

1. Click **APIs** in the title navigation bar.

A list of APIs available in API Gateway appears.

2. Click the name of the required API.

This opens the API details page.

3. Click the **Scopes** tab.

This displays a list of scopes available in the API.

4. In the List of scopes section, click the name of the scope you want to examine.

This opens the details of the scope. The scope details appear in the following sections:

- **Basic information:** This section contains a summary of basic information such as name and description of the scope.
- **Resources and methods:** Applicable only for REST APIs. This section contains a collection of REST resources, methods, or both, that are associated to the scope.
- **Operations:** Applicable only for SOAP APIs. This section contains a collection of SOAP operations that are associated to the scope.

## Modifying API Scope Details

You use the **Scopes** tab in the API details page to examine and modify the details of a scope.

### ➤ To modify the properties of a scope

1. Click **APIs** in the title navigation bar.

A list of APIs available in API Gateway appears.

2. Click the name of the required API.

This opens the API details page.

3. Click **Edit**.

If the API is active, API Gateway displays a warning message to let you know that the API is active.

4. Click the **Scopes** tab.

This displays a list of scopes available in the API.

5. In the List of scopes section, click the name of the scope you want to modify.

This opens the details of the scope. The scope details appears in the following sections:

- **Basic information:** This section contains a summary of basic information such as name and description of the scope.
- **Resources and methods:** Applicable only for REST APIs. This section contains a collection of REST resources, methods, or both, that are associated to the scope.
- **Operations:** Applicable only for SOAP APIs. This section contains a collection of SOAP operations that are associated to the scope.

6. Modify the basic properties, applicable resources, methods, or operations of the scope.
7. Click **Save**.

Activate the API, if it is not active, to put it into effect.

## Deleting an API Scope

You delete a scope to remove it from the API permanently.

When a scope is deleted from the API definition, API Gateway deletes the existing associations between the scope and the collection of resources, methods, or operations in the API. But, the collection of resources, methods, or operations continue to exist in the API.

### > To delete a scope

1. Click **APIs** in the title navigation bar.

A list of all registered APIs appears.

2. Click the name of the required API.

This opens the API details page.

3. Click **Edit**.

If the API is active, API Gateway displays a warning message to let you know that the API is active.

4. Click the **Scopes** tab.

This tab displays a list of scopes available with the API.

5. In the List of scopes section, locate the name of the scope you want to delete.

6. Click the **Delete** () icon next to the scope name.

7. Click **Yes** in the confirmation dialog.

The scope is removed from the List of scopes section.

8. Click **Save** to save the updated API.

Activate the API, if it is not active, to put it into effect.

## Example: Usage Scenarios of API Scopes

API Provider can restrict the enforcement of policies at the resource-level or method-level for a REST API, and at the operations-level for a SOAP API. This policy enforcement on the resources, methods, or operations of the API will apply in addition to the default enforcement of policies at the global-level and the user-defined enforcement of policies at the API-level.

Consider you have a REST API, for example, *PhoneStore API*, with a collection of resources and methods.

Resource Name	Resource Path	Supported Methods
Resource A	/phones/orders	GET
		POST
Resource B	/phones/orders/{order-id}	GET
		PUT
		DELETE
Resource C	/phones/orders/{order-id}/paymentdetails	GET
		POST

The following section demonstrates the application of scopes and the policy enforcement using Resource C: /phones/orders/{order-id}/paymentdetails of the PhoneStore API.

You can create scopes in the PhoneStore API, and define the individual scopes with a specific set of resources, methods, or both.

Scope Name	Applied Resource	Applied Method
PAYMENT Scope	Resource C: /phones/orders/{order-id}/paymentdetails	
WRITE Scope	Resource C: /phones/orders/{order-id}/paymentdetails	POST

Assume you have an API-level policy which enforces an Identify & Authorize policy with HTTP Basic Authentication for the PhoneStore API. Now, you might need to have different authentication mechanisms for different methods and resources (collectively, scopes) of the PhoneStore API, depending on the level of access you need.

For example, you might want to enforce an Identify & Authorize policy for the Resource C in PAYMENT Scope to enforce secured access to the data. You might also want to apply an Identify & Authorize policy with API Key authentication and Traffic Optimization policy (with 5 API invocations per minute), in particular, for the POST method of the Resource C in WRITE Scope to enforce a higher-level of secured access and manipulation of the REST data.

API-level / Scope-level Policy	Applied Policies
API-level Policy	Identify & Authorize policy with HTTP Basic Authentication
Scope-level Policy for PAYMENT Scope	Identify & Authorize policy
Scope-level Policy for WRITE Scope	Identify & Authorize policy with API Key Traffic Optimization

The API Scopes definition looks like this:

API-level / Scope-level Policy	Applied Policies
API-level Policy	Identify & Authorize policy with HTTP Basic Authentication
Policy for PAYMENT Scope	Resource C: /phones/orders/{order-id}/paymentdetails Identify & Authorize policy
Policy for WRITE Scope	Resource C: /phones/orders/{order-id}/paymentdetails Method: POST Identify & Authorize policy with API Key Traffic Optimization

The precedence of the policy enforcement effective for an API at run-time is as follows:

1. Global Policy Enforcement
2. Method-level Policy Enforcement (REST APIs) -OR- Operation-level Policy Enforcement (SOAP APIs)
3. Resource-level Policy Enforcement (REST APIs)
4. API-level Policy Enforcement

The specific aspect of processing during the handling of an API invocation at run-time in API Gateway can be best understood with the following scenarios:

**Scenario A:** Invoke GET method on the Resource C: /phones/orders/{order-id}/paymentdetails

- Global Policy: Not applicable

- Method-level Policy: Not applicable
- Resource-level Policy(s): Identify & Authorize
- API-level Policy: Identify & Authorize policy with HTTP Basic Authentication

As per the precedence of policy enforcement, the Inbound Authentication - Transport at the resource-level and the Identify & Authorize policy with HTTP Basic Authentication at the API-level are enforced at run-time.

The effective policy set enforced on the API for the GET method at run-time includes:

- Identify & Authorize
- Identify & Authorize policy with HTTP Basic Authentication

**Scenario B:** Invoke POST method on the Resource C: /phones/orders/{order-id}/paymentdetails in WRITE Scope

- Global Policy: Not applicable
- Method-level Policy(s): (1) Identify & Authorize policy with API Key (2) Traffic Optimization
- Resource-level Policy(s): Identify & Authorize
- API-level Policy: Identify & Authorize policy with HTTP Basic Authentication

As per the precedence of policy enforcement, the Identify & Authorize policy with API Key at the method-level takes precedence over the Identify & Authorize policy with HTTP Basic Authentication at the API-level, and is enforced at run-time.

The effective policy set enforced on the API for the POST method at run-time includes:

- Identify & Authorize
- Identify & Authorize policy with API Key
- Traffic Optimization

Now, consider that you apply an active Global Policy that has the Identify & Authorize policy with Hostname Address for all REST APIs (including our PhoneStore API).

**Scenario C:** Invoke POST method on the Resource C: /phones/orders/{order-id}/paymentdetails in WRITE Scope

- Global Policy: Identify & Authorize policy with Hostname Address
- Method-level Policy(s): (1) Identify & Authorize policy with API Key (2) Traffic Optimization
- Resource-level Policy(s): Identify & Authorize
- API-level Policy: Identify & Authorize policy with HTTP Basic Authentication

As per the precedence of policy enforcement, the Identify & Authorize policy with Hostname Address applied through the global policy takes precedence over every other Identify & Authorize policy that is applied at the method-level and the API-level, and is enforced at run-time.



The effective policy set enforced on the API for the POST method at run-time includes:

- Identify & Authorize
- Identify & Authorize policy with Hostname Address
- Traffic Optimization

### Resolving Scope Conflicts

When you save an API, API Gateway combines the scopes specified with the set of policies defined at the API-level, and on saving the API, API Gateway applies the policies to the API at various enforcement levels. API Gateway validates the scope list to ensure that it contains no conflicting or incompatible policies. If the list contains conflicts or inconsistencies, API Gateway prompts you with an error message.

Consider that you modify the existing UPDATE scope to include a POST method for Resource C. The API Scopes definition now looks like this:

API-level / Scope-level Policy	Applied Policies
API-level Policy	Identify & Authorize policy with HTTP Basic Authentication
Policy for PAYMENT Scope	Resource C: /phones/orders/{order-id}/paymentdetails Identify & Authorize policy
Policy for WRITE Scope	Resource C: /phones/orders/{order-id}/paymentdetails Method: POST Identify & Authorize policy with API Key Traffic Optimization
Policy for UPDATE Scope	Resource C: /phones/orders/{order-id}/paymentdetails Method: POST Identify & Authorize policy with API Key

**Scenario D:** Save the updated PhoneStore API.

- Global Policy: Not applicable
- Method-level Policy(s): (1) Identify & Authorize policy with API Key (2) Identify & Authorize policy with IP Address Range (3) Traffic Optimization
- Resource-level Policy(s): Identify & Authorize
- API-level Policy: Identify & Authorize policy with HTTP Basic Authentication

As per the precedence of policy enforcement, the Identify & Authorize policy at the method-level in WRITE and UPDATE Scopes take precedence over the Identify & Authorize policy at the

API-level. But the Identify & Authorize policy with the API Key and IP Address Range authentications that are applied at the method-level results in a policy conflict.

To resolve the conflicts, you can choose one of the following workaround:

- **Option 1:** Remove the existing association between the POST method and the WRITE Scope or UPDATE Scope through the API Scope details.
- **Option 2:** Delete the WRITE Scope or UPDATE Scope.
- **Option 3:** Remove the Identify & Authorize policy from the WRITE Scope or UPDATE Scope.

## Exposing a REST API to Applications

---

The API Provider can restrict the exposure of specific resources and methods of a REST API to other applications.

Consider you have a native REST API created in API Gateway with resources - Resource A, Resource B, and Resource C. You might want to expose Resource A and Resource C, and restrict the visibility of Resource B to other applications. You can use the **Expose to consumers** button to switch on the visibility of Resource A and Resource C and switch off the visibility of Resource B as required. Similarly, you can restrict the visibility of one or more methods within each individual resource.

If an application attempts to invoke the Resource C in the above REST API, API Gateway returns a HTTP response code 404.

By default, the **Expose to consumers** button is switched on for all resources and methods of the REST API. Once the API is activated, all of its resources and methods are exposed to registered applications. If you do not want a particular set of resources and methods, or a set of methods in a particular resource to be hidden for registered applications, switch off the **Expose to consumers** button in the REST API definition.

### Note:

Be aware that API Gateway does not allow you to activate a REST API if none of the methods in the API are selected for exposing to other applications. You must select at least one method of the REST API to enforce runtime invocations.

### > To expose a set of resources and methods of the REST API

1. Click **APIs** in the title navigation bar.

A list of APIs available in API Gateway appears.

2. Click the name of the required API.

This opens the API details page.

3. Click **Edit**.

If the API is active, API Gateway displays a warning message to let you know that the API is active.

4. Click Resources and methods.

This displays a list of resources and methods available in the API.

- a. To select a resource, switch on the **Expose to consumers** button next to the resource URI.

You can select one or more resources to expose to other applications.

- b. To select a method within the resource, click on the resource path. In the expanded list of methods, switch on the **Expose to consumers** button next to the method name.

You can select one or more methods to expose to other applications.

5. Click **Save** to save the updated API.

Activate the API, if it is not active, to put it into effect.

## Exposing a SOAP API and GraphQL API to Applications

The API Provider can restrict the exposure of specific operations of a SOAP API and GraphQL API to other applications.

Consider you have a native SOAP API or GraphQL API created in API Gateway with operations - Operation A, Operation B, and Operation C. You might want to expose the Operation A and Operation C, and restrict the visibility of Operation B to other applications. You can use the **Expose to consumers** button to switch on the visibility of Operation A and Operation C and switch off the visibility of Operation B, as required.

If an application attempts to invoke the Operation B in the SOAP API or GraphQL API, API Gateway returns a HTTP response code 404 for SOAP API and response code 400 for GraphQL API.

By default, the **Expose to consumers** action is switched on for all operations of the SOAP API and GraphQL API. Once the API is activated, exposed operations are available for use in the registered applications. If you do not want a particular set of operations to be hidden for registered applications, switch off **Expose to consumers** in the SOAP API or GraphQL API definition.

### Note:

API Gateway will not allow you to activate a SOAP API or GraphQL API if none of the operations in the API are selected for exposure to other applications. You must select at least one operation of the SOAP API or GraphQL API to enforce runtime invocations.

### ➤ To expose a set of operations of the SOAP API or GraphQL API

1. Click **APIs** in the title navigation bar.

This displays a list of APIs available in API Gateway.

2. Click the name of the required API.

This opens the **API details** page.

3. Click **Edit**.

If the API is active, API Gateway displays a warning message to let you know that the API is active.

4. Click **Operations**.

This displays a list of operations available in the API.

To select an operation, switch on the **Expose to consumers** action next to the operation URI. You can select one or more operations to expose to other applications.

5. Click **Save** to save the updated API.

Activate the API, if it is not active, to put it into effect.

## API Grouping

---

You can group APIs based on various categories. Categories help consumers locate APIs easily. For example, if you are offering APIs to help your consumers manage their sales and ordering better, classifying the APIs under Sales and Ordering helps them locate these APIs easily.

The default groups available under which you can group the APIs are **Finance Banking and Insurance, Sales and Ordering, Search, and Transportation and Warehousing**. If you want to include more groups you can update the property `apiGroupingPossibleValues` under **Administration > Extended settings** that enables API grouping. You can modify the existing list of groups by deleting or adding new group names as comma separated values in this field. Ensure that the group name does not contain a comma as part of the name.

API grouping can be applied in one of these ways:

- While creating an API from scratch
- While editing an API

You can select one or more groups in the **API grouping** field. When an API is published to API Portal, the published APIs in API Portal are grouped as per the group assigned.

## API Tagging

---

Tags are words or phrases that act as keywords for categorizing, identifying, and organizing APIs.

In API Gateway, you can assign tags to APIs, and their resources, methods, or operations. Tags help to logically categorize APIs in different ways, for example, by usage, owner, consuming application, or other criteria. Tags are especially useful when there are multiple APIs of the same type - it enables to quickly identify a specific API based on the tag assigned to it. For example, you

can assign the tag `GET-Methods` to specific GET methods in different REST APIs, and use it to search for the list of REST APIs with the `GET-Methods` tag in API Gateway.

You can use tagging, for example, to do the following:

- Tag and untag REST APIs in API Gateway.
- Use tags to search for multiple resources and methods across the REST APIs that are available in API Gateway.
- Use tags to search for multiple operations across the SOAP APIs that are available in API Gateway.

You can assign one or more tags, remove a tag, and view the tags on the API details page. When a tagged API is published to API Portal, the published API in API Portal is tagged with the same tag defined in API Gateway.

## Adding Tags to an API

### Pre-requisites:

You must have the Manage APIs functional privilege assigned to perform this task.

Tags are not automatically assigned to APIs, resources, methods, or operations. You can add one or more tags, and you can remove tags from an API, resource, method, or operation at any time.

You can define a set of consistent tags that meets your needs for each API, resource, method, or operation. Using a consistent set of tags makes it easier to manage the APIs, resources, methods, or operations. You can search the APIs, resources, methods, or operations based on the tags you add. To add an existing tag, you can use the typeahead search support that lists the existing tags, which match the character you type. You can restrict the number of existing tags that display, which match the typeahead character you provide, by configuring the extended setting `tagsTypeAheadSearchResultSize` in the **Administration > General > Extended settings** section. For details about configuring extended settings, see *webMethods API Gateway Administration*.

When tagging an API, keep the following points in mind:

- You can assign tags to the following API types and their components:
  - **SOAP API.** You can assign tags to the SOAP API and to its operations.
  - **REST API.** You can assign tags to the REST API, and to its resources and methods.
  - **REST-enabled SOAP API.** You can assign tags to the REST-enabled SOAP API. Also, you can assign tags to the REST resources and methods which correspond to the transformed SOAP operations.
  - **OData API.** You can assign tags to the OData API only.
  - **WebSocket API.** You can assign tags to the WebSocket API only.
- When you delete an API, resource, method, or operation in API Gateway, any tags that were assigned to that API, resource, method, or operation are not deleted.

**> To tag an API**

1. Click **APIs** in the title navigation bar.


A list of all registered APIs appears.

2. Select the required API.

The API details page appears.


3. Click **Edit**.

4. To add tags to an API, in the Basic information section, do one of the following:

- To add an existing tag, select an existing tag from the drop-down list and click .


Alternatively, you can search an existing tag by typing characters in the **Tags** field that displays a list of existing tags that contain the character, select the required tag, and click



- To add a new tag, type the new tag and click .


The tag is listed below the **Tags** field. To delete a tag, click the **x** icon.

5. To add tags to resources or methods of a REST API, in the Resources and methods section, locate the required resource or method and do one of the following:

- To add an existing tag, select an existing tag from the drop-down list and click .


Alternatively, you can search an existing tag by typing characters in the **Tags** field that displays a list of existing tags that contain the character, select the required tag, and click



- To add a new tag, type the new tag and click .


The tag is listed below the **Tags** field. To delete a tag, click the **x** icon.

6. To add tags to an operation of a SOAP API, in the Operations section, locate the required operation and do one of the following:

- To add an existing tag, select an existing tag from the drop-down list and click .

Alternatively, you can search an existing tag by typing characters in the **Tags** field that displays a list of existing tags that contain the character, select the required tag, and click

 **Add**

- To add a new tag, type the new tag and click .

The tag is listed below the **Tags** field. To delete a tag, click the **x** icon.

7. Click **Save**.




## Exporting APIs

You must have the Export assets functional privilege assigned to perform this task.

### Note:

API Gateway supports backward compatibility for all the exported APIs from API Gateway 10.1 version or higher. For more information about exporting and importing APIs, see [“Overview” on page 446](#).

### > To export an API

1. Click **APIs** in the title navigation bar.
2. You can export a single or multiple APIs as follows:
  - To export a single API, click  next to the required API.
  - To exported multiple APIs simultaneously, click the check-boxes adjacent to the names of the API, click  and select **Export** from the drop-down list.
  - Select the API to open the API details page. Click  and select **Export**.

The Export archive window appears.

3. Select **Include applications** if you want to export the applications associated with the APIs.
4. Select **Include application registrations** if you want to add the RegisteredApplication object lists to be added to the exported APIs.

This is not selected by default. But if you select **Include applications**, this option also gets selected. When both the options **Include applications** and **Include application registrations** are selected the export archive contains APIs with RegisteredApplication objects and applications referenced by APIs with RegisteredApplication objects.

These exported RegisteredApplication objects are merged with the RegisteredApplication objects in the API Gateway instance where it is imported. The import of these

RegisteredApplication objects is based on the value of the import option **Overwrite Registered Application**. The option **Overwrite Registered Application** is not selected by default. But, if you select the option **Overwrite Application** during an import, then **Overwrite Registered Application** is also selected to support backward compatibility.

5. Select **Include groups** if you want to export the groups associated to the team that the APIs belong to.
6. Select **Include users** if you want to export the users associated to the team that the APIs belong to.

**Note:**

The **Include groups** and **Include users** check boxes appear, only if you have set the `enableTeamWork` extended setting to `true`.

7. Click **Export**.

The browser prompts you to either open or save the export archive.

8. Select the appropriate option and click **OK**.

## Exporting Specifications

---

For a REST API, you can export specifications in Swagger and RAML formats to your local system. Similarly, for a SOAP API, you can export a specification in WSDL format to your local system. The exported WSDL is in a ZIP format consisting of the WSDL file whereas for Swagger and RAML the respective files are directly exported. API Gateway supports the following versions:

- Swagger 2.0 for a Swagger file
- RAML 0.8 for a RAML file

You can export APIs that have been created from scratch or by importing their respective definitions. The Swagger or RAML definition provides the consumer view on a REST API deployed to the API Gateway. Similarly, the WSDL definition provides the consumer view on a SOAP API. Consumer view indicates that the Swagger, RAML, or WSDL definitions contain the API Gateway endpoint and information about those resources and operations, which are exposed to customers.

**Note:**

In the downloaded Swagger document, the valid JSON schemas attached to a response or a request does not always appear. Only the valid JSON schemas appear correctly. For any other schema information just the generic JSON schema such as `{"type": "object"}` appears.

### > To export the specification

1. Click **APIs** in the title navigation bar.
2. Select the required API from the list of available APIs .



The API details page for the selected API appears.

3. Click **Documentation**.
4. Based on the type of specification that you have selected to export, select any of the following:
  - **Swagger data** link to export the Swagger specification.
  - **RAML data** link to export the RAML specification.
  - **OpenAPI data** link to export the OpenAPI specification.
  - **Artifacts** link to export the WSDL specification.
  - **OData meta document** link to a zip containing the OData API and metadata document. If the OData API is active, a link to the service document and a link to the metadata document are also displayed.
  - **Schema** link to download the GraphQL schema.
5. Select the appropriate option and click **OK**.

## Deleting APIs

---

Deleting an API permanently removes the API from API Gateway.

When deleting an API, keep the following points in mind:

- You cannot delete an API if it is in active state. You have to deactivate the API before deleting it.
- You must have the Manage APIs functional privilege.

## Deleting a Single API

### Pre-requisites:

You must have the Manage APIs functional privilege assigned to perform this task.

You delete an API to remove it from API Gateway permanently.

### > To delete an API

1. Click **APIs** in the title navigation bar.

A list of all APIs appears.
2. Click the **Delete** icon for the API that you want to delete.
3. Select the **Force delete** option to delete an API forcefully.

API Gateway ignores any failures even if the API is used by other applications, and clears all data from the API Gateway database.

4. Click **Yes** in the confirmation dialog.

The API is deleted forcefully.

## Deleting Multiple APIs in a Single Operation

### Pre-requisites:

You must have the Manage APIs functional privilege assigned to perform this task.

You can bulk delete APIs in API Gateway.

### » To delete multiple APIs in a single operation

1. Click **APIs** in the title navigation bar.

A list of all APIs appears.

2. Select the APIs that you want to delete.

3. In the **Menu**  icon, click **Delete**.

4. Select the **Force delete** option to delete APIs forcefully.

API Gateway ignores any failures even if the selected APIs are used by other applications, and clears all data from the API Gateway database.

5. Click **Yes** in the confirmation dialog.

The APIs are deleted forcefully from API Gateway.

6. Examine the **Delete APIs report** window and check for any errors that occurred during the deletion process.

The **Delete APIs report** window displays the following information:

Parameter	Description
<b>Name</b>	The name of the deleted API.
<b>Status</b>	The status of the deletion process. The available values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ Success</li><li>■ Failure</li></ul>

Parameter	Description
<b>Description</b>	A descriptive information if the deletion fails or if a warning occurs.

API Gateway writes these results to the **Audit logs** dashboard, so you can view them later.

- Click **Download the detailed report here** to download the detailed report as an HTML file.

## Example: Managing an API

This section explains everything you would want to know about an API and how to manage it with an example API *phonestore*. You can model an API that serves to expose API data and functionality as a collection of resources. Each resource is accessible with unique Uniform Resource Identifiers (URIs). In your API, you expose a set of HTTP operations (methods) to perform on a specific resource and capture the request and response messages and status codes that are unique to the HTTP method and linked within the specific resource of the API.

The basic elements of an API are:

- The API itself (for example, *phonestore*)
- Its resource (*phones*), available on the unique base URL (*/phones*)
- The defined HTTP method (*GET*) for accessing the resource (*phones*)
- Parameters for request representations (*412456*)
- A request generated for this method (*Request 123*)
- A response with the status code received for this request (*Response ABCD*)

The example API *phonestore* considered here is defined to support an online phone store application. Assume, this sample *phonestore* API currently has a database that defines the various brands of phones, features in the individual phones, and the inventory of each phone. This API is used as a sample to illustrate how to model URL patterns for resources, resource methods, HTTP headers and response codes, content types, and parameters for request representations to resources.

### Base URL

The base URL of an API is constructed by the domain, port, and context mappings of the API. For example, if the server name is *www.phonestore.com*, port is *8080*, and the API context is *api*. The full Base URL is:

```
http://www.phonestore.com:8080/api
```

### API Parameters

Parameters defined at the higher API level are inherited by all resources and methods included in the individual resources.

### API Resources

Resources are the basic components of an API. Examples of resources from an online phonestore API include a phone, an order from a store, and a collection of customers. After you identify a service to expose as an API, you define the resources for the API.

For example, for the online phonestore API, there are a number of ways to represent the data in the phone store database as an API. The verbs in the HTTP request maps to the operations that the database supports, such as select, create, update, delete.

Each resource has to be addressed by a unique URI. Along with the URI you're going to expose for each resource, you also need to decide what can be done to each resource. The HTTP methods passed as part of an HTTP request header directs the API on what has to be done with the addressed resource.

### Resource URLs

An URL identifies the location of a specific resource.

For example, for the online phonestore API, the resources have the following URLs:

URL	Description
<a href="http://www.phonestore.com/api/phones">http://www.phonestore.com/api/phones</a>	Specifies the collection of phones contained in the online store.
<a href="http://www.phonestore.com/api/phones/412456">http://www.phonestore.com/api/phones/412456</a>	Accesses a phone referenced by the product code 412456.
<a href="http://www.phonestore.com/api/phones/412456/reviews">http://www.phonestore.com/api/phones/412456/reviews</a>	Specifies a set of reviews posted for a phone of code 412456.
<a href="http://www.phonestore.com/api/phones/412456/reviews/78">http://www.phonestore.com/api/phones/412456/reviews/78</a>	Accesses a specific review referenced by the unique ID 78 contained in the reviews of the phone of code 412456.

API Gateway supports the following patterns of resource URL: a collection of resources or a particular resource.

For example, in the online phonestore API, the patterns are as follows:

Collection URL: <http://phonestore.com/api/phones>

Unique URL: <http://phonestore.com/api/phones/412456/features> to retrieve a collection resource describing the key features of phone whose product code is 412456.

### Resource Parameters

Parameters defined at the higher resource level are inherited by all methods in the particular resource; it does not affect the API.

### Resource Methods

Individual resources can define their capabilities using supported HTTP methods. To invoke an API, the client would call an HTTP operation on the URL associated with the API's resource. For

example, to retrieve the key feature information for phone whose product code is 412456, the client would make a service call HTTP GET on the following URL:

```
http://www.phonestore.com/phones/412456/features
```

## Supported HTTP Methods

API Gateway supports the standard HTTP methods for modeling APIs: GET, POST, PUT, DELETE, and PATCH.

The following table describes the semantics of HTTP methods for the sample Phone Store API:

Resource URI	HTTP Method	Description
/phones/orders	GET	Asks for a representation of all of the orders.
/phones/orders	POST	Attempts to create a new order, returning the location (in the Location HTTP Header) of the newly created resource.
/phones/orders/{order-id}	GET	Asks for a representation of a specific Order resource.
/phones/orders/{order-id}	DELETE	Requests the deletion of a specified Order resource.
/phones/orders/{order-id}/status	GET	Asks for a representation of a specific Order's current status.
/phones/orders/{order-id}/paymentdetails	GET	Asks for a representation of a specific Order's payment details.
/phones/orders/{order-id}/paymentdetails	PUT	Updates a specific Order's payment details

## Method Parameters

Parameters defined at the lower method level apply only to that particular method; it does not affect either the API or the resource.

## API Parameters

Parameters specify additional information to a request. You use parameters as part of the URL or in the headers or as components of a message body.

## Parameter Levels

A parameter can be set at different levels of an API. When you document a REST API in API Gateway, you define parameters at the API level, resource level, or method level to address the following scenarios:

- If you have the parameter applicable to all resources in the API, then you define this parameter at the API level. This indirectly implies that the parameter is propagated to all resources and methods under the particular API.
- If you have the parameter applicable to all methods in the API, then you define this parameter at the resource level. This indirectly implies that the parameter is propagated to all methods under the particular resource.
- If you have the parameter applicable only to a method in the API, then you define this parameter at the method level.

### API-level Parameters

Setting parameters at the API level enables the automatic assignment of the parameters to all resources and methods included in the API. Any parameter value you specify at the higher API level overrides the parameter value you set at the lower resource level or the lower method level if the parameter names are the same.

For example, if you have a header parameter called API Key that is used for consuming an API.

```
x-Gateway-APIKey:a4b5d569-2450-11e3-b3fc-b5a70ab4288a
```

This parameter is specific to the entire API and to the individual components, that is resources and methods, directly below the API. Such a parameter can be defined as a parameter at the API level.

At an API level, API Gateway allows you to define the following types of parameters:

- Query-String parameter
- Header parameter

### Resource-level Parameters

Setting parameters at the resource level enables the automatic assignment of the parameters to all methods within the resource. Any parameter value you specify at the higher resource level overrides the parameter value you set at the lower method level if the parameter names are the same. In contrast, the lower resource level parameters do not affect the higher API level parameters.

Consider the sample `phonestore` API maintains a database of reviews about different phones. Here is a request to display information about a particular user review, `78` of the phone whose product code is `412456`.

```
GET /phones/412456/user_reviews/78
```

In the example, `/user_reviews/78` parameter narrows the focus of a GET request to review `/78` within a particular resource `/412456`.

This parameter is specific to the particular resource phone whose product code is `412456` and to any individual methods that are directly below the particular resource. Such a parameter can be defined as a parameter at the resource level.

At a resource level, API Gateway allows you to define the following types of parameters:

- Query-String parameter

- Header parameter
- Path parameter

### Method-level Parameters

If you do not set parameters at the API level or resource level, you can set them at a method level. Parameters you set at the method level are used for the HTTP method execution. They are useful to restrict the response data returned for a HTTP request. Any parameter value you specify at the lower method level is overridden by the value set at higher API-level parameter or the higher resource-level parameter if the names are the same. In contrast, the lower method-level parameters do not affect the higher API-level or resource-level parameters.

For example, the `phonestore` API described might have a request to display information contributed by user `Allen` in `2013` about a phone whose product code is `412456`.

```
GET /phones/412456/user_reviews/78?year=2013&name=Allen
```

In this example, `year=2013` and `name=Allen` narrow the focus of the GET request to entries that user `Allen` added to user review `78` in `2013`.

At a method level, API Gateway allows you to define the following types of parameters:

- Query-String parameter
- Header parameter

### Parameter Types

API Gateway supports three types of parameters in REST API: Query-String, Header, and Path.

The following example explains how you can use different parameter types for parameterizing the resources.

### Query-String Parameters

Query-String parameters are appended to the URI after a `?` with name-value pairs. The name-value pairs sequence is separated either by a semicolon or an ampersand.

For instance, if the URL is `http://phonestore.com/api/phones?itemID=itemIDValue`, the query parameter name is `itemID` and value is the `itemIDValue`. Query parameters are often used when filtering or paging through HTTP GET requests.

Now, consider the online `phonestore` API. A customer, when trying to fetch a collection of phones, might wish to add options, such as, `android v4.3 OS` and `8MP camera`. The URI for this resource would look like:

```
/phones?features=androidosv4.3&cameraresolution=8MP
```

You can also use query string to invoke the required resource of an API by appending API Key to `?` like the example seen below:

```
http://pie-3HKYMH2:5555/gateway/PetstoreAPI/1.0.3/store/inventory?APIKey=faab7ac6-97a4-4228-908d-f1930faba470
```

### Header Parameters

Header parameters are HTTP headers. Headers often contain metadata information for the client, or server.

```
x-Gateway-APIKey:a4b5d569-2450-11e3-b3fc-b5a70ab4288a
```

You can create custom headers, as required. As a best practice, Software AG recommends that you prefix the header name with `x-`.

HTTP/1.1 defines the headers that can appear in a HTTP response in three sections of RFC 2616: 4.5, 6.2, and 7.1. Examine these codes to determine which are appropriate for the API.

### Path Parameters

Path parameters are defined as part of the resource URI. For example, the URI can include `phones/item`, where `/item` is a path parameter that identifies the item in the collection of resource `/phones`. Because path parameters are part of the URI, they are essential in identifying the request.

Now, consider the online `phonestore` API. A customer wishes to fetch details about a phone `{phone-id}` whose product code is 412456. The URI for this resource would look like: `/phones/412456`

#### Important:

As a best practice, Software AG recommends that you adopt the following conventions when specifying a path parameter in the resource URI:

- Append a path parameter variable within curly `{}` brackets.
- Specify a path parameter variable such that it exactly matches the path parameter defined at the resource level.

### Parameter Data Types

When you add a parameter to the API, you specify the parameter's data type. The data type determines what kind of information the parameter can hold.

API Gateway supports the following data types for parameters:

Data Type	Description
String	Specifies a string of text.
Date	Specifies a date stamp that represents a specific date. The date input parameters allow year, month, and day input. This data type only accepts date values in the format <code>yyyy-mm-dd</code>
Time	Specifies a timestamp that represents a specific time. The time input parameters allow hour and minute. This data type only accepts date values in the format <code>hh:mm:ss</code>
Date/Time	Specifies a timestamp that represents a specific date and/or time. The date/time input parameters allow year, month, and day input as well as hour and minute. Hour and minute default to 0.



Data Type	Description
	This data type only accepts date values in the format yyyy-mm-dd; and time values in the format hh:mm:ss
Integer	Specifies an integer value for the data type.  This is generally used as the default data type for integral values.
Double	Specifies the double data type value.  This is a double-precision 64-bit IEEE 754 floating point and is generally used as the default data type for decimal values.
Boolean	Specifies a true or false value.

### Supported HTTP Status Codes

An API response returns a HTTP status code that indicates success or failure of the requested operation.

API Gateway allows you to specify HTTP codes for each method to help clients understand the response. While responses can contain an error code in XML or other format, clients can quickly and more easily understand an HTTP response status code. The HTTP specification defines several status codes that are typically understood by clients.

API Gateway includes a set of predefined content types that are classified in the following taxonomy categories:

Category	Description
<b>1xx</b>	Informational.
<b>2xx</b>	Success.
<b>3xx</b>	Redirection. Need further action.
<b>4xx</b>	Client error. Correct the request data and retry.
<b>5xx</b>	Server error.

HTTP/1.1 defines all the legal status codes. Examine these codes to determine which are appropriate for your API.

Now, consider the online phonestore API. The following table describes the HTTP status codes that each of the URIs and HTTP methods combinations will respond:

Resource URI	Supported HTTP Methods	Supported HTTP Status Codes
/phones/orders	GET	200 (OK, Success)

Resource URI	Supported HTTP Methods	Supported HTTP Status Codes
/phones/orders	POST	201 (Created) if the Order resource is successfully created, in addition to a Location header that contains the link to the newly created Order resource; 406 (Not Acceptable) if the format of the incoming data for the new resource is not valid
/phones/orders/{order-id}	GET	200 (OK); 404 (Not Found) if Order Resource not found
/phones/orders/{order-id}	DELETE	200 (OK); 404 (Not Found) if Order Resource not found
/phones/orders/{order-id}/status	GET	200 (OK); 404 (Not Found) if Order Resource not found
/phones/orders/{order-id}/paymentdetails	GET	200 (OK); 404 (Not Found) if Order Resource not found
/phones/orders/{order-id}/paymentdetails	PUT	201 (Created); 406 (Not Acceptable) if there is a problem with the format of the incoming data on the new payment details; 404 (Not Found) if Order Resource not found

## Sample Requests and Responses

To illustrate the usage of an API, you provide a sample request and response messages. Consider the sample phonestore API that maintains a database of phones in different brands. The phonestore API might provide the following examples to illustrate its usage:

### Sample 1 - Retrieve a list of phones

#### Client Request

```
GET /phones HTTP/1.1
User-Agent: Mozilla/4.0 (compatible; MSIE5.01; Windows NT)
Host: www.api.phonestore.com
Accept-Language: en-us
Accept-Encoding: text/xml
Connection: Keep-Alive
```

#### Server Response

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Date: Mon, 29 August 11:53:27 GMT
Server: Apache/2.2.14 (Win32)
Last-Modified: Mon, 18 July 2016 09:18:16 GMT
Content-Length: 356
Content-Type: text/xml
<phones>
```

```

<phone>
  <name>Asha</name>
  <brand>Nokia</brand>
  <price currency="irs">11499</price>
  <features>
    <camera>
      <back>3</back>
    </camera>
    <memory>
      <storage scale="gb">8</storage>
      <ram scale="gb">1</ram>
    </memory>
    <network>
      <gsm>850/900/1800/1900 MHz</gsm>
    </network>
  </features>
</phone>
<phone>
  <name>Nexus7</name>
  <brand>Google</brand>
  <price currency="irs">16499</price>
  <features>
    <camera>
      <front>1.3</front>
      <back>5</back>
    </camera>
    <memory>
      <storage scale="gb">16</storage>
      <ram scale="gb">2</ram>
    </memory>
    <network>
      <gsm>850/900/1800/1900 MHz</gsm>
      <HSPA>850/900/1900 MHz</HSPA>
    </network>
  </features>
</phone>
</phones>

```

## Client Request

```

GET /phones/phone-4156 HTTP/1.1
User-Agent: Mozilla/4.0 (compatible; MSIE5.01; Windows NT)
Host: www.api.phonestore.com
Accept-Language: en-us
Accept-Encoding: text/xml
Connection: Keep-Alive

```

## Server Response

```

POST /phones/phone HTTP/1.1
User-Agent: Mozilla/4.0 (compatible; MSIE5.01; Windows NT)
Host: www.api.phonestore.com
Accept-Language: en-us
Accept-Encoding: text/xml
Content-Length: 156
Connection: Keep-Alive
<phones>
  <phone>
    <name>iPhone5</name>
    <brand>Apple</brand>

```

```

    <price currency="irs">24500</price>
    <features>
      <camera>
        <front>1.2</front>
        <back>8</back>
      </camera>
      <memory>
        <storage scale="gb">32</storage>
        <ram scale="gb">2</ram>
      </memory>
      <network>
        <gsm>850/900/1800/1900 MHz</gsm>
        <HSPA>850/900/1900 MHz</HSPA>
      </network>
    </features>
  </phone>
</phones>

```

### Sample 3 - Create a phone

```

POST /phones/phone HTTP/1.1
User-Agent: Mozilla/4.0 (compatible; MSIE5.01; Windows NT)
Host: www.api.phonestore.com
Accept-Language: en-us
Accept-Encoding: text/xml
Content-Length: 156
Connection: Keep-Alive
<phones>
  <phone>
    <name>iPhone5</name>
    <brand>Apple</brand>
    <price currency="irs">24500</price>
    <features>
      <camera>
        <front>1.2</front>
        <back>8</back>
      </camera>
      <memory>
        <storage scale="gb">32</storage>
        <ram scale="gb">2</ram>
      </memory>
      <network>
        <gsm>850/900/1800/1900 MHz</gsm>
        <HSPA>850/900/1900 MHz</HSPA>
      </network>
    </features>
  </phone>
</phones>

```

### Server Response

```

HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Date: Mon, 29 August 11:53:27 GMT
Server: Apache/2.2.14 (Win32)
Last-Modified: Wed, 18 June 2014 09:18:16 GMT
Content-Type: text/xml
Content-Length: 15
<id>2122</id>

```

## Troubleshooting Tips: APIs

### I see errors when API Gateway parses huge responses received from the native API

I see the following errors when API Gateway parses huge responses received from the native API:

com.fasterxml.aalto.WFCEXception: Unexpected end-of-input when trying to parse

com.fasterxml.aalto.WFCEXception: Unexpected end-of-input when trying to parse CHARACTERS at [row,col {unknown-source}]: [13621,577]

com.fasterxml.aalto.WFCEXception: 500 for SOAP APIs exchanging bigger payloads

#### Resolution:

To avoid encountering errors while parsing large responses from the native API, change the `enableSoapValidation` property in the `axis2.xml` file located at `Install_dir\IntegrationServer\instances\default\config\wss\` in one of the following ways:

- By commenting out the line

```
<!--<parameter name="enableSoapValidation">true</parameter> -->
```

- By setting the property `enableSoapValidation` to false

```
<parameter name="enableSoapValidation">false</parameter>
```

You must restart the API Gateway server for the change to take effect. The impact of this change is that the SOAP API request and responses are no more validated if they are compliant with the SOAP specification.

### I see that an error displays while searching scroll ID when importing an API

When you import an API where the alias used in the archive is not present in API Gateway, *Error while searching scroll ID* error is displayed.

Sample error is as follows:

Error while searching scroll ID -

DXF1ZXJ5QW5kRmV0Y2gBAAAAAAAAAKWEWUjVjczBsaktRbmE4M0RNR2RRdkhfUQ==.  
Message - No search context found for id [10593]. No search context found for id [10593]

#### Resolution:

To resolve this issue, increase the heap size of Elasticsearch.

To increase the heap space of Elasticsearch, modify the parameters `Xms2g` and `Xmx2g` in the `jvm.options` file located at `SAG_Install_Directory\InternalDataStore\config`.



# 4 Policies

■ Policies - Overview .....	152
■ Policy Validation and Dependencies .....	154
■ Managing Threat Protection Policies .....	159
■ System-defined Stages and Policies .....	171
■ Managing Global Policies .....	355
■ Managing API-level Policies .....	373
■ Managing Scope-level Policies .....	375
■ Managing Policy Templates .....	380
■ Supported Alias and Policy Combinations .....	391

## Policies - Overview

---

API Gateway provides a policy framework to manage and secure APIs.

A policy can be enforced on an API to perform specific tasks, such as transport, security, logging, routing of requests to target services, and transformation of data from one format to another. You can also define a policy to evaluate and process the various API invocations at run-time. For example, a policy could instruct API Gateway to perform any of the following tasks and prevent malicious attacks:

- Verify that the requests submitted to an API come from applications that are authenticated and authorized using the specified set of identifiers in the HTTP header to access and use the particular API.
- Validate digital signatures in the security header of request and response messages.
- Monitor a user-specified set of run-time performance conditions and limit the number of invocations during a specified time interval for a particular API and for applications, and send alerts to a specified destination when these performance conditions are violated.
- Log the request and response messages, and the run-time performance measurements for APIs and applications.

Policies are grouped into stages as per their usage. For example, the policies in a **Threat Protection** stage can be enforced for all APIs to protect against malicious attacks that could cause problems such as, large and recursive payloads, viruses, scanning with external systems, and SQL injections. The policies in the **Identify and Access** stage can be enforced on an API to specify the kind of identifiers that are used to identify the application and authorize it against all applications registered in API Gateway.

### Policy enforcement mode

You can enforce policies in an API in the following ways:

- **Global Policies.** You can apply a global policy to all APIs or the selected set of APIs. You do this by configuring the filters for the API and the policy configuration in the Global Policy details page. The global policies apply globally to the selected APIs.
- **Policy Templates.** You can apply one or more policy templates to an API. You do this by applying the policy templates in the API details page. These policy templates apply at the API-level, and can be customized to suit the needs of a particular API.
- **API-specific Policies.** You can apply one or more individual policies to an API. You do this by applying the policies in the API details page. These policies apply at the API-level, and can be customized to suit the needs of a particular API.
- **API Scope-specific Policies.** You can apply one or more policies at the scope-level of an API. You do this by defining the API scopes with a collective set of resources, methods, or operations in the API details page. These policies apply at the corresponding resource-level, method-level, or operation-level, and can be customized to suit the needs of an individual API scope.



After you apply the policies both globally (through global policies) and directly (through API-level policies and scope-level policies) to an API, API Gateway determines the effective set of policies for that API by taking into account the precedence of policy enforcement at the API-level, the policy stages, the priority of policies, run-time constraints, and the status (activated or deactivated) of any applied global policy.

When you apply the Transport policy at the global level, the Transport policy applied at the API level is in the disabled state. When you try deleting the API-level Transport policy that is in the disabled state an error displays and you are not allowed to delete this policy as the API-level Transport policy is required and gets enforced when you deactivate the global policy.

### Policy hierarchy

You can enforce policies on an API at the following levels:

- **Global Policy Enforcement:** This enforcement applies globally to all APIs defined in API Gateway.
- **API-level (API-specific) Policy Enforcement.** This enforcement applies to all resources and its nested methods of a REST API, or all operations of a SOAP API.
- **Resource-level (Scope-specific) Policy Enforcement.** Applicable only for REST APIs. This enforcement applies to one or more resources and its nested methods in the REST API.
- **Method-level (Scope-specific) Policy Enforcement.** Applicable only for REST APIs. This enforcement applies to one or more methods nested within a resource in the REST API.

-OR-

**Operation-level (Scope-specific) Policy Enforcement.** Applicable only for SOAP APIs. This enforcement applies to one or more operations in the SOAP API.

For example, if an API was given the **Identify & Authorize** policy at the following policy enforcement levels:

1. Global Policy Enforcement
2. API-level Policy Enforcement
3. Resource-level Policy Enforcement
4. Method-level Policy Enforcement (or) Operation-level Policy Enforcement

The precedence of the policy enforcement which are effective for the API at run-time is as follows:

1. Global Policy Enforcement
2. Method-level Policy Enforcement (or) Operation-level Policy Enforcement
3. Resource-level Policy Enforcement
4. API-level Policy Enforcement

If the API has the Identify & Authorize policy applied through both a global policy and at the API-level, API Gateway does not show conflict. The Identify & Authorize policy applied through the global policy takes precedence and is processed at run-time.

Similarly for a REST API, Identify & Authorize policy is applied through a scope-level policy (at the resource-level) and also at the API-level, the Identify & Authorize policy applied through the scope-level policy takes precedence and is processed at run-time.

### Transaction logging policy

API Gateway provides a system global policy, **Transaction logging**, which is shipped with the product. By default, the policy is in the **Inactive** state. The transaction logging policy has standard filters and log invocation policy that log request or response payloads to a specified destination. You can edit this policy to include additional filters or modify the policy properties but you cannot delete this policy. You can activate this policy in the **Policies > Global policies** page or through the Global Policy details page. Activating the policy enforces it on all APIs in API Gateway based on the configured filters and logs transactions across all the APIs. If you have multiple log invocation policies assigned to an API, the policies are compiled into a single policy and the one transaction log is created per destination.

## Policy Validation and Dependencies

---

When you enforce a policy to govern an API at run-time, API Gateway validates the policies to ensure that:

- Any policy (for example, Log Invocation) that can appear in an API multiple times is allowed to appear multiple times.
- For policies (for example, Require HTTP / HTTPS) that can appear only once in an API, API Gateway issues an error message.
- For policies (for example, Monitor SLA) that are dependent and use another policy in conjunction (for example, Identify & Authorize) in an API, API Gateway prompts you with a warning message to include the dependent policy.

When you save an API, API Gateway combines the policies from all of the global and direct policies that apply to the API (that is, at the API-level) and generates what is called the *effective policy* for the API. For example, let's say your REST API is within the scope of two policies: one policy that performs a logging task and another policy that performs a security task. When you save the REST API, API Gateway automatically combines the two policies into one effective policy. The effective policy, which contains both the logging task and the security task, is the policy that API Gateway actually uses to publish the REST API.

When API Gateway generates the effective policy, it validates the resulting policy to ensure that it contains no conflicting or incompatible policies.

If the policy contains conflicts or inconsistencies, API Gateway computes the effective API policy according to policy resolution rules. For example, an effective API policy can include only one Identify & Authorize policy. If the resulting policy list contains multiple Identify & Authorize policies, API Gateway shows the conflict by including an including a Conflict (▲) icon next to the name of the conflicting policies in the effective policy.

The following table shows:

- Policy dependencies (that is, whether a policy must be used in conjunction with another particular policy).
- Conflicting or incompatible policies.
- Whether a policy can be included multiple times in a single API. If a policy cannot be included multiple times in a single API, API Gateway selects one (depending on the precedence of the policy at the enforcement level) for the effective policy and processes at run-time.

#### Policy Validation and Dependencies:

Policy	Applicable API Type	Dependent Policy	Mutually Exclusive Policy	Can include multiple times in an API?
Authorize User	REST SOAP	Identify & Authorize	None.	No. API Gateway includes only one policy in the effective policy.
Conditional Error Processing	REST SOAP	None.	None.	Yes. API Gateway includes all Conditional Error Processing policies in the effective policy.
Conditional Routing	REST SOAP	None.	Straight Through Routing, Load Balancer Routing, Dynamic Routing, Content-based Routing	No. API Gateway includes only one policy in the effective policy.
Content-based Routing	REST SOAP	None.	Straight Through Routing, Load Balancer Routing, Dynamic Routing, Conditional Routing	No. API Gateway includes only one policy in the effective policy.
Custom HTTP Header	REST SOAP	None.	None.	No. API Gateway includes only one policy in the effective policy.
Data Masking (Error Handling)	REST SOAP	None.	None.	No. API Gateway includes only one

Policy	Applicable API Type	Dependent Policy	Mutually Exclusive Policy	Can include multiple times in an API?
				policy in the effective policy.
Data Masking (Response Processing)	REST SOAP	None.	None.	No. API Gateway includes only one policy in the effective policy.
Data Masking (Request Processing)	REST SOAP	None.	None.	No. API Gateway includes only one policy in the effective policy.
Dynamic Routing	REST SOAP	None.	Straight Through Routing, Load Balancer Routing, Content-based Routing, Conditional Routing	No. API Gateway includes only one policy in the effective policy.
Enable HTTP / HTTPS	REST SOAP GraphQL	None.	None.	No. API Gateway includes only one policy in the effective policy.
Enable JMS / AMQP	REST SOAP	None	None	No. API Gateway includes only one policy in the effective policy.
Identify & Authorize	REST SOAP GraphQL	Inbound Auth - Message policy is required if <b>Identification Type</b> is configured as <b>WS Security Username Token</b> or WS Security X.509 Certificate or <b>Kerberos Token</b> for SOAP-based APIs.	None.	No. API Gateway includes only one policy in the effective policy.
Inbound Auth - Message	SOAP	None.	None.	No. API Gateway includes only one policy in the effective policy.

<b>Policy</b>	<b>Applicable API Type</b>	<b>Dependent Policy</b>	<b>Mutually Exclusive Policy</b>	<b>Can include multiple times in an API?</b>
Invoke webMethods IS (Response Processing)	REST SOAP	None.	None.	Yes. API Gateway includes all Invoke webMethods IS policies in the effective policy.
Invoke webMethods IS (Request Processing)	REST SOAP	None.	None.	Yes. API Gateway includes all Invoke webMethods IS policies in the effective policy.
JMS/AMQP REST Properties	REST	JMS/AMQP REST Routing	None	No. API Gateway includes only one policy in the effective policy.
JMS/AMQP SOAP Properties	SOAP	JMS/AMQP SOAP Routing	None.	No. API Gateway includes only one policy in the effective policy.
JMS/AMQP REST Routing	REST	None	Straight Through Routing, Dynamic Routing, Content-based Routing, Conditional Routing	No. API Gateway includes only one policy in the effective policy.
JMS/AMQP REST Routing	SOAP	None.	Straight Through Routing, Dynamic Routing, Content-based Routing, Conditional Routing	No. API Gateway includes only one policy in the effective policy.
Load Balancer Routing	REST SOAP	None.	Straight Through Routing, Dynamic Routing, Content-based Routing,	No. API Gateway includes only one policy in the effective policy.

Policy	Applicable API Type	Dependent Policy	Mutually Exclusive Policy	Can include multiple times in an API?
			Conditional Routing	
Log Invocation	REST SOAP GraphQL	None.	None.	Yes. API Gateway includes all Log Invocation policies in the effective policy.
Monitor Performance	REST SOAP	None.	None.	Yes. API Gateway includes all Monitor Performance policies in the effective policy.
Monitor SLA	REST SOAP	Identify & Authorize	None.	Yes. API Gateway includes all Monitor Service Level Agreement policies in the effective policy.
Outbound Auth - Message	SOAP	None.	None.	No. API Gateway includes only one policy in the effective policy.
Outbound Auth - Transport	REST SOAP	None.	None.	No. API Gateway includes only one policy in the effective policy.
Response Transformation	REST SOAP	None.	None.	Yes. API Gateway includes all XSLT Transformation policies in the effective policy.
Request Transformation	REST SOAP	None.	None.	Yes. API Gateway includes all XSLT Transformation policies in the effective policy.
Service Result Cache	REST SOAP	None.	None.	No. API Gateway includes only one policy in the effective policy.
Set Media Type	REST	None.	None.	No. API Gateway includes only one

Policy	Applicable API Type	Dependent Policy	Mutually Exclusive Policy	Can include multiple times in an API?
				policy in the effective policy.
Straight Through Routing	REST SOAP GraphQL	None.	Load Balancer Routing, Dynamic Routing, Content-based Routing, Conditional Routing	No. API Gateway includes only one policy in the effective policy.
Traffic Optimization	REST SOAP	Identify & Authorize	None.	Yes. API Gateway includes all Traffic Optimization policies in the effective policy.
Validate API Specification (Response Processing)	REST SOAP	None.	None.	No. API Gateway includes only one policy in the effective policy.
Validate API Specification (Request Processing)	REST SOAP GraphQL	None.	None.	No. API Gateway includes only one policy in the effective policy.

## Managing Threat Protection Policies

Threat protection policies prevent malicious attacks from client applications that typically involve large, recursive payloads, and SQL injections. You can limit the size of things, such as maximum message size, maximum number of requests, and maximum node depth and text node length, in the XML document. You can configure the global threat protection policies and rules for all the incoming requests that comes through the external port of API Gateway. These policies and rules are enforced by API Gateway based on your configuration.

You must have the API Gateway's manage threat protection functional privilege to configure the following policies and rules.

- Global Denial of Service
- Denial of Service by IP
- Rules

In addition, the API Gateway administrator can configure the necessary mobile devices and applications for which you want to deny the access, configure and customize the deny and alert rules, and manage the denied IPs.

**Note:**

- If the API Gateway instances used for Threat protection are clustered using TSA, and if you apply threat protection policy configuration in one of the API Gateway instances, the other API Gateway instances are updated automatically.
- If the API Gateway instances used for Threat Protection are not clustered using TSA, then you need to apply the required threat protection policy configurations in each of the API Gateway instance.

Basically, when you configure the threat protection policy in a clustered setup, you specify the limitations (such as number of requests and concurrent request) that an API Gateway instance in the cluster can handle during a specified time interval. Hence, if you add X number of API Gateway instances, the limitations set in the configuration also increases by X times.

For example, if you have two API Gateway instances and set the limitations as 100 requests per minute, then the API Gateway instances should be able to handle 200 requests per minute. When you add one more API Gateway instance, the processing capacity also increases to 300 requests per minute. Here, the API Gateway cluster used for Threat Protection does not act as a single unit.

**Note:**

When you have configured a load balancer, the load balancer exposes the actual client IP address using the X-Forwarded-For (XFF) headers. The `watt.server.enterprisegateway.ignoreXForwardedForHeader` property specifies whether API Gateway uses or ignores the IP address in the XFF headers. By default, API Gateway ignores the client IP address and so the `watt.server.enterprisegateway.ignoreXForwardedForHeader` property is set to true. If you want API Gateway to use the actual client IP address present in the XFF, then set the `watt.server.enterprisegateway.ignoreXForwardedForHeader` property to false.

## Configuring Global Denial of Service Policy

You can configure this policy in API Gateway to prevent Denial of Service (DoS) attacks. One form of DoS attack occurs when a client floods a server with many requests in an attempt to interfere with server processing. Using API Gateway, you can limit the number of requests that API Gateway accepts within a specified time interval and the number of requests that it can process concurrently. By specifying these limits, you can protect API Gateway from DoS attacks.

You can configure API Gateway to limit the total number of incoming requests from the external ports. For example, you might want to limit the total number of requests received to 1000 requests in 10 seconds, and limit the number of concurrent requests to 100 requests in 10 seconds. When API Gateway detects that a limit has been exceeded, it blocks the exceeding requests for a specific time interval and displays an error message to the client based on your configuration. You can also configure a list of trusted IP addresses so that the requests from these IP addresses are always allowed and not blocked.

### > To configure global denial of service policy



1. Click **Policies** in the title navigation bar.
2. Select **Threat protection > Global denial of service**.
3. Set the **Enable** button to the **On** position to enable the policy.
4. Type the maximum number of requests, in the **Maximum requests** field, that API Gateway can accept from any IP address in a given time interval.
5. Specify time in seconds, in the **In (seconds)** field, in which the maximum requests have to be processed.
6. Type the maximum number of concurrent requests, in the **Maximum requests in progress** field, that API Gateway can process concurrently.
7. Specify the time in minutes, in the **Block intervals (minutes)** field, for which you want requests to be blocked.
8. Type the alert message text, in the **Error message** field, to be displayed when the policy is breached.
9. Add IP addresses, in the **Trusted IP addresses** field, that can be trusted and are always allowed.

- API Gateway supports IPv4 and IPv6 addresses in the trusted IP addresses lists.
- You can specify a range of IP addresses using the classless inter-domain routing (CIDR) notation. To specify an IP address range, type the first IP address in the range followed by a forward slash (/) and a CIDR suffix.

Example IPv4 address range:

- 192.168.100.0/22 represents the IPv4 addresses from 192.168.100.0 to 192.168.103.255
- 148.20.57.0/30 represents the IPv4 addresses from 148.20.57.0 to 148.20.57.3

Example IPv6 address range:

- f000::/1 represents the IPv6 addresses from f000:: to ffff:ffff:ffff:ffff:ffff:ffff:ffff:ffff.
- 2001:db8::/48 represents the IPv6 addresses from 2001:db8:0:0:0:0:0:0 to 2001:db8:0:ffff:ffff:ffff:ffff:ffff.

Click  to add more than one IP address.

10. Click **Save**.

## Configuring Denial of Service by IP Policy

You can configure this policy in API Gateway to prevent Denial of Service (DoS) attacks. One form of DoS attack occurs when a particular client floods a server with many requests in an attempt to interfere with server processing and not letting other clients in accessing the server. Using Denial of Service (DoS) by IP policy, you can limit the number of requests that API Gateway accepts from a particular IP address within a specified time interval and the number of requests that it can process concurrently from any IP address. By specifying these limits, you can protect API Gateway from DoS attacks by a particular IP address. When API Gateway detects that a limit has been exceeded, it blocks or denies the requests from that particular IP address and displays an error message to the client based on your configuration. You can also configure a list of trusted IP addresses so that the requests from these IP addresses are always allowed and not denied.

### Note:

When you configure a load balancer, you need to insert the XFF headers on the load balancer to track the actual client IP address. When you use Load Balancer for high availability between the API Gateway instances, by default for all the incoming request, the source IP address will be the load balancer's IP address instead of the actual client IP address. In such scenario, when the Denial of Service by IP policy is enforced, all incoming requests will be denied irrespective of the problematic client. So, to prevent DoS attack from a problematic client, you need to consider the XFF headers that are inserted on the load balancer. This is achieved by setting `watt.server.enterprisegateway.ignoreXForwardedForHeader` property to false. When this setting is configured, the incoming request header will have the XFF header and tracks actual client IP address, which in turn allows you to configure DoS by IP.

### ➤ To configure the denial of service by IP policy

1. Click **Policies** in the title navigation bar.
2. Select **Threat protection > Denial of service by IP**.
3. Set the **Enable** button to the **On** position to enable the policy.
4. Type the maximum number of requests, in the **Maximum requests** field, that API Gateway can accept from a specific IP address in a given time interval.
5. Specify time in seconds, in the **In (seconds)** field, in which the maximum requests have to be processed.
6. Type the maximum number of requests, in the **Maximum requests in progress** field, that API Gateway can process concurrently from any single IP address.
7. Select one of the following actions to be taken when the number of requests from a non-trusted IP address exceeds the specified limits:
  - **Add to deny list** to permanently deny future requests from the IP address.

- **Block** temporarily block requests from this IP address.
8. Type the alert message text, in the **Error message** field, to be displayed when the policy is breached.
  9. Add IP addresses, in the **Trusted IP Addresses** field, that can be trusted and not blocked.
    - API Gateway supports IPv4 and IPv6 addresses in the trusted IP addresses lists.
    - You can specify a range of IP addresses using the classless inter-domain routing (CIDR) notation. To specify an IP address range, type the first IP address in the range followed by a forward slash (/) and a CIDR suffix

Example IPv4 address range:

- 192.168.100.0/22 represents the IPv4 addresses from 192.168.100.0 to 192.168.103.255
- 148.20.57.0/30 represents the IPv4 addresses from 148.20.57.0 to 148.20.57.3

Example IPv6 address range:

- f000::/1 represents the IPv6 addresses from f000:: to ffff:ffff:ffff:ffff:ffff:ffff:ffff:ffff.
- 2001:db8::/48 represents the IPv6 addresses from 2001:db8:0:0:0:0:0:0 to 2001:db8:0:ffff:ffff:ffff:ffff:ffff.

Click  to add more than one IP address.

10. Click **Save**.


## Managing Denied IP List

The Denied IPs section has a list of client IPs that were denied access due to breach of denial of service by IP policy. You can delete the IP from the denial list and make it available on client's request.

### > To manage the denied IP list

1. Click **Policies** in the title navigation bar.
2. Select **Threat protection > Denied IPs**.

This displays a list of IP address that are denied from access.

3. Click  in the **Action** column so that the specified IP can be made available.

## Configuring Rules

You can configure rules to filter malicious requests based on message size, authentication requests, requests from specific mobile devices and applications that could be harmful, requests that could cause an SQL injection attack, requests on anti-virus scan, XML / JSON requests, or use custom filters to avoid malicious attacks.

When a rule is established without any filters, with the Action set to **Deny Request and Alert** and the Request Type configured as **All**, all requests entering through the external port are rejected

API Gateway applies rules in the order in which they are displayed on the **Threat Protection > Rules** screen. Because a violation of a denial rule stops API Gateway from processing a request, hence it is important to prioritize the rules based on the order in, which you want them to be executed. The API Gateway processes denial rules followed by the alert rules.

### > To configure rules

1. Click **Policies** in the title navigation bar.

2. Select **Threat protection > Rules**.

This displays a list of rules that are already configured.

3. Click **Add rule**.

4. In the Rule properties section provide the following information:

a. Type a name for the rule in the **Rule name** field.

Valid rule names:

- Must be unique.
- Must not be empty.
- Must not contain spaces.
- Must not contain the special characters - ? ~ ` ! @ # \$ % ^ & \* ( ) - + = { } | [ ] \ \ : \ " ; ' < > , /

b. Type a description for the rule in the **Description** field.

c. Select an action to be followed when the policy is violated:

- **Deny request and alert** to deny the access and send an alert when the policy is violated.
- **Alert** to allow the request and send an alert when the policy is violated.

- d. Type the alert message text, in the **Error message** field, to be displayed when the policy is violated.
- e. Select the required **Request type** to which you want to apply the rule and provide the additional information required.

The available values are:

- **ALL**. Applies the rule to all requests.
  - **REST**. Applies the rule to all REST requests.
  - **SOAP**. Applies the rule to all SOAP requests.
  - **INVOKE**. Applies the rule to all INVOKE requests.
  - **CUSTOM**. Applies the rule to all requests specified by the custom directives. You can use this option if you want a single rule applied for multiple request types and custom directives.
- f. Provide the following information to filter the requests depending on the **Request type** selected:
    - **Resource path**. Provide the **Resource path** for the REST, SOAP, INVOKE, or CUSTOM Request type selected to filter the requests based on the resource being requested. The format for the REST, SOAP, and INVOKE request types is `folder_name/service_name` and the format for a CUSTOM request type is `given_directive/service_name`. You can add multiple resource paths using the **Add** button.
    - **Custom directives**. Provide the custom directives for the CUSTOM Request type to filter the incoming requests. For example, if you provide `gateway` as the directive, the rule applies to all these requests that are received in API Gateway with the directive `gateway`. You can add multiple directives using the **Add** button.
5. Configure the required filters as follows:
    - **Alert settings**. Select one of the following options:
      - **Default**. Sets the default alert settings to be used.
      - **Custom**. You can specify this option to use the custom alert settings and provide the required information.
        - **Alert destination**. Specify the alert destination. Values are **Email** and **Flow service**.

If you select **Email**, provide the email ids to which the alert notification has to be sent.

If you select **Flow service**, a flow service is invoked. Specify the name of the flow service. You can create a flow service using the `pub.security.enterpriseGateway:alertSpec` as the signature of the service and or use the pre-defined flow service, `pub.apigateway.threatProtection:violationListener`. When you use the pre-defined service, the alerts are saved in API Data Store and displayed in the API Gateway Dashboard. For more

information about the `pub.security.enterpriseGateway:alertSpec` specification, see the Integration Server Built-In Services Reference Guide.

- Provide the user, who has permissions to execute the service, as the user type. For example, `Administrator`.

**Send alert:** Select a condition depending on when you want the alert to be sent. Available values are **On rule violation** which sends an alert every time a request violates a rule or **Every** and specify the time interval (in minutes), which send alerts at specified intervals.

#### ■ **Message size filter**

- Set the **Enable** button to the **On** position to enable the filter.
- Type the maximum size allowed for HTTP and HTTPS requests in the **Maximum message size (MB)** field.

If the request is larger than the size specified in this limit, the request violates the rule and API Gateway performs the configured action.

#### ■ **OAuth filter**

- Set the **Enable** button to the **On** position to enable the filter.
- Set the **Require OAuth credentials** toggle button to the **On** position. This implies the request should contain the OAuth credentials else the request would be denied.

#### ■ **Mobile application protection filter**

You can configure this filter to disable access for certain mobile application versions on a predefined set of mobile platforms. By disabling access to these versions, you are ensuring that all users are using the latest versions of the applications and taking advantage of the latest security and functional updates.

- Set the **Enable** button to the **On** position to enable the filter.
- Select the device type.
- Select the mobile application.
- Select the operator condition `=`, `>`, `<`, `>=`, `<=` or `<>`.
- Type the mobile application version.

You can add multiple entries by clicking .

#### ■ **SQL injection protection filter**

You can use the SQL injection protection filter to block requests that could possibly cause an SQL injection attack. When this filter is enabled, API Gateway checks each request message for specific patterns of characters or keywords that are associated with potential SQL injection attacks. If a match is found in the request parameters or payload, API Gateway blocks the request from further processing.

- Set the **Enable** button to the **On** position to enable the selected filter.
- Select the required filters as follows:
  - Select **Database-specific SQL injection protection** and select a database against which specific parameters needs to be checked.

When enabled, API Gateway checks the incoming payload based on the specified database and GET or POST request parameters. If no parameter is specified, all input parameters are checked for possible SQL injection attack.

- Select **Standard SQL injection protection** and specify one or more GET or POST request parameters that could be present in the incoming requests. Parameters can contain only alphanumeric characters, dollar sign (\$), and underscore (\_).

You can add multiple entries by clicking .

#### ■ **Anti virus scan filter**

You can use the antivirus scan filter to configure API Gateway to interact with an Internet Content Adaptation Protocol (ICAP)-compliant server. An ICAP server is capable of hosting multiple services that you can use to implement features such as virus scanning or content filtering. Using the antivirus scan filter, API Gateway can leverage the ICAP protocol to scan all incoming HTTP requests and payloads for viruses.

- Set the **Enable** button to the **On** position to enable the filter.
- Type the antivirus ICAP engine name in the **ICAP name** field.
- Type the host name or IP address of the machine on which the ICAP server is running in the **ICAP host name or IP address** field.
- Type the port number on which the ICAP server is listening in the **ICAP port number** field.
- Type the name of the service exposed by the ICAP server that you can use to scan your payload for viruses in the **ICAP service name** field.


#### ■ **JSON threat protection filter**

You can use this filter to block attacks through JSON payload that have infinitely long strings or deeply nested payloads. Software AG recommends that this protection should be combined with message size filter to identify infinite payloads.

Set the **Enable** button to the **On** position to enable the filter.

You can specify any of these parameters as filter criteria. If you do not specify a value, the system applies a default value of -1, which means an unlimited value.

Field	Description
<b>Container depth</b>	Specifies the maximum allowed containment depth, where the containers are objects or arrays.  For example, an array containing an object which contains an object would result in a containment depth of 3.
<b>Object entry count</b>	Specifies the maximum number of entries allowed in an object.
<b>Object entry name length field</b>	Specifies the maximum string length allowed for a property name within an object.
<b>Array element count</b>	Specifies the maximum number of elements allowed in an array.
<b>String value length</b>	Specifies the maximum length allowed for a string value.
<b>Applicable content type</b>	Specify any other content types to be included in the filter.

You can add more entries by clicking .

#### ■ XML threat protection filter


You can use this filter to block attacks through XML payload that have infinitely long strings or deeply nested payloads. Software AG recommends that this protection should be combined with message size filter to identify infinite payloads.

Set the **Enable** button to the **On** position to enable the filter.

You can specify any of these parameters as filter criteria. If you do not specify a value, the system applies a default value of -1, which the system equates to no limit.

Field	Description
<b>Namespace prefix length</b>	Specifies a limit on the maximum number of characters permitted in the namespace prefix in the XML document.
<b>Namespace URI length</b>	Specifies a character limit for any namespace URIs present in the XML document.
<b>Namespace count per element</b>	Specifies the maximum number of namespace definition allowed for any element.
<b>Child count</b>	Specifies the maximum number of child elements allowed for any element.
<b>Attribute name length</b>	Specifies a limit on the maximum number of characters permitted in any attribute name in the XML document.



Field	Description
<b>Attribute value length</b>	Specifies a limit on the maximum number of characters permitted in any attribute value in the XML document.
<b>Attribute count per element</b>	Specifies the maximum number of attributes allowed for any element.
<b>Element name length</b>	Specifies a limit on the maximum number of characters permitted in any element name in the XML document.
<b>Text length</b>	Specifies a character limit for any text node present in the XML document.
<b>Comment length</b>	Specifies a character limit for any comments present in the XML document.
<b>Processing instruction target length</b>	Specifies a limit on the maximum number of characters permitted in the target of any processing instructions in the XML document.
<b>Processing instruction data length</b>	Specifies a limit on the maximum number of characters permitted in the data value of any processing instructions in the XML document.
<b>Node depth</b>	Specifies the maximum node depth allowed in the XML.
<b>Applicable content types</b>	Specify any other content types to be included in the filter.  You can add multiple values by clicking  .

#### ■ Custom filter

You can use the custom filter to invoke a service that is available on API Gateway to perform actions such as custom authentication of external clients in the DMZ, logging or auditing in the DMZ, or implementation of custom rules for processing various payloads.

- Set the **Enable** button to the **On** position to enable the filter.
- Click **Browse** and select a service to invoke it.
- Select the user name of a user you want API Gateway to run the service. The default value is Administrator.

#### 6. Click **Save**.

The new rule is created and appears in the list of rules in the Rules page.

The rule is applied to requests only if the rule is enabled. You can enable the rule in the Rules page by selecting the enable icon for the required rule.

## Registering a Mobile Device or Application

You can use API Gateway to disable access for certain mobile application versions on a predefined set of mobile platforms. By registering the required devices and applications and disabling access to these versions, you ensure that all users use the latest versions of the applications and take advantage of the latest security and functional updates.

### > To register a mobile device or application

1. Click **Policies** in the title navigation bar.
2. Select **Global Policies > Mobile devices and apps**.

3. Provide the mobile device type name and click .

You can add more entries by clicking . You can delete the added ones by clicking .

4. Provide the mobile application name and click .

You can add more entries by clicking . You can delete the added ones by clicking .

5. Click **Save**.

## Configuring Alert Settings

You can configure the alert settings to control the following aspects of alerts that API Gateway sends when a request violates a rule:

- Whether API Gateway issues an alert for a rule violation.
- How often API Gateway issues the alert.
- The method API Gateway uses to send the alert.
- Whether a rule uses the default alert options or its own customized alert options.

### > To configure alert settings

1. Click **Policies** in the title navigation bar.
2. Select **Global Policies > Alert settings**.
3. Select one or both the alert destination types:

- **Email.** This sends email alerts.
    - Type the email ids to which the email has to be sent.
  - **Flow Service.** This invokes a flow service to alert you of a rule violation. Specify the name of the flow service. You can create a flow service using the `pub.security.enterpriseGateway:alertSpec` specification as the signature of the service or use the pre-defined flow service, `pub.apigateway.threatProtection:violationListener`. When you use the predefined service, the alerts are saved in API Data Store and the displayed API Gateway Dashboard. For more information about the `pub.security.enterpriseGateway:alertSpec` specification, see the Integration Server Built-In Services Reference Guide.
    - Provide the user, who has permissions to execute the service, as the user type. For example, `Administrator`.
4. Select one of the following conditions depending on when you want the alert to be sent.
    - **On rule violation** to send an alert every time a request violates a rule,
    - **Every** and specify the time interval (in minutes) to send to send alerts at specified intervals.
  5. Click **Save**.

## System-defined Stages and Policies

---

API Gateway provides system-defined policies that are grouped into stages depending on their usage:

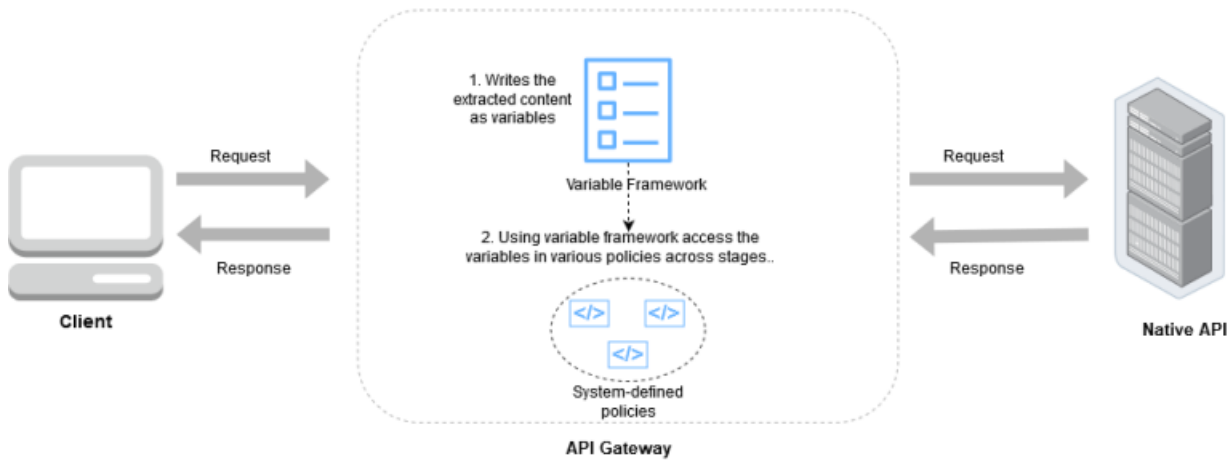
- Transport
- Identify & Access
- Request Processing
- Routing
- Traffic Monitoring
- Response Processing
- Error Handling

In each stage of the system-defined policies, you define multiple policy parameters to configure the values. By default, all the policy parameters use hardcoded value to configure the values. For some of the policy parameters, you can configure the value using variable syntax. During run-time, the value gets extracted based on the request or response.

## Variable Framework

All types of variables such as request, response, custom, custom-context, and system context variables are handled through the common framework called variable framework. The variable framework in API Gateway provides an option to extract variable values that can be used across

stages. For example, you can use the extracted variable to transform request and response contents such as headers, query parameters, path parameters payload, and so on as per your requirement. With the variable framework, you can normalize the syntax and create a common template for accessing the various variable types.



The following table summarizes the keywords that are used to define the variable syntaxes:

Variable keyword	Description
paramStage	<p>Defines the stage of the system defined policy. Possible values are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ request</li> <li>■ response</li> </ul>
paramType	<p>Defines the specific parameter of the request or response. Possible values are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ payload</li> <li>■ headers</li> <li>■ query</li> <li>■ path</li> <li>■ httpMethod</li> <li>■ statusCode</li> <li>■ statusMessage</li> </ul>
queryType	<p>Defines the query that can be applied over string elements like payload. Possible values are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ xpath</li> <li>■ jsonPath</li> </ul>

Variable keyword	Description
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ regex</li> </ul>

The following variable types are available in the request or response stages:

- `${paramStage.paramType}`

You can use this syntax to access the following string variables: `path`, `statusCode`, `statusMessage`, `httpMethod`.

Examples: `${request.path}`, `${response.statusCode}`

- `${paramStage.paramType.paramName}`

You can use this syntax to access map types, such as `query`, `headers`, and `path`.

Example: `${request.query.var1}`, `${response.header.Content-Type}`, `${request.path.name}`.

- `${paramStage.paramType.queryType[queryValue]}`

You can use this syntax to access the payload. Examples:

- `${request.payload.xpath[//ns:emp/ns:empName]}`

Where `"//ns:emp/ns:empName"` is the XPath to be applied on the payload if `contentType` is `application/xml`, `text/xml`, or `text/html`.

- `${response.payload.jsonPath[$.cardDetails.number]}`

Where `$.cardDetails.number` is the `jsonPath` to be applied on payload if `contentType` is `application/json` or `application/json/badgerfish`.

- `${request.payload.regex[[0-9]+]}`

Where `[0-9]+` is the regular expression to be applied on the payload if `contentType` is `text/plain`.

- `${request.isSoapToRest}` or `${response.isSoapToRest}`

This variable returns `True` if the current invoke is REST invoke for a SOAP API. Else it returns `False`.

**Note:**

While `xpath` and `jsonPath` are applicable only to payload, `regex` can be used with both payload and path.

- `${paramStage[stepName].paramType.paramName}`

You can use this syntax to access the header or payload in the request or response stage.

Example:

Variable: `${response.headers.id}`

Value: `${response[customExtension].payload.jsonPath[$.id]}`

This transformation adds a header to the response with the name `id`, and its value is derived from the JSON payload that is sent from the external callout as per the JSON path.

The following sections summarize the variables that are available in API Gateway as part of variable framework template in addition to the existing predefined system context and custom context variables:

## Request Variables

Variables that allow you to extract and reuse values in the request processing stage.

Variable Syntax	Description
<b><code>\${request.headers.NAME}</code></b> Example: <code>\${request.headers.Content-Type}</code>	Gets the value of the header name in the request.
<b><code>\$(request.query.NAME)</code></b> Example: <code>\${request.query.var1}</code>	Gets the value of the query name in the request.
<b><code>\${request.path}</code></b>	Gets the value of the path in the request.
<b><code>\${request.path.regex[EXPR]}</code></b> Example: <code>\${request.path.regex[0]}</code>	Gets the value of the path in the request.
<b><code>\${request.httpMethod}</code></b>	Gets the method in the request.
<b><code>\${request.payload.xpath[EXPR]}</code></b> Example: <code>\${request.payload.xpath[//ns:emp/ns:empName]}</code> , where <code>//ns:emp/ns:empName</code> is the xpath to be applied on the payload if <code>contentType</code> is <code>application/xml</code> .	Gets the value after applying a xpath expression on the request path. <div style="background-color: #f0f0f0; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p><b>Note:</b> The namespace URI for the prefixes you have configured in the xpath expression are resolved using namespaces configured in the metadata section in the policy or using the namespaces configured through <i>XpathNamespaces</i> custom variable in the custom extension policy.</p> </div>
<b><code>\${request.payload.jsonPath[EXPR]}</code></b> Example: <code>\${request.payload.jsonPath[\$.cardDetails.number]}</code> where <code>\$.cardDetails.number</code> is the jsonPath to be applied on the payload if <code>contentType</code> is <code>application/json</code> .	Gets the value after applying a JSON expression on the request path.

Variable Syntax	Description
<p>Provide the following variable, if there is a blank space in the parameter name</p> <p><b><code>\${request.payload.jsonPath[\$.['param name']]}</code></b></p> <p>For example, if the parameter name is <i>first name</i>, then provide the variable as <code>\${request.payload.jsonPath[\$.['first name']]}</code>.</p>	
<p><b><code>\${request.payload.regex[EXPR]}</code></b></p> <p>Example: <code>\${request.payload.regex[[0-9]+]}</code> where <code>[0-9]+</code> is the regex to be applied on the payload if <code>contentType</code> is <code>text/plain</code></p>	<p>Gets the value after applying a regular expression on the request path.</p>
<p><b><code>\${request.authorization.clientId}</code></b></p>	<p>Gets the value of the client ID identified from the authorization header by the configured IAM policy. This value is available only if the relevant IAM policy is configured.</p>
<p><b><code>\${request.authorization.issuer}</code></b></p>	<p>Gets the value of the issuer identified from the authorization header by the configured IAM policy. This value is available only if the relevant IAM policy is configured.</p>
<p><b><code>\${request.authorization.userName}</code></b></p>	<p>Gets the value of the username identified from the authorization header by the configured IAM policy. This value is available only if the relevant IAM policy is configured.</p>
<p><b><code>\${request.authorization.authHeader}</code></b></p>	<p>Gets the value of the authorization header by the configured IAM policy. This value is available only if the relevant IAM policy is configured.</p> <div data-bbox="971 1457 1458 1772" style="background-color: #f0f0f0; padding: 10px;"> <p><b>Note:</b> If the authorization header has bearer tokens ( such as OAuth, OpenID, or JWT), then you cannot use this variable. In such cases, Software AG recommends to use the <b><code>\${request.authorization.incomingToken}</code></b> variable.</p> </div>
<p><b><code>\${request.authorization.apiKey}</code></b></p>	<p>Gets the value of the API key from the authorization header by the configured</p>

Variable Syntax	Description
	IAM policy. This value is available only if the relevant IAM policy is configured.
<b><code>\${request.authorization.incomingToken}</code></b>	Gets the value of the incoming token from the authorization header by the configured IAM policy. This value is available only if the relevant IAM policy is configured.
<b><code>\${request.authorization.audience}</code></b>	Gets the value of the audience from the authorization header by the configured IAM policy. This value is available only if the relevant IAM policy is configured.
<b><code>\${request.authorization.claims.CLAIM_NAME}</code></b> Example: <code>\${request.authorization.claims.emp.company}</code>	Gets the value for the claim name from the claims identified from the Authorization header by the configured IAM policy. This value is available only if the relevant IAM policy is configured
<b><code>\${request.correlationID}</code></b>	Gets the correlation ID for this request.
<b><code>\${request.application.id}</code></b>	Gets the ID of the application identified for this request.
<b><code>\${request.application.name}</code></b>	Gets the name of the application identified for this request.
<b><code>\${request.application.version}</code></b>	Gets the version ID of the application identified for this request.
<b><code>\${request.application.claims.CLAIM_NAME}</code></b> Example: <code>\${request.application.claims.sample}</code>	Gets the value of the claim name for the claims identifier configured in the application identified for this request.
<b><code>\${request.application.partnerId}</code></b>	Gets the partner ID of the application identified for this request.
<b><code>\${request.application.description}</code></b>	Gets the description of the application identified for this request.
<b><code>\${request.application.hostname[NUMBER]}</code></b> Example: <code>\${request.application.hostname[0]}</code>	Gets the value of the hostname identifier in the specified index for the application identified for this request.
<b><code>\${request.application.payloadIdentifier[NUMBER]}</code></b> Example: <code>\${request.application.payloadIdentifier[1]}</code>	Gets the value of the payload identifier in the specified index for the application identified for this request.



Variable Syntax	Description
<b><code>\${request.application.team[NUMBER]}</code></b> Example: <code>\${request.application.team[0]}</code>	Gets the value of the team identifier in the specified index for the application identified for this request.
<b><code>\${request.application.token[NUMBER]}</code></b> Example: <code>\${request.application.token[1]}</code>	Gets the value of the token identifier in the specified index for the application identified for this request.
<b><code>\${request.application.username[NUMBER]}</code></b> Example: <code>\${request.application.username[0]}</code>	Gets the value of the username identifier in the specified index for the application identified for this request.
<b><code>\${request.application.wssUsername[NUMBER]}</code></b> Example: <code>\${request.application.wssUsername[0]}</code>	Gets the value of the wssUsername identifier in the specified index for the application identified for this request.
<b><code>\${request.application.headers.HEADER_NAME}</code></b> Example: <code>\${request.application.headers.Accept}</code>	Gets the value of the header name for the headers identifier configured in the application identified for this request.
<b><code>\${request.payload.native.xpath [EXPR]}</code></b>	In SOAP to REST context, this variable returns the SOAP request to be sent to the native API.

## Response variables

Variables that allow you to extract and reuse values in the response processing stage.

Variable Syntax	Description
<b><code>\${response.headers.NAME}</code></b> Example: <code>\${response.headers.Accept}</code>	Gets the value of the header name in the response.
<b><code>\${response.statusCode}</code></b>	Gets the value for the status code for the response.
<b><code>\${response.statusMessage}</code></b>	Gets the value for the status message in the response
<b><code>\${response.payload.xpath[EXPR]}</code></b> Example: <code>\${response.payload.xpath[//ns:emp/ns:empName]}</code> where <code>//ns:emp/ns:empName</code> is the xpath to be applied on the payload if contentType is application/xml	Gets the value of the payload from the specified xpath of the response. <div style="background-color: #f0f0f0; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p><b>Note:</b> The namespace URI for the prefixes you have configured in the xpath</p> </div>

Variable Syntax	Description
	expression are resolved using namespaces configured in the metadata section in the policy or using the namespaces configured through <i>XpathNamespaces</i> custom variable in the custom extension policy.
<b><code>\${response.payload.jsonPath[EXPR]}</code></b> Example: <code>\${response.payload.jsonPath[\$.cardDetails.number]}</code> where <code>\$.cardDetails.number</code> is the <code>jsonPath</code> to be applied on the payload if <code>contentType</code> is <code>application/json</code>	Gets the value of the payload from the specified <code>jsonPath</code> of the response.
<b><code>\${response.payload.regex[EXPR]}</code></b> Example: <code>\${ response.payload.regex[[0-9]+]}</code> where <code>[0-9]+</code> is the regex to be applied on the payload if <code>contentType</code> is <code>text/plain</code>	Gets the value of the payload from the specified regex of the response.
<b><code>\${response.payload.native.xpath [EXPR]}</code></b>	In SOAP to REST context, this variable returns the native SOAP response, returned by the native SOAP API.

API Gateway evaluates and supports the array expressions in JSON path.

Example: Consider the following payload.

```
{
  "firstName": "John",
  "lastName": "doe",
  "age": 26,
  "address": {
    "streetAddress": "naist street", "city": "Nara", "postalCode": "630-0192"
  },
  "phoneNumbers": [
    {"type": "iPhone", "number": "0123-4567-8888"},
    {"type": "home", "number": "0123-4567-8910"}
  ]
}
```

Following are the responses for the expressions after evaluating the array expressions in JSON path.

Expressions	Response
<code>\$.phoneNumbers[1].type</code>	"home"

Expressions	Response
\$.phoneNumbers[0,1].type or \$.phoneNumbers[:2].type	["iPhone","home"]
\$.phoneNumbers[0,1] or \$.phoneNumbers[:2]	[{"type":"iPhone","number":"0123-4567-8888"} \ {"type":"home","number":"0123-4567-8910"}]
\$.firstName	["John"]
\$.firstName	"John"
\$.address.city	"Nara"

### System Context Variables

API Gateway provides predefined system context variables and the values of these variables are extracted from the client request.

Variable Syntax	Description
<b>\${apild}</b>	Get the value of the API ID.
<b>\${apiName}</b>	Get the name of the API.
<b>\${apiVersion}</b>	Get the version of the API.
<b>\${packageId}</b>	Get the value of the package ID.
<b>\${planId}</b>	Get the value of the plan ID.
<b>\${customTransactionFields.FIELD_NAME}</b> Example: <code>\${customTransactionFields.sample}</code>	Provides you an option to get or set custom fields to the transactional events for this request. To set the custom fields, you can configure the <code>customTransactionFields.FIELD_NAME</code> custom variable in <b>Custom Extension</b> policy.
<b>\${providerTime}</b>	Gets the time taken in milliseconds between the request sent to native server and response received from native server for this transaction.
<b>\${date}</b>	Gets the date when the request gets invoked.
<b>\${dynamicEndpoint}</b>	Gets the value of the ROUTING_ENDPOINT context variable set using <code>pub.apigateway.ctxvar:setContextVariable</code>
<b>\${time}</b>	Gets the time when the request gets invoked.
<b>\${user}</b>	Gets the value of the user ID who sends the request.

Variable Syntax	Description
<b><code>\${inboundHttpMethod}</code></b> Example: GET	Gets the value the HTTP method used by the client to send the request.
<b><code>\${routingMethod}</code></b> Example: POST	Gets the value of the HTTP method used by the API Gateway in the routing policy to send the request to native API.
<b><code>\${InboundContentType}</code></b> Example: application/json	Gets the content type of the request.
<b><code>\${inboundAccept}</code></b> Example: */*	Gets the accept header in the incoming request from the client.
<b><code>\${inboundProtocol}</code></b>	Gets the protocol of the request.
<b><code>\${inboundRequestURI}</code></b> For example, if the API is invoked: <code>http://host:port/gateway/API</code> then the expected value of this variable would be <code>/gateway/API</code> .  For a REST API, the URL also includes query string parameters.  For example, if the following API is invoked: <code>http://host:port/gateway/cars?vin=1234</code> the expected value of this variable would be <code>/gateway/cars?vin1234</code> .	A partial reference to an API (for HTTP and HTTPS only). The protocol, host and port are not part of the value.
<b><code>\${inboundIP}</code></b> Example: 210.178.9.0	Gets the value of the client IP address used to send the request.
<b><code>\${gatewayHostname}</code></b> Example: uk.myhost.com	Gets the API Gateway host name.
<b><code>\${gatewayIP}</code></b> Example: 198.168.1.9	Gets API Gateway IP address.
<b><code>\${operationName}</code></b> Example: addInts	Gets the value of API operation selected from the request. Operation names are available only for SOAP APIs. It is empty for REST API.
<b><code>\${nativeEndpoint}</code></b> Example: <code>http://host:port/Service</code>	Gets the value of the native endpoints from the request. It returns value only after executing the routing policy.

In addition, the variable framework also supports the following variables:

- `${jms.headers.NAME}`
- `${jms.query.NAME}`
- `${jms.path}`
- `${jms.path.regex[EXPR]}`
- `${jms.httpMethod}`
- `${jms.payload.xpath[EXPR]}`
- `${jms.payload.jsonPath[EXPR]}`
- `${jms.payload.regex[EXPR]}`
- `${jms.statusCode}`

**Note:**

You can use these variables when you want to use JMS/AMQP so that transformation can be applied for the JMS/AMQP values. For example, if you set the path parameter as `jms.path.petid` and the corresponding value as `jms.header.h1`, then if the request contains the header value `h1`, the value `h1` is replaced by the path parameter `petid`.

## Enhancements to Variable Framework Support

Until API Gateway version 10.5, the variable framework was supported in API Mashup, Request Transformation, Response Transformation, Conditional Error Processing, and Custom Extension policies.

In API Gateway version 10.7 the existing variable framework is enhanced to support the following use cases:

- Simple aliases can be accessed across all stages using variable framework. For example: `${simpleAlias}`.
- The existing custom and system context variables are now accessible using variable framework. As part of variable framework, the custom context variables that were defined using `ctxVar` IS service are merged into custom variables. The syntax for accessing the system context variables or custom context variables using variable framework is similar to the custom variables. Example : `${variableName}`. For details on how the system and custom context variables were declared in API Gateway version 10.5, see [“Conditional Routing” on page 240](#).

**Note:**

As like the earlier versions of API Gateway, you can also define and access the custom-context variable or custom-variable using the `ctxVar` IS Service. For details, see [“The API for Context Variables” on page 340](#).

- Both system context variables and custom variables (that includes custom context variables) are accessible across all policy parameters that support variables.

## Transport

The policies in this stage specify the protocol to be used for an incoming request and the content type for a REST request during communication between API Gateway and an application. The policies included in this stage are:

- Enable HTTP/HTTPS
- Enable JMS/AMQP
- Set Media Type

### Enable HTTP/HTTPS

This policy specifies the protocol to use for an incoming request to the API on API Gateway. If you have a native API that requires clients to communicate with the server using the HTTP and HTTPS protocols, you can use the Enable HTTP or HTTPS policy. This policy allows you to bridge the transport protocols between the client and API Gateway.

For example, you have a native API that is exposed over HTTPS and an API that receives requests over HTTP. If you want to expose the API to the consumers of API Gateway through HTTP, then you configure the incoming protocol as HTTP.

The table lists the properties that you can specify for this policy:

Property	Description
<b>Protocol</b>	<p>Specifies the protocol (HTTP or HTTPS), SOAP format (for a SOAP-based API) to be used to accept and process the requests.</p> <p>Select one of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>HTTP</b>. API Gateway accepts requests that are sent using the HTTP protocol. This is selected by default.</li> <li>■ <b>HTTPS</b>. API Gateway accepts requests that are sent using the HTTPS protocol.</li> </ul>
<b>SOAP Version</b>	<p>For SOAP-based APIs.</p> <p>Specifies the SOAP version of the requests which the API Gateway accepts from the client.</p> <p>Select one of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>SOAP 1.1</b>. This is selected by default. API Gateway accepts requests that are in the SOAP 1.1 format.</li> <li>■ <b>SOAP 1.2</b>. API Gateway accepts requests that are in the SOAP 1.2 format.</li> </ul>

## Enable JMS/AMQP

Java Message Service (JMS) is a standard Java API for communicating with message oriented middleware and enables loosely coupled communication between two or more homogenous systems. It provides reliable and asynchronous form of communication.

Advanced Message Queuing Protocol(AMQP) is an open standard application layer protocol for delivering messages. AMQP can queue and route messages in a reliable and secured way. AMQP provides a standard messaging protocol that stands across all platforms and a description on how a message should be constructed. It doesn't provide an API on how the message should be sent. AMQP being language agnostic is useful in the message oriented middleware to achieve interoperability in asynchronous way among heterogenous systems.

When you want to expose a REST or SOAP API over JMS with broker native protocol or JMS with AMQP protocol add and configure the **Enable JMS/AMQP** policy in API Gateway, thereby allowing them to communicate through the messaging Queue or Topic.

For example, you can use this policy to expose your API over JMS/AMQP and hence enable your client to communicate through the messaging queue or topic.

- JMS with Message broker native protocol support

For example, if your Message broker is using ActiveMQ and if you are relying on the default Active MQ TCP protocol, then essentially it is JMS on open wire protocol because open wire is the native protocol of ActiveMQ Message broker.

- JMS with AMQP protocol support

For example, if you want to use JMS with AMQP with any message broker which supports AMQP 1.0 to achieve interoperability in asynchronous way among heterogenous systems. API Gateway supports AMQP 1.0 using Apache qpid JMS client.

**Note:**

The following are not supported if the **Enable JMS/AMQP** policy is added:

- **Threat protection** policies
- API Gateway SOAP to REST transformation feature

### Use case 1: Expose a SOAP API over JMS with a message broker native protocol

This describes the high level workflow for the scenario where you want to expose a SOAP API over JMS with a message broker native protocol.

1. Create an alias to a JNDI Provider. For a detailed procedure, see *webMethods API Gateway Administration*.
2. Configure API Gateway to use a JMS connection alias to establish an active connection between API Gateway and the JMS provider. For a detailed procedure, see *webMethods API Gateway Administration*.

3. Create a WS (Web Service) JMS Provider endpoint alias and configure the Alias, Description, Type (Provider), Transport Type (JMS) fields and JMS Transport Properties. For a detailed procedure, see *webMethods API Gateway Administration*.
  4. A WS (Web Service) endpoint trigger is created when you configure WS (Web Service) JMS Provider endpoint alias. This trigger consists of the input source details like Queue name or Topic name. You can update the WS (Web Service) endpoint trigger, as required. For detailed procedures, see *webMethods API Gateway Administration*.
  5. Select the required API.
  6. Click **Edit**.
  7. In the API Details section click **Policies**.
  8. Enforce the **Enable JMS/AMQP** policy with the following properties configured.
    - a. Specify the name of the JMS provider endpoint alias that specifies the trigger which listens to the source queue or topic for the input message.
    - b. Specify the SOAP version of the requests which the API Gateway accepts from the client.
- For details on the **Enable JMS/AMQP** policy, see [“Using Enable JMS/AMQP for a SOAP API” on page 188](#).
9. Click **Save**.

The enforced policy **Enable JMS/AMQP** with the required configuration now allows any java client to communicate with the API asynchronously.

## Use case 2: Expose a SOAP API over JMS with AMQP protocol

This describes the high level workflow for the scenario where you want to expose a SOAP API over JMS with AMQP protocol.

1. Configure API Gateway to use JMS with AMQP protocol.

Configure JNDI settings and JMS settings as per the client you are using to achieve JMS over AMQP protocol support.

**Note:**

For a sample procedure on configuring API Gateway to use JMS with AMQP protocol using Apache qpid libraries, see [“Configuring API Gateway for JMS with AMQP Protocol” on page 186](#)

2. Select the required API.
3. Click **Edit**.
4. In the API Details section click **Policies**.
5. Enforce the **Enable JMS/AMQP** policy with the following properties configured.



- a. Specify the name of the JMS provider endpoint connection alias that specifies the trigger which listens to the source queue or topic for the input message.
- b. Specify the SOAP version of the requests which the API Gateway accepts from the client.

For details on the **Enable JMS/AMQP** policy, see [“Using Enable JMS/AMQP for a SOAP API” on page 188](#).

6. Click **Save**.

The enforced policy **Enable JMS/AMQP** with the required configuration now allows all the clients such as Python, Ruby, Java, and Dotnet to communicate with the API asynchronously.

### Use case 3: Expose a REST API over JMS with a message broker native protocol

This describes the high level workflow for the scenario where you want to expose a REST API over JMS with a message broker native protocol.

1. Create an alias to a JNDI Provider. For a detailed procedure, see *webMethods API Gateway Administration*.
2. Configure API Gateway to use a JMS connection alias to establish an active connection between API Gateway and the JMS provider. For a detailed procedure, see *webMethods API Gateway Administration*.
3. Select the required API.
4. Click **Edit**.
5. In the API Details section click **Policies**.
6. Enforce the **Enable JMS/AMQP** policy with the following properties configured.
  - a. Specify the name of the JMS provider endpoint alias that contains the configuration information needed to establish a connection to a specific JMS provider.
  - b. Specify the input source name which API Gateway starts listening to when the API is activated.
  - c. Specify the type of source type Queue or Topic, which the API Gateway listens for the request message.
  - d. Specify the selector, a criteria for the API Gateway to listen to a message containing the specified criteria

For details on the **Enable JMS/AMQP** policy, see [“Using Enable JMS/AMQP for a REST API” on page 189](#).

7. Click **Save**.

The enforced policy **Enable JMS/AMQP** with the required configuration now allows any java client to communicate with the API asynchronously.

## Use case 4: Expose a REST API over JMS with AMQP protocol

This describes the high level workflow for the scenario where you want to expose a REST API over JMS with AMQP protocol.

1. Configure API Gateway to use JMS with AMQP protocol.

Configure JNDI settings and JMS settings as per the client you are using to achieve JMS over AMQP protocol support.

**Note:**

For a sample procedure on configuring API Gateway to use JMS with AMQP protocol using Apache qpid libraries, see [“Configuring API Gateway for JMS with AMQP Protocol” on page 186.](#)

2. Select the required API.
3. Click **Edit**.
4. In the API Details section click **Policies**.
5. Enforce the **Enable JMS/AMQP** policy with the following properties configured.
  - a. Specify the name of the JMS provider endpoint alias that contains the configuration information needed to establish a connection to a specific JMS provider.
  - b. Specify the input source name which API Gateway starts listening to when the API is activated.
  - c. Specify the type of source type Queue or Topic, which the API Gateway listens for the request message.
  - d. Specify the selector, a criteria for the API Gateway to listen to a message containing the specified criteria

For details on the **Enable JMS/AMQP** policy, see [“Using Enable JMS/AMQP for a REST API” on page 189.](#)

6. Click **Save**.

The enforced policy **Enable JMS/AMQP** with the required configuration now allows all the clients such as Python, Ruby, Java, and Dotnet to communicate with the API asynchronously.

## Configuring API Gateway for JMS with AMQP Protocol

Before configuring AMQP in API Gateway, ensure your message broker supports AMQP 1.0

For using JMS with AMQP protocol in API Gateway you have to configure the appropriate settings for the provider URL and the connection factory lookup name required for API Gateway to communicate using JMS with AMQP protocol.

### To configure API Gateway to use JMS with AMQP protocol

1. Create a properties file that contains the information for the JNDI lookup name and connectionfactory details.
2. Configure JNDI settings as per the client you are using to achieve JMS over AMQP protocol support.

For a detailed procedure, see *webMethods API Gateway Administration*.

3. Configure JMS settings as per the client you are using to achieve JMS over AMQP protocol support.


For a detailed procedure, see *webMethods API Gateway Administration*.

### ➤ To configure API Gateway for JMS with AMQP protocol using Apache qpid libraries

1. Create a properties file that contains the information for the JNDI lookup name and connectionfactory details.

A sample properties file, for example `amqp.properties`, would look like

```
# Set the InitialContextFactory class to use
java.naming.factory.initial = org.apache.qpid.jms.jndi.JmsInitialContextFactory
# Define the required ConnectionFactory instances
# connectionfactory.<JNDI-lookup-name> = <URI>
connectionfactory.qpidConnectionFactory = amqp://<hostname>:<port#>
```

2. Navigate to  > **Administration**.
3. Select **General > Messaging**.
4. Configure the JNDI provider alias as follows:
  - a. Click **Add JNDI provider alias** in the JNDI provider alias definitions section.
  - b. Provide the following information:
    - **JNDI Alias Name.** Provide a name that you want to assign to this JNDI provider.
    - **Description.** Provide a brief description for this JNDI alias.
    - **Predefined JNDI Templates.** Select the predefined JNDI template depending on the provider you may want to use.  
For example, if you want to use the JMS with AMQP protocol, select **Qpid AMQP (0-x)**.
    - **Initial Context Factory.** The JNDI provider uses the initial context as the starting point for resolving names for naming and directory operations. This value gets pre-populated depending on the predefined JNDI template selected. For example, if you have selected **Qpid AMQP (0-x)** as the predefined JNDI template the Initial context factory field would display `org.apache.qpid.jms.jndi.JmsInitialContextFactory`.

- **Provider URL.** Provide the file path location of the properties file that contains the context factory details. For example, `C:\amqp.properties`

c. Click **Add**.

The JNDI provider alias is created and listed in the JNDI Provider alias definitions table.

5. Configure the JMS settings as follows:

a. Click **Add JMS connection alias** in the JMS connection alias definitions section.

b. Provide the following information in the General Settings section:

- **Connection Alias Name.** Provide a name for the connection alias. Each connection alias represents a connection factory to a specific JMS provider.

- **Description.** Provide a brief description for the connection alias.

c. Provide the following information in the Connection Protocol Settings section:

- **JNDI Provider Alias Name.** The alias to the JNDI provider that you want this JMS connection alias to use to look up administered objects. Select the JNDI Provider alias name created in the earlier step.

- **Connection Factory Lookup Name.** The lookup name for the connection factory that you want to use to create a connection to the JMS provider specified in this JMS connection alias. Provide the value `qpidConnectionFactory`.

d. Click **Add**.

The JMS Connection alias is created and listed in the JMS Connection Alias Definitions table.

e. Enable the JMS connection alias by clicking toggle button to enable it.

The JNDI provider alias and the JMS connection alias are now set up and API Gateway is configured to use JMS with AMQP protocol.

### Using Enable JMS/AMQP for a SOAP API

This policy is used to expose a SOAP API over JMS/AMQP. A SOAP API can be exposed as HTTP/HTTPS or JMS/AMQP as the policies **Enable HTTP/HTTPS** and **Enable JMS/AMQP** are mutually exclusive.

If you are using JMS with Message Broker native protocol support ensure that following actions are performed before using the **Enable JMS/AMQP** policy:

- Create an alias to a JNDI Provider. For a detailed procedure, see *webMethods API Gateway Administration*.

- Configure API Gateway to use a JMS connection alias to establish an active connection between API Gateway and the JMS provider. For a detailed procedure, see *webMethods API Gateway Administration*.
- Create a WS (Web Service) JMS Provider endpoint alias and configure the Alias, Description, Type (Provider), Transport Type (JMS) fields and JMS Transport Properties. For a detailed procedure, see *webMethods API Gateway Administration*.
- Configure a WS (Web Service) endpoint trigger. For detailed procedures, see *webMethods API Gateway Administration*.

If you are using JMS with AMQP protocol support, ensure the following before using the Enable JMS/AMQP policy:

- You have configured API Gateway for JMS with AMQP. For details, see [“Configuring API Gateway for JMS with AMQP Protocol” on page 186](#)

The table lists the properties that you can specify for this policy:

Property	Description
<b>JMS Provider Endpoint Alias</b>	Specifies the name of the JMS provider endpoint alias.  The provider endpoint alias specifies the trigger which listens to the source queue or topic for the input message.
<b>SOAP Version</b>	Specifies the SOAP version of the requests which the API Gateway accepts from the client.  Select one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>SOAP 1.1.</b> This is selected by default. API Gateway accepts requests that are in the SOAP 1.1 format.</li> <li>■ <b>SOAP 1.2.</b> API Gateway accepts requests that are in the SOAP 1.2 format.</li> </ul>

### Using Enable JMS/AMQP for a REST API

This policy is used to expose a REST API over JMS/AMQP. A REST API can be exposed as both HTTP/HTTPS and JMS/AMQP at the same time.

If you are using JMS with Message broker native protocol support ensure that following actions are performed before using the Enable JMS/AMQP policy:

- Create an alias to a JNDI Provider. For a detailed procedure, see *webMethods API Gateway Administration*.
- Configure API Gateway to use a JMS connection alias to establish an active connection between API Gateway and the JMS provider. For a detailed procedure, see *webMethods API Gateway Administration*.

If you are using JMS with AMQP protocol support, ensure the following before using the Enable JMS/AMQP policy:

- You have configured API Gateway for JMS with AMQP. For details, see [“Configuring API Gateway for JMS with AMQP Protocol” on page 186](#)

The table lists the properties that you can specify for this policy:

Property	Description
<b>Connection Alias Name</b>	<p>Specifies the name of the connection alias.</p> <p>Each connection alias contains the configuration information needed to establish a connection to a specific JMS provider.</p>
<p><b>Add JMS/AMQP source details.</b> Click to add the JMS/AMQP source details and provide the required information.</p>	
<b>Input Source Name</b>	<p>Specifies the input source name which API Gateway starts listening to when the API is activated.</p>
<b>Input Source Type</b>	<p>Specifies the type of source to which the API Gateway listens for the request message.</p> <p>Select one of the following source type:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>QUEUE.</b> Indicates that API Gateway listens to the specified queue for the request message.</li> <li>■ <b>TOPIC.</b> Indicates that the API Gateway listens to the specified topic for the request message.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> Provides support only for non-durable topic.</p>
<b>Selector</b>	<p>Specifies the criteria for the API Gateway to listen to a message containing the specified criteria.</p> <p>For example, operation = GET</p> <p>If you have multiple selectors it follows the OR condition.</p> <p>If there are no selectors the message that comes in is listened to without any condition.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Message selectors are only applicable for headers, properties and not for payload.</p>
<b>Resource</b>	<p>Specifies the resource of the API.</p>
<b>HTTP Method</b>	<p>Specifies the routing method used.</p>

Property	Description
	Available routing methods: GET, POST, PUT, and DELETE.
<b>Content Type</b>	<p><i>Optional.</i> Specifies the content type of the JMS/AMQP message body.</p> <p>Examples for content types: <code>application/json</code>, <code>application/xml</code></p> <div style="background-color: #f0f0f0; padding: 5px;"> <p><b>Note:</b> Alternatively, you can use the Set Media Type policy to set the default content type instead of setting it here.</p> </div>

## Set Media Type

This policy specifies the content type for a REST request. If the content type header is missing in a client request sent to an API, API Gateway adds the content type specified here before sending the request to the native API.

The table lists the properties that you can specify for this policy:

Property	Description
<b>Default Content-Type</b>	Specifies the default content type for REST request received from a client.
<b>Default Accept Header</b>	Specifies the default accept header for REST request received from a client.

As both these properties support variable framework, you can use the available variables to specify the content type and accept header. For details about the variables available in API Gateway, see [“Variables Available in API Gateway” on page 171](#).

## Identify and Access

The policies in this stage provide different ways of identifying and authorizing the application, and provide the required access rights for the application. The policies included in this stage are:

- Inbound Auth - Message
- Authorize User
- Identify & Authorize
- Custom Extension

The Inbound authentication policies are used to authenticate the application by specifying user-based SPN or host-based SPN for a Kerberos token, using the basic credentials for the HTTP basic authentication or through various token assertions or through the XML security actions.

The Authorize User policy authorizes the application against a list of users and a list of groups registered in API Gateway.

The Identify & Authorize policy is used to identify the application, authenticate the request based on policy configured and authorizes it against all applications registered in API Gateway.

Custom Extension policies allow you to handle requirements that might not be provided by the out-of-the-box policies. You can add these custom extensions into API Gateway policy stages. To learn more about Custom Extension, see [“Custom Policy Extension” on page 604](#).

**Note:**

From API Gateway 10.3, the Identification and Authentication policies are merged into one and you would not be able to do identification alone for Basic Authentication. You must provide the right credentials for a successful invoke.

## Inbound Auth - Message

An API Provider can use this policy to enforce authentication on the API. When this policy is configured for an API, API Gateway expects the clients to pass the authentication credentials through the payload message that will be added to the request and sent to the native API. API Gateway supports a wide range of authentication schemes, such as X.509 Certificate, WSS Username, SAML, and Kerberos, in addition to signing and encryption, at the message-level.

**Note:**

Message-level authentication can be used to secure inbound communication of only SOAP APIs.

The table lists the properties that you can specify for this policy:

Property	Description
<b>Binding Assertion</b>	Specifies the type of binding assertion required for the message transfer between the recipient and the initiator.

**Require Encryption.** Specifies that a request's XML element, which is represented by an XPath expression or by parts of a SOAP request such as the SOAP body or the SOAP headers, be encrypted.




**Encrypted Parts** Click **+ Add encrypted part** to add the required properties. This allows you to encrypt parts of a SOAP request such as the SOAP body or the SOAP headers.


Provide the following information:

- **Entire SOAP Body.** Specifies encryption of the entire SOAP body.
- **All SOAP Attachments.** Specifies encryption of all the SOAP attachments.

In the SOAP Header section, provide the following information:



Property	Description
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Header Name.</b> Specifies the name for the SOAP header field.</li> <li>■ <b>Header Namespace.</b> Specifies the namespace of the SOAP header to be encrypted.</li> </ul> <p>You can add more SOAP headers by clicking .</p>
<b>Encrypted Elements</b>	<p>Click <b>+ Add encrypted element</b> to add the required properties. Select this option to encrypt the entire element, which is represented by an XPath expression.</p> <p>Provide the following information:</p> <p><b>XPath.</b> Specifies the XPath expression in the API request.</p> <p>In the Namespace section, provide the following information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Namespace Prefix.</b> Specifies the namespace prefix of the element to be encrypted.</li> <li>■ <b>Namespace URI.</b> Specifies the generated XPath element.</li> </ul> <p>You can add more namespace prefixes and URIs by clicking .</p>
<b>Require Signature.</b>	<p>Specifies that a request's XML element, which is represented by an XPath expression or by parts of a SOAP request such as the SOAP body or the SOAP headers, be signed.</p>
<b>Signed Elements</b>	<p>Click <b>+ Add require signature</b> to add the required properties. Select this option to sign the entire element represented by an XPath expression.</p> <p>Provide the following information:</p> <p><b>XPath.</b> Specifies the XPath expression in the API request.</p> <p>For the Namespace section, provide the following information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Namespace Prefix.</b> Specifies the namespace prefix of the element to be signed.</li> <li>■ <b>Namespace URI.</b> Specifies the generated XPath element.</li> </ul> <p>You can add more namespace prefixes and URIs by clicking .</p>
<b>Signed Parts</b>	<p>Click <b>+ Add signed part</b> to add the required properties. Select this option to sign parts of a SOAP request such as the SOAP body or the SOAP headers.</p> <p>Provide the following information:</p>

Property	Description
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Entire SOAP Body.</b> Specifies signing of the entire SOAP body.</li> <li>■ <b>All SOAP Attachments.</b> Specifies signing of all the SOAP attachments.</li> </ul> <p>For the SOAP Header section, provide the following information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Header Name.</b> Specifies the name for the SOAP header field.</li> <li>■ <b>Header Namespace.</b> Specifies the Namespace of the SOAP header to be signed.</li> </ul> <p>You can add more namespace prefixes and URIs by clicking .</p>


**Validate SAML Audience URIs.** Validates the audience restriction in the conditions section of the SAML assertion. It verifies whether any of the valid audience URI within a valid condition element in SAML assertion matches with any of the configured URI. If two conditions are available, then one of the audience URIs in the first condition, and one of the audience URIs in the second condition must match with any of the configured URIs in this policy for the SOAP API.

This property is used in the following scenarios:

- When the native API is enforced with the SAML policy, and the service provider wants to delegate audience restriction validation to API Gateway.
- When **Require SAML Token** assertion is defined for the SOAP API in API Gateway.

<b>URI</b>	Specifies the SAML audience URI.
<b>Match Criteria</b>	<p>Select one of the following options:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Allow Sublevels.</b> Any one of the audience URI in the incoming SAML assertion either has to be an exact match or it can have sub paths to the configured URI. For example, if <code>http://yahoo.com</code> is configured as the <b>URI</b> and the <b>Allow Sublevels</b> option is selected, the audience URI has <code>http://yahoo.com/mygroup</code> and condition is matched because the main URI matches with the configured URI (<code>http://yahoo.com</code>). The extra path <code>mygroup</code> is a sublevel path.</li> <li>■ <b>Exact match.</b> Any one of the audience URI in the incoming SAML assertion is verified for the exact match with the configured URI. For example, if <code>http://yahoo.com</code> is configured as the <b>URI</b> and the <b>Exact match</b> option is selected, the audience URI must be configured with <code>http://yahoo.com</code> in order to match the condition. This is selected by default.</li> </ul>

Property	Description
	<p>For more information on audience URI, see conditions and audience restriction sections in the SAML specification available in the <a href="https://docs.oasis-open.org/security/saml/v2.0/saml-core-2.0-os.pdf">https://docs.oasis-open.org/security/saml/v2.0/saml-core-2.0-os.pdf</a> location.</p>
<b>Token Assertions</b>	<p>Select the type of token assertion required to authenticate the client.</p> <p>Select any of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Require X.509 Certificate.</b> Mandates that there should be a wss x.509 token in the incoming SOAP request.</li> <li>■ <b>Require WSS Username token.</b> Mandates that there should be a WSS username token in the incoming SOAP request. Uses WS-Security authentication to validate user names and passwords that are transmitted in the SOAP message header for the WSS Username token.</li> <li>■ <b>Kerberos Token Authentication.</b> Mandates that there should be a Kerberos token in the incoming SOAP request. Authenticates the client based on the Kerberos token. API Gateway extracts the Kerberos token from the SOAP body and validates the token with the KDC using SPN credentials configured by the provider for the API. If the Kerberos token sent by the client is valid, API Gateway forwards the request to the native service and the response to the client.</li> <li>■ <b>Service Principal Name.</b> Specifies a valid SPN, which is the name type to use while authenticating an incoming client principal name. The specified value is used by the client or the server to obtain a service ticket from the KDC server. <div data-bbox="711 1262 1458 1465" style="background-color: #f0f0f0; padding: 5px; margin: 5px 0;"> <p><b>Note:</b> API Gateway supports the <i>username</i> format for Service Principal Names (SPNs). This format represents the principal name as a named user defined in LDAP used for authentication to the KDC.</p> </div> </li> <li>■ <b>Service Principal Password.</b> Specifies a valid password of the Service Principal Name user or the Service Principal Name host.</li> <li>■ <b>Require SAML Token.</b> Mandates that there should be a SAML token in the incoming SOAP request. Uses a Security Assertion Markup Language (SAML) assertion token to validate applications. Provide the following information: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>SAML Version.</b> Specifies the supported SAML version. Available values are <b>SAML 1.0</b>, <b>SAML 2.0</b></li> </ul> </li> </ul>

Property	Description
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>SAML Subject Configuration.</b> Select one of the following:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Bearer of Token.</b> Select the bearer method when the client wants a security token to be issued without a proof of possession.</li> <li>■ <b>Holder of Key - Symmetric.</b> Select the Holder of Key (Symmetric) method when either the client or the server has to generate security tokens such as X509 tokens. A symmetric key is established using the security token. You can use this token to sign and encrypt parts and elements.</li> <li>■ <b>Holder of Key - Public.</b> Select the Holder of Key (Public) method when both the client and the server have security token such as X509 certificates. In this method, the client uses its private key to sign and the recipient's (API Gateway) public key to encrypt.</li> </ul> </li> <li>■ <b>WS-Trust Version.</b> Specifies the WS-Trust version to be used. Available values are <b>WS-Trust 1.0</b>, <b>WS-Trust 1.3</b></li> <li>■ <b>Encrypt Signature.</b> Select <b>Yes</b> to encrypt the signature.</li> <li>■ <b>Issuer Address.</b> Specifies the SAML issuer address.</li> <li>■ <b>Metadata Reference Address.</b> Specifies the address from where the metadata reference document is obtained.</li> <li>■ <b>Algorithm Suite.</b> Specifies the applicable algorithm suite.</li> <li>■ <b>Key.</b> Specifies the Key type of the security token template.</li> <li>■ <b>Value.</b> Specifies a value for the request token.</li> </ul> <p>You can add more values for the key-value pair by clicking</p> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; background-color: #e6f2ff; padding: 2px 5px; display: inline-block; margin-bottom: 5px;">+ Add</div>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Custom Token Assertion.</b> Type a search string, select a custom token assertion name to authenticate the client, and click               <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; background-color: #e6f2ff; padding: 2px 5px; display: inline-block; margin-bottom: 5px;">+ Add</div>               to add. You can add more custom token assertions in a similar way.             </li> </ul> <p>Click the <b>Custom Token Assertion</b> arrow to see a list of all custom token assertions available in API Gateway.</p> <p>Click  to delete the custom token assertion added.</p>

Property	Description
<b>Require Timestamp</b>	Specifies that the time stamps be included in the request header. API Gateway checks the time stamp value against the current time to ensure that the request is not an old message. This serves to protect your system against attempts at message tampering, such as replay attacks.

## Authorize User

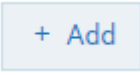

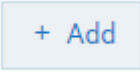

This policy authorizes incoming requests against a list of users, a list of groups, or users who belong to LDAP groups registered in API Gateway.



### Note:

LDAP groups cannot be authorized using the List of Groups configuration option. To authorize a user who belongs to an LDAP group, you must first create a team containing one or more LDAP groups and then authorize the user using List of Teams configuration option in this policy.

Use this policy in conjunction with an authentication policy (for example, Require HTTP Basic Authentication, Require WSS Username Token).

The table lists the parameters of this policy and how they are applied to authorize the incoming requests.

Property	Description
<b>List of Users</b>	<p>Authorizes applications against a list of users registered in API Gateway.</p> <p>Type a search string, select a user, and click  to add. You can add one or more users.</p> <p>Click  to delete the user added.</p>
<b>List of Groups</b>	<p>Authorizes applications against a list of groups registered in API Gateway.</p> <p>Type a search string, select a group, and click  to add. You can add one or more groups.</p> <p>Click  to delete the group added.</p>
<b>List of Teams</b>	<p>Authorizes applications against a list of teams registered in API Gateway.</p>

Property	Description
	<p>Type a search string, select a team, and click  to add. You can add one or more teams.</p> <p>Click  to delete a team.</p>

## Identify & Authorize

This policy identifies and validates the authorization of the applications to access the APIs. The application are identified using a set of identification types such as API key, hostname address, and HTTP basic authentication and so on based on the configuration. API Gateway can identify and authorize the application based on the following **Application Lookup condition**:

- **Registered applications.** Identifies the application and validates the identified application against the registered applications. On successful validation, API Gateway allows access to the API. The application that are associated with the API are called as registered application.
- **Global applications.** Identifies the application and validates the identified application against the global applications. On successful validation, API Gateway allows access to the API. All the active applications that are available in API Gateway are called as global application.
- **Global applications and DefaultApplication.** Verifies the identity of the application against the global applications and on identification failure the API Gateway allows access to the API as default application.

### Note:

If **Allow anonymous** is selected and even if the **Application Lookup condition** does not meet, API Gateway allows access to the API.

The table lists the properties that you can specify for this policy:

Property	Description
<b>Condition</b>	<p>Specifies the condition operator for the identification and authentication types.</p> <p>Select any of the following condition operators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>AND.</b> Applies all the identification and authentication types.</li> <li>■ <b>OR.</b> Applies one of the selected identification and authentication types.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> Even though this policy provides the option of choosing an <b>AND</b> or <b>OR</b> operation between the different identification and</p>

Property	Description
	authentication types, the operation across the different policies in the IAM stage is always <b>AND</b> .
<b>Allow anonymous</b>	<p>Specifies whether to allow all users to access the API without restriction.</p> <p>When you add a security policy and configure <b>Allow anonymous</b>, all requests are allowed to pass through to the native API, but the successfully identified requests are grouped under the respective identified application, and all unidentified requests are grouped under a common application named as <code>DefaultApplication</code> (<code>sys:defaultApplication</code>). While you allow all requests to pass through you can perform all application-specific actions, such as, viewing the runtime events for a particular application, monitor the service level agreement for a few applications and send an alert email based on some criteria like request count or availability, and throttle the requests from a particular application and not allow the request from that application if the number of requests reach the configured hard limit within configured period of time.</p>

**Identification Type.** Specifies the identification type. You can select any of the following.

**Note:**

For the purpose of monetization, when you add an API to a package, the **API key** authentication mechanism is automatically added to the IAM policy at API level. If the API already contains an IAM policy that has two or more authentication mechanisms with the **AND** condition, the condition will be switched to **OR**. This is done to ensure that the monetization is supported for consumers who access the API using only the API key.

<b>API Key</b>	<p>Specifies using the API key to identify and validate the client's API key to verify the client's identity in the registered list of applications for the specified API.</p>
	<p>Select one of the <b>Application Lookup condition</b>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="613 1440 1476 1549">■ <b>Registered applications.</b> Identifies the client's API key against the API key of all the applications registered to the API. On successful identification, API Gateway allows access to the API.</li> <li data-bbox="613 1570 1476 1680">■ <b>Global applications.</b> Identifies the client's API key against the API key of all the applications available in API Gateway. On successful identification, API Gateway allows access to the API.</li> <li data-bbox="613 1701 1476 1837">■ <b>Global applications and DefaultApplication.</b> Identifies the client's API key against all the applications available in API Gateway. Even though, if no global application is identified, API Gateway allows access to the API as default application.</li> </ul>

Property	Description
	<p>When this option is selected, you can use the API key as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="516 317 1377 401">■ Header parameter to consume an API. For example,           <pre data-bbox="565 365 1360 401">x-Gateway-APIKey:a4b5d569-2450-11e3-b3fc-b5a70ab4288a</pre> </li> <li data-bbox="516 432 1377 548">■ Query parameter to invoke an API resource. For example,           <pre data-bbox="565 485 1360 548">http://pie-3HKYMH2:5555/gateway/PetstoreAPI/1.0.3/store/inventory?APIKey=faab7ac6-97a4-4228-908d-f1930faba470</pre> </li> </ul>
<b>Hostname Address</b>	<p>Specifies using host name address to identify the client, extract the client's hostname from the HTTP request header and verify the client's identity in the specified list of applications in API Gateway.</p> <p>Select one of the <b>Application Lookup condition</b>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="516 768 1377 905">■ <b>Registered applications.</b> Identifies the client's hostname against the <i>hostname</i> identifier of all the applications registered to the API. On successful identification, API Gateway allows access to the API.</li> <li data-bbox="516 936 1377 1073">■ <b>Global applications.</b> Identifies the client's hostname against the <i>hostname</i> identifier of all the applications available in API Gateway. On successful identification, API Gateway allows access to the API.</li> <li data-bbox="516 1104 1377 1272">■ <b>Global applications and DefaultApplication.</b> Identifies the client's hostname against the <i>hostname</i> identifier of all the applications available in API Gateway. If no global application is identified, then API Gateway allows access to the API as default application.</li> </ul> <div data-bbox="516 1287 1377 1493" style="background-color: #f0f0f0; padding: 5px;"> <p><b>Note:</b> If the client request has X-Forwarded-For header, then API Gateway resolves the hostname from the IP address present in the X-Forwarded-For header. Else, API Gateway resolves the hostname from the client's IP address.</p> </div>
<b>HTTP Basic Authentication</b>	<p>Specifies using Authorization Header in the request to identify and authorize the client application against the list of applications with the identifier <i>username</i> in API Gateway.</p> <p>Provide the following information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="516 1692 1377 1860">■ Select one of the <b>Application Lookup condition</b>:           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="565 1755 1377 1860">■ <b>Registered applications.</b> Authenticates the user and identifies the user against <i>username</i> identifier of all the applications registered to the API. On successful</li> </ul> </li> </ul>



Property	Description
	<p>authentication and identification, API Gateway allows access to the API.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Global applications.</b> Authenticates the user and identifies the user against <i>username</i> identifier of all the applications available in the API Gateway. On successful authentication and identification, API Gateway allows access to the API.</li> <li>■ <b>Global applications and DefaultApplication.</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Authenticates the user and identifies the user against <i>username</i> identifier of all the applications available in the API Gateway.</li> <li>2. On successful authentication and if no global application is identified, then API Gateway allows access to the API as default application.</li> <li>3. In case if the authentication fails, then API Gateway does not allow access to the API.</li> </ol> </li> <li>■ If <b>Global applications and DefaultApplication</b> and <b>Allow anonymous</b> are selected: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Authenticates the user and identifies the user against <i>username</i> identifier of all the applications available in the API Gateway.</li> <li>2. On successful authentication and if no global application is identified, then API Gateway allows access to the API as default application.</li> <li>3. In case if the authentication fails, then API Gateway still allows access to the API.</li> </ol> </li> <li>■ <b>Trigger policy violation event on missing authorization header.</b> Creates a policy violation event for basic authentication if Authorization Headers are missing.</li> </ul> <p>Possible values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <code>true</code>. Requests without authorization headers are logged as a policy violation event.</li> <li>■ <code>false</code>. Requests without authorization headers are not logged as a policy violation event.</li> </ul>
<b>IP Address Range</b>	Specifies using the IP address range to identify the client, extract the client's IP address from the HTTP request header, and verify the client's identity against the specified list of applications in API Gateway.

Property	Description
	<p>Select one of the <b>Application Lookup condition</b>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Registered applications.</b> Identifies the client's IP address against the <i>IP address range</i> identifier of all the applications registered to the API. On successful identification, API Gateway allows access to the API.</li> <li>■ <b>Global applications.</b> Identifies the client's IP address against the <i>IP address range</i> identifier of all the applications available in API Gateway. On successful identification, API Gateway allows access to the API.</li> <li>■ <b>Global applications and DefaultApplication.</b> Identifies the client's IP address against the <i>IP address range</i> identifier of all the applications available in API Gateway. If no global application is identified, then API Gateway allows access to the API as default application.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> If the client request has X-Forwarded-For header, then API Gateway uses the IP address present in the X-Forwarded-For header. Else, API Gateway uses the client's IP address for identification.</p>
JWT	<p>Specifies using the JSON Web Token (JWT) to identify the client, extract the claims from the JWT and validate the client's claims, and verify the client's identity against the specified list of applications in API Gateway.</p> <p>Select one of the <b>Application Lookup condition</b>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Registered applications.</b> Identifies the JWT against the <i>claims</i> identifier of all the applications registered to the API. On successful identification, API Gateway allows access to the API.</li> <li>■ <b>Global applications.</b> Identifies the JWT against the <i>claims</i> identifier of all the applications available in API Gateway. On successful identification, API Gateway allows access to the API.</li> <li>■ <b>Global applications and DefaultApplication.</b> Identifies the JWT against the <i>claims</i> identifier of all the applications available in API Gateway. If no global application is identified, then API Gateway allows access to the API as default application.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ You can use the claims in the JWT for further processing using request transformation policy.</li> <li>■ When a Policy violation event is logged in case of expired JWT tokens, the application is associated as the identified</li> </ul>

Property	Description
	application since the identification happens before the expiry is checked.
<b>Kerberos Token</b>	<p>Specifies using the Kerberos token to identify the client, extract the client's credentials from the Kerberos token, and verify the client's identity against the specified list of applications in API Gateway.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> You have to enforce the Inbound Auth - Message policy with the property, Kerberos Token Authentication, configured, so when Identify &amp; Authorize policy is executed, the user details fetched are used to match with application's data to identify the application.</p> <p>Select one of the <b>Application Lookup condition</b>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Registered applications.</b> Authenticates the incoming Kerberos token and identifies the user against the <i>username</i> identifier of all the applications registered to the API. On successful authentication and identification, API Gateway allows access to the API.</li> <li>■ <b>Global applications.</b> Authenticates the incoming Kerberos token and identifies the user against the <i>username</i> identifier of all the applications available in API Gateway. On successful authentication and identification, API Gateway allows access to the API.</li> <li>■ <b>Global applications and DefaultApplication.</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Authenticates the incoming Kerberos token and identifies the user against <i>username</i> identifier of all the applications available in the API Gateway.</li> <li>2. On successful authentication and if no global application is identified, then API Gateway allows access to the API as default application.</li> <li>3. In case if the authentication fails, then API Gateway does not allow access to the API.</li> </ol> </li> <li>■ If <b>Global applications and DefaultApplication</b> and <b>Allow anonymous</b> are selected: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Authenticates the incoming Kerberos token and identifies the user against <i>username</i> identifier of all the applications available in the API Gateway.</li> </ol> </li> </ul>

Property	Description
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="565 260 1385 359">2. On successful authentication and if no global application is identified, then API Gateway allows access to the API as default application.</li> <li data-bbox="565 386 1385 453">3. In case if the authentication fails, then API Gateway still allows access to the API.</li> </ol> <p data-bbox="521 474 1385 604"><b>Note:</b> You can use the username for further processing using the request transformation policy.</p>
<b>OAuth2 Token</b>	<p data-bbox="516 621 1385 720">Specifies using the OAuth2 token to identify the client, extract the access token from the HTTP request header, and verify the client's identity against the specified list of applications in API Gateway.</p> <p data-bbox="516 747 1385 814">By default, OAuth2 token is identified against the registered applications.</p> <p data-bbox="521 835 1385 1073"><b>Note:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="529 898 1385 966">■ You can use the client id and other parameters for further processing using the request transformation policy.</li> <li data-bbox="529 972 1385 1073">■ When a Policy violation event is logged in case of expired OAuth2 tokens, the application that is associated turn in to <b>Unknown</b>.</li> </ul>
<b>OpenID Connect</b>	<p data-bbox="516 1089 1385 1188">Specifies using the OpenID (ID) token to identify the client, extract the client's credentials from the ID token, and verify the client's identity against the specified list of applications in API Gateway.</p> <p data-bbox="516 1215 1385 1249">Select one of the <b>Application Lookup condition</b>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="521 1276 1385 1413">■ <b>Registered applications.</b> Identifies the client's identity resolved as part of OpenID validation against all the applications registered to the API. On successful identification, API Gateway allows access to the API.</li> <li data-bbox="521 1440 1385 1577">■ <b>Global applications.</b> Identifies the client's identity resolved as part of OpenID validation against all the applications available in API Gateway. On successful identification, API Gateway allows access to the API.</li> <li data-bbox="521 1604 1385 1780">■ <b>Global applications and DefaultApplication.</b> Identifies the client's identity resolved as part of OpenID validation against all the applications available in API Gateway. If no global application is identified, then API Gateway allows access to the API as default application.</li> </ul> <p data-bbox="521 1801 1385 1858"><b>Note:</b></p>


Property	Description
	You can use the client id and other parameters for further processing using the request transformation policy.
<b>SSL Certificate</b>	<p>Specifies using the SSL certificate to identify the client, extract the client's identity certificate, and verify the client's identity (certificate-based authentication) against the specified list of applications in API Gateway. The client certificate that is used to identify the client is supplied by the client to API Gateway during the SSL handshake over the transport layer or is added in the header of the request.</p> <p>The certificate included in the custom header can be in the following formats:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Base64 encoded PEM certificate with BEGIN CERTIFICATE and END CERTIFICATE delimiters</li> <li>■ Non-Base64 encoded PEM certificate with BEGIN CERTIFICATE and END CERTIFICATE delimiters.</li> <li>■ PEM certificate can be without BEGIN CERTIFICATE and END CERTIFICATE delimiters if a single certificate is added.</li> <li>■ URL encoded PEM certificate with BEGIN CERTIFICATE and END CERTIFICATE delimiters.</li> <li>■ URL encoded PEM certificate can be without the BEGIN CERTIFICATE and END CERTIFICATE delimiters if a single certificate is added.</li> </ul> <p>If the transport protocol is HTTP then API Gateway checks for the existence of a header and fetches the certificate from the certificate header. If the certificate is coming from the custom header, then API Gateway does not check the validity of the certificate. API Gateway identifies the application using the certificate. The certificate should be validated by some external entity before sending it to API Gateway in a custom header.</p> <p>If the transport protocol is HTTPS then API Gateway first tries to identify the application based on the certificate exposed by the client during the SSL handshake. If there is no client certificate or the identification based on the client certificate fails API Gateway tries to identify based on the certificate provided in the header.</p> <p>The header name is customizable and can be customized in the extended settings property, <code>customCertificateHeader</code>, the default value being <code>X-Client-Cert</code>.</p> <p>Select one of the <b>Application Lookup condition</b>:</p>

Property	Description
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="516 254 1378 394">■ <b>Registered applications.</b> Identifies the client's certificate against the <i>client certificate</i> identifier of all the applications registered to the API. On successful identification, API Gateway allows access to the API.</li> <li data-bbox="516 422 1378 562">■ <b>Global applications.</b> Identifies the client's certificate against the <i>client certificate</i> identifier of all the applications available in API Gateway. On successful identification, API Gateway allows access to the API.</li> <li data-bbox="516 590 1378 772">■ <b>Global applications and DefaultApplication.</b> Identifies the client's certificate against the <i>client certificate</i> identifier of all the applications available in API Gateway. If no global application is identified, then API Gateway allows access to the API as default application.</li> </ul>
<b>WS Security Username Token</b>	<p data-bbox="516 787 1015 821">This is applicable only for SOAP APIs.</p> <p data-bbox="516 848 1378 1020">Specifies using the WS security username token to identify the application, extract the client's credentials (username token and password) from the WSSecurity SOAP message header, and verify the client's identity against the specified list of applications in API Gateway.</p> <div data-bbox="516 1035 1378 1276" style="background-color: #f0f0f0; padding: 10px;"> <p data-bbox="516 1035 597 1071"><b>Note:</b></p> <p data-bbox="516 1077 1378 1276">You have to enforce the Inbound Auth - Message policy with the property, Require WSS Username token, configured, so when Identify &amp; Authorize policy is executed, the user details fetched are used to match with application's data to identify the application.</p> </div> <p data-bbox="516 1291 1154 1325">Select one of the <b>Application Lookup condition:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="516 1352 1378 1524">■ <b>Registered applications.</b> Authenticates the client's WSS username token and identifies the user against the <i>username</i> identifier of all the applications registered to the API. On successful authentication and identification, API Gateway allows access to the API.</li> <li data-bbox="516 1551 1378 1724">■ <b>Global applications.</b> Authenticates the client's WSS username token and identifies the user against the <i>username</i> identifier of all the applications available in API Gateway. On successful authentication and identification, API Gateway allows access to the API.</li> <li data-bbox="516 1751 1170 1785">■ <b>Global applications and DefaultApplication.</b></li> </ul>

Property	Description
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Authenticates the client's WSS username token and identifies the user against the <i>username</i> identifier of all the applications available in the API Gateway.</li> <li>2. On successful authentication and if no global application is identified, then API Gateway allows access to the API as default application.</li> <li>3. In case if the authentication fails, then API Gateway does not allow access to the API.</li> </ol> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ If <b>Global applications and DefaultApplication</b> and <b>Allow anonymous</b> are selected: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Authenticates the client's WSS username token and identifies the user against the <i>username</i> identifier of all the applications available in the API Gateway.</li> <li>2. On successful authentication and if no global application is identified, then API Gateway allows access to the API as default application.</li> <li>3. In case if the authentication fails, then API Gateway still allows access to the API.</li> </ol> </li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> You can use the username for further processing using the request transformation policy.</p>
<b>WS Security X.509 Certificate</b>	<p>This is applicable only for SOAP APIs.</p> <p>Specifies using the WS security X.509 certificate to identify the client, extract the client identity certificate from the WS-Security SOAP message header, and verify the client's identity against the specified list of applications in API Gateway.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> You have to enforce the Inbound Auth - Message policy with the property, <i>Require X.509 Certificate</i>, configured, so when <i>Identify &amp; Authorize</i> policy is executed, the user details fetched are used to match with application's data to identify the application.</p> <p>Select one of the <b>Application Lookup condition</b>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Registered applications.</b> Identifies the client's X.509 certificate against the <i>client certificate</i> identifier of all the applications registered to the API. On successful identification, API Gateway allows access to the API.</li> </ul>

Property	Description
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Global applications.</b> Identifies the client's X.509 certificate against the <i>client certificate</i> identifier of all the applications available in API Gateway. On successful identification, API Gateway allows access to the API.</li> <li>■ <b>Global applications and DefaultApplication.</b> Identifies the client's X.509 certificate against the <i>client certificate</i> identifier of all the applications available in API Gateway. If no global application is identified, then API Gateway allows access to the API as default application.</li> </ul>
<b>Payload Element</b>	<p>Specifies using the payload identifier to identify the client, extract the custom authentication credentials supplied in the request represented using the payload identifier, and verify the client's identity against the specified list of applications in API Gateway.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Select one of the <b>Application Lookup condition</b>: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Registered applications.</b> Identifies the client's payload against the <i>Payload Identifier</i> of all the applications registered to the API. On successful identification, API Gateway allows access to the API.</li> <li>■ <b>Global applications.</b> Identifies the client's payload against the <i>Payload Identifier</i> of all the applications available in API Gateway. On successful identification, API Gateway allows access to the API.</li> <li>■ <b>Global applications and DefaultApplication.</b> Identifies the client's payload against the <i>Payload Identifier</i> of all the applications available in API Gateway. If no global application is identified, then API Gateway allows access to the API as default application.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>In the Payload identifier section, click <b>Add payload identifier</b>, provide the following information, and click <b>Add</b>.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Expression type:</b> Specifies the type of expression, which is used for identification. You can select one the following expression type: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>XPath.</b> <i>This is not applicable to a GraphQL API.</i> Provide the following information: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Payload Expression.</b> Specifies the payload expression that the specified expression type in the request has to be converted to. For example: /name/id</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul>



Property	Description
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="711 260 1468 327">■ <b>Namespace Prefix.</b> The namespace prefix of the payload expression to be validated.</li> <li data-bbox="711 352 1468 420">■ <b>Namespace URI.</b> The namespace URI of the payload expression to be validated.</li> </ul> <div data-bbox="711 441 1458 583" style="background-color: #f0f0f0; padding: 5px;"> <p><b>Note:</b> You can add multiple namespace prefix and URI by clicking .</p> </div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="662 600 1468 667">■ <b>JSONPath.</b> Provide the JSONPath for the payload identification. For example, \$.name.id</li> <li data-bbox="662 693 1468 760">■ <b>Text.</b> Provide the regular expression for the payload identification. For example, any valid regular expression.</li> </ul> <p data-bbox="613 785 1299 819">You can add multiple payload identifiers as required.</p> <div data-bbox="613 840 1458 1003" style="background-color: #f0f0f0; padding: 5px;"> <p><b>Note:</b> Only one payload identifier of each type is allowed. For example, you can add a maximum of three payload identifiers, each being of a different type.</p> </div>
<p data-bbox="240 1016 440 1050"><b>HTTP Headers</b></p>	<p data-bbox="613 1016 1468 1121">Specifies using any header in the request to identify and authorize the client application against the list of applications with the identifier in API Gateway.</p> <p data-bbox="613 1146 1062 1180">Provide the following information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="613 1205 1468 1778">■ Select one of the <b>Application Lookup condition:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="662 1268 1468 1407">■ <b>Registered applications.</b> Identifies the client's header against the <i>Header Key - Value pair</i> identifier of all the applications registered to the API. On successful identification, API Gateway allows access to the API.</li> <li data-bbox="662 1432 1468 1570">■ <b>Global applications.</b> Identifies the client's header against the <i>Header Key - Value pair</i> identifier of all the applications available in API Gateway. On successful identification, API Gateway allows access to the API.</li> <li data-bbox="662 1596 1468 1778">■ <b>Global applications and DefaultApplication.</b> Identifies the client's header against the <i>Header Key - Value pair</i> identifier of all the applications available in API Gateway. If no global application is identified, then API Gateway allows access to the API as default application.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

## Request Processing

These policies are used to specify how the request message from an application has to be transformed or pre-processed and configure the masking criteria for the data to be masked before it is submitted to the native API. This is required to protect the data and accommodate differences between the message content that an application is capable of submitting and the message content that a native API expects. The policies included in this stage are:

- Invoke webMethods IS
- Request Transformation
- Validate API Specification
- Data Masking
- Custom Extension

Custom Extension policies allow you to handle requirements that might not be provided by the out-of-the-box policies. You can add these custom extensions into API Gateway policy stages. To learn more about Custom Extension, see [“Custom Policy Extension” on page 604](#).

### Invoke webMethods IS

This policy pre-processes the request messages and transforms the message into the format required by the native API or performs some custom logic, before API Gateway sends the requests to the native APIs.

For example, you might need to accommodate differences between the message content that a client is capable of submitting and the message content that a native API expects. For example, if the client submits an order record using a slightly different structure than the structure expected by the native API, you can use this action to process the record submitted by the client to the structure required by the native API.

If `Comply to IS Spec` parameter is configured as `true`, API Gateway invokes the IS Service with IS specification in the path `pub.apigateway.invokeISService.specifications:RequestSpec` for Request Processing

The following are the input and output parameters for REST, SOAP, and WebSocket APIs as specified in the above IS specification. Input parameters can be used to access the existing values of the request while output parameters can be used to modify/write the values to the request.

	Parameter name	Description
Input parameters	<b>headers</b>	Headers in incoming request. Data type: Document
	<b>query</b>	Query parameters in incoming request (this is applicable for REST API only).

Parameter name	Description
	Data type: Document
<b>path</b>	Path parameter of the incoming request (this is applicable for REST API only). Data type: String
<b>httpMethod</b>	HTTP Method of the incoming request (this is applicable for REST API only). Data type: String
<b>payload</b>	Payload of the incoming request. Data type: String
<b>payloadObject</b>	The payload for binary content types like multi-part / form-data. Data type: Object
<b>MessageContext</b>	The message context object of the request. Data type: Object
<b>apiName</b>	Name of the API invoked by the request. Data type: String
<b>apiVersion</b>	Version of the API invoked by the request. Data type: String
<b>requestUrl</b>	URL of the request. Data type: String
<b>ipInfo</b>	Contains IP information of the request. Data type: Document
<b>websocketInfo</b>	Websocket related information of the request. Data type: Document
<b>correlationID</b>	Correlation ID of the request/response. This is unique and same for a request and response. Data type: String
<b>customFieldsMap</b>	Custom transactional fields can be added to the transactional events using this field. For more

Parameter name	Description
	information, see <b>Adding Custom Fields to Transactional Events</b> section. Data type: Document
<b>authorization</b>	Authorization information of the request. For more information, see <b>Accessing authorization values hidden after IAM policy</b> section. Data type: Document
Output parameters	<b>headers</b> Headers in incoming request. Data type: Document
	<b>query</b> Query parameters in incoming request (this is applicable for REST API only). Data type: Document
	<b>path</b> Path parameter of the incoming request (this is applicable for REST API only). Data type: String
	<b>httpMethod</b> HTTP Method of the incoming request (this is applicable for REST API only). Data type: String
	<b>payload</b> Payload of the incoming request. Data type: String
	<b>payloadObject</b> The payload for binary content types like multi-part / form-data. Data type: Object
	<b>MessageContext</b> The message context object of the request. Data type: Object
	<b>customFieldsMap</b> Custom transactional fields can be added to the transactional events using this field. For more information, see <b>Adding Custom Fields to Transactional Events</b> section. Data type: Document

By default the "query" pipeline variable is a key value pair, where the value is of type string. But, if the incoming request contains multiple values for the same query parameter and if you want to access those multiple values using **webMethods IS Service**, you have to ensure two things:

1. Make sure that you have checked the **Repeat** check box for query parameter in the **Add Resource Parameter** section of the API details screen.
2. To access or transform multiple values of that query parameter, you have to insert string list (instead of string) under the "query" pipeline variable in the webMethods IS Service.

**Note:**

- For SOAP to REST APIS, the payload contains the transformed SOAP request.
- Payload transformation does not happen automatically for content-type transformation. When you change the content type, ensure to do payload transformation also as part of IS Service. For example, if you change the content-type header from application/xml to application/json using IS service, you must also change the respective payload from application/xml to application/json
- Only Method Transformation happens when configured, but you have to take care of adding payload during transformations involving method change like GET to POST, and so on.
- When `Comply to IS spec` is true, you can change the values of headers, query, payload, and so on, programatically using Message Context, as well as using the pipeline variables given. Software AG recommends you not to change those values directly in Message Context, as the values in output pipeline variables are written to Message Context after the invocation of IS Service.

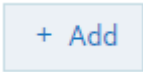

If `Comply to IS Spec` parameter is set to false, API Gateway invokes the IS Service with the same input and output parameters supported in 10.1 and the earlier versions:

- `proxy.name`
- `JSONRESTContentString` (REST only)
- `SOAPEnvelope` (SOAP only)
- `EnvelopeString` (SOAP only)

The table lists the properties that you can specify for this policy:

Property	Description
Invoke webMethods Integration Server Service	
<b>Add invoke webMethods Integration Server service</b>	Specifies the webMethods IS service to be invoked to pre-process the request messages and the authentication mode for the IS service.
	Provide the following information:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>webMethods IS Service.</b> Specify the webMethods IS service to be invoked to pre-process the request messages.</li> </ul> <p>The webMethods IS service must be running on the same Integration Server as API Gateway.</p>

Property	Description
	<p><b>Note:</b> If an exception occurs when invoking the webMethods IS service, by default API Gateway displays the status code as 500 and error message as <i>Internal Server Error</i>.</p> <p>You can set custom status code and error message by setting the following properties in the message context of the webMethods IS service:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ service.exception.status.code</li> <li>■ service.exception.status.message</li> </ul> <p>The sample code is given below:</p> <pre data-bbox="553 688 1362 1010"> IDataCursor idc = pipeline.getCursor(); MessageContext context = (MessageContext)IDataUtil.get(idc,"MessageContext"); if(context != null) { context.setProperty("service.exception.status.code", 404); context.setProperty("service.exception.status.message", "Object Not Found"); throw new ServiceException(); } </pre> <p><b>Note:</b> If ServiceException or FlowException occurs when invoking webMethods IS Service, the message given in the exception is displayed to the client. If any other exception occurs, a generic error message is displayed to the client.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Run as User.</b> Specifies the authentication mode to invoke the IS service. If this field is left blank the incoming credentials of the user, identified by API Gateway, are used to authenticate and invoke the IS service. You can also specify a particular user, you want API Gateway to invoke the IS service.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> It is the responsibility of the user who activates the API to review the value configured in <b>Run as User</b> field to avoid misuse of this configuration.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Comply to IS Spec.</b> Mark this as true if you want the input and the output parameters to comply to the IS Spec present in pub.apigateway.invokeISService.specifications folder in wmAPIGateway package.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b>Software AG recommends users to configure the policy with Comply to IS Spec as true, as you can read or change the</p>

Property	Description
	values of headers, and so on, without having to read from or write to the message context.
<b>webMethods IS Service alias</b>	<p>Specifies the webMethods IS service alias to be invoked to pre-process the request messages.</p> <p>Start typing the webMethods alias name, select the alias from the type-ahead search results displayed and click  to add one or more aliases.</p> <p>You can use the delete icon  to delete the added aliases from the list.</p>

## Adding Custom Fields to Transactional Events

This section explains you how to add custom fields to the transactional events.

1. Create webMethods IS service by specifying the `pub.apigateway.utils:customFieldInTransactionEventSpec` as a specification reference.
2. In the webMethods IS service, set the required custom fields in the `customFieldsMap` output variable.
3. Once when `customFieldsMap` gets created, the custom fields will be available in the transactional events.
4. Invoke the API with the Invoke webMethods IS policy.

### Note:

You can also add the custom fields to the transactional events from API Gateway by configuring the `customTransactionFields.FIELD_NAME` custom variable in the **Custom Extension** policy. For more details, see [“How Do I Define a Custom Variable?” on page 619](#).

## Accessing authorization values hidden after IAM policy

By default, API Gateway removes all the authorization related information from client request (for example authorization header) once the IAM policy is engaged. The information like authorization header can be added back to the request sent to native API using "Outbound Authentication" policy in the Routing stage. However, if the you want to extract the authorization information at the request processing stage for sending the authorization values using a different header to the native API for audit purposes, or performing some business logic in IS Service based on the authorization values, then you can access the authorization values using the "authorization" pipeline variable.

The following table lists the supported authorization values:

Name	Type	Description
clientId	String	clientId identified after the OAuth / JWT / OpenID token is authenticated.
userName	String	Name of the user identified after the IAM policy.
issuer	String	Issuer identified from the JWT token.
authHeader	String	Value of the incoming "authorization" header sent by client.  <b>Note:</b> If the authorization header has bearer tokens ( such as OAuth, OpenID, or JWT), then the "authHeader" pipeline variable will be empty. For such cases, Software AG recommends to use the "incomingToken" pipeline variable.
incomingToken	String	Value of the token in case the incoming authorization header contains a bearer token.
audience	String	Audience identified from the incoming JWT token.
apiKey	String	API Key sent from client.
claims	Document (Key-value pair)	Contains the claims present in the JWT token. You can provide the claim name to access the claim value.
certificates	Object List	Client certificates used for SSL connectivity.

**Note:**

All the above mentioned authorization values except certificates can be accessed using authorization pipeline variable.

### Accessing client certificates used for SSL connectivity

You can now access the client certificates used for SSL Connectivity in the Invoke webMethods IS Service (comply to IS Spec = true) using pipeline authorization > certificates.

Since certificates are not string data type, you need to write JAVA code to convert the pipeline variable certificates into accessible certificate format (Java X509Certificate) and you can read the values using the methods supported by [X509Certificate](#).

The below sample code converts the pipeline variable certificates to X509Certificate:

```
import java.security.cert.X509Certificate;
IDataCursor cursor = pipeline.getCursor();
IData authIData = IDataUtil.getIData(cursor, "authorization");
IDataCursor authCursor = authIData.getCursor();
X509Certificate[] certificates = (X509Certificate[])
IDataUtil.getObjectArray(authCursor, "certificates");
```



The following watt parameters control the certification verification

- **watt.net.ssl.client.hostnameverification**

When API Gateway server acts as a HTTPS client, this parameter specifies whether API Gateway should restrict outbound HTTPS connections only when a valid hostname is found in the server's certificate. If you set this parameter to true, API Gateway verifies if the hostname is present in the server's certificate. If this verification fails, an error is logged and the connection is aborted. If you set this parameter to false, API Gateway skips the hostname verification. By default, this parameter is set to false.

- **watt.security.ssl.ignoreExpiredChains**

This parameter specifies whether API Gateway server ignores expired CA certificates in a certificate chain it receives from an Internet resource (that is, a web server, another API Gateway server). If you set this parameter to true, API Gateway, ignores the expired CA certificates. However, API Gateway allows SSL connection to be established, even if the certificate is expired. Note that this is less secure than denying connections when a certificate is expired. If you set this parameter to false, API Gateway does not ignore the expired CA certificates and a connection cannot be established, if a certificate is expired. By default, this parameter is set to false.

- **watt.security.ssl.client.ignoreEmptyAuthoritiesList**

When API Gateway acts as a client, this parameter specifies if API Gateway sends a certificate chain, after a remote SSL server returns an empty list of trusted authorities. If you set this parameter to true, API Gateway ignores the empty trusted authorities list and sends its chain anyway. If you set this parameter to false, API Gateway requires presentation of trusted certificates before sending out its certificate chain. By default, this parameter is set to false.


## Request Transformation


This policy enables you to configure several transformations on the request messages from clients into a format required by the native API before it is submitted to the native API.

The transformations include Header, Query Parameter, Path Parameter transformation, HTTP Method transformation, Payload transformation, and Advanced transformation. You can configure conditions according to which the transformations are executed.

The table lists the properties that you can specify for this policy:

Property	Description
<b>Condition</b>	<p>Conditions are used to specify when the policy has to be executed. You can add multiple conditions with logical operators.</p> <p>Available values are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>AND</b>. API Gateway transforms the requests that comply with all the configured conditions.</li> </ul>

Property	Description
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>OR.</b> This is selected by default. API Gateway transforms the requests that comply with any one configured condition.</li> </ul> <p>Click <b>Add Condition</b> and provide the following information and click .</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Variable:</b> Specifies the variable type with a syntax.</li> <li>■ <b>Operator:</b> Specifies the operator to use to relate variable and the value. You can select one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Equals</b></li> <li>■ <b>Equals ignore case</b></li> <li>■ <b>Not equals</b></li> <li>■ <b>Not equals ignore case</b></li> <li>■ <b>Contains</b></li> <li>■ <b>Not Contains</b></li> <li>■ <b>Exists</b></li> <li>■ <b>Not Exists</b></li> <li>■ <b>Range</b></li> <li>■ <b>Greater Than</b></li> <li>■ <b>Less Than</b></li> </ul> </li> <li>■ <b>Value:</b> Specifies a plain value or value with a syntax.</li> </ul> <p>For details about the variables available in API Gateway, see <a href="#">“Variables Available in API Gateway” on page 171</a>.</p>
<b>Transformation Configuration:</b>	Specifies various transformations to be configured.
<b>Header/Query/Path Transformation</b> for REST API and <b>Header Transformation</b> for SOAP API	<p>Specifies the Header, Query or path transformation to be configured for incoming requests.</p> <p>You can add or modify header, query or path transformation parameters by providing the following information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Variable.</b> Specifies the variable type with a syntax.</li> <li>■ <b>Value.</b> Specifies a plain value or value with a syntax.</li> </ul>

Property	Description
	<p>You can add multiple variables and corresponding values by clicking .</p> <p>You can remove any header, query, or path transformation parameters by typing the plain value or value with a syntax.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Software AG recommends you not to modify the headers <code>\${request.headers.Content-Length}</code> and <code>\${request.headers.Content-Encoding}</code> as API Gateway adds the right values for these headers before sending the response back to client.</p> <p>For details about the variables available in API Gateway, see <a href="#">“Variables Available in API Gateway” on page 171</a>.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Payload transformation does not happen automatically for content-type transformation. When you change the content type, ensure that you do payload transformation. For example, if you change the content-type header from <code>application/xml</code> to <code>application/json</code>, you must also change the respective payload from <code>application/xml</code> to <code>application/json</code>.</p>
<p><b>Method transformation</b> for REST API</p>	<p>Specifies the method transformation to be configured for incoming requests.</p> <p>Select any of the HTTP Method listed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ GET</li> <li>■ POST</li> <li>■ PUT</li> <li>■ DELETE</li> <li>■ HEAD</li> <li>■ CUSTOM</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> When <b>CUSTOM</b> is selected, the HTTP method in incoming request is sent to the native service. When other methods are selected, the selected method is used in the request sent to the native service.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Only Method Transformation happens when configured, but you have to take care of adding payload during transformations involving method change like GET to POST, and so on.</p>

Property	Description
----------	-------------

### Payload Transformation

Specifies the payload transformation to be configured for incoming requests.

Provide the following information:

- **Payload Type.** Specifies the content-type of payload, to which you want to transform. The **Payload** field renders the respective payload editor based on the selected content-type.
- **Payload.** Specifies the payload transformation that needs to be applied for the incoming requests.

As this property supports variable framework, you can make use of the available variables to transform the request messages.

For example, consider the native API accepting two integer values `value1` and `value2`, and you want to pass these two values from API Gateway to the native API, you can configure the payload field as follows:

```
{
  "value1" : 12,
  "value2" : 34
}
```

You can also configure the payload field using one or more variables by using variable framework. Let us see another syntax. For example, for the same native API seen in the previous example, if your client sends both the values through headers `val1` and `val2`, and you want to add it to payload for the native API to recognize the input, you can do so by configuring the payload field as follows:

```
{
  "value1" : ${request.headers.val1},
  "value2" : ${request.headers.val2}
}
```

For details about the variables available in API Gateway, see [“Variables Available in API Gateway” on page 171](#).

#### Note:

If your payload content-type is different from the incoming payload's content-type, you need to transform the content-type of the header using **Header Transformation**.

- Click **+ Add xslt document** to add an xslt document and provide the following information:
  - **XSLT file.** Specifies the XSLT file used to transform the request messages as required.

Property	Description
----------	-------------

Click **Browse** to browse and select a file.

- **Feature Name.** Specifies the name of the XSLT feature.
- **Feature value.** Specifies the value of the XSLT feature.

You can add more XSLT features and xslt documents by clicking

 + Add

**Note:**

API Gateway supports XSLT 1.0 and XSLT 2.0.


- Click **+ Add xslt transformation alias** and provide the following information:
  - **XSLT Transformation alias.** Specifies the XSLT transformation alias

When the incoming request is in JSON, you can use a XSLT file similar to the below sample:

```
<?xml version="1.0" ?>
<xsl:stylesheet version="1.1"
  xmlns:xsl="http://www.w3.org/1999/XSL/Transform">
  <xsl:output method="xml"/>
  <xsl:template match="/" >
    <xsl:element name="fakeroot">
      <xsl:element name="fakenode">
        <!-- Apply your transformation rules based on the
request from the Client-->
      </xsl:element>
    </xsl:element>
  </xsl:template>
</xsl:stylesheet>
```

When the incoming request is in XML, you can use a XSLT file similar to the below sample:


```
<?xml version="1.0" ?>
<xsl:stylesheet version="1.1"
  xmlns:xsl="http://www.w3.org/1999/XSL/Transform"
  xmlns:soapenv="http://www.w3.org/2003/05/soap-envelope">
  <xsl:output method="xml"/>
  <xsl:template match="/" >
    <xsl:element name="soapenv:Envelope">
      <xsl:element name="soapenv:Body">
        <!-- Apply your transformation rules based on the
request from the Client-->
      </xsl:element>
    </xsl:element>
  </xsl:template>
</xsl:stylesheet>
```

Property	Description
<b>Advanced Transformation</b>	<p>Specifies the advanced transformation to be configured for incoming requests.</p> <p>Provide the following information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>webMethods IS Service.</b> Specify the webMethods IS service to be invoked to process the request messages.</li> </ul> <p>You can add multiple services by clicking  .</p> <div style="background-color: #f0f0f0; padding: 5px;"> <p><b>Note:</b> The webMethods IS service must be running on the same Integration Server as API Gateway.</p> </div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Run as User.</b> Specifies the authentication mode to invoke the IS service. If this field is left blank the incoming credentials of the user, identified by API Gateway, are used to authenticate and invoke the IS service. You can also specify a particular user, you want API Gateway to use to invoke the IS service.</li> <li>■ <b>Comply to IS Spec.</b> Mark this as true if you want the input and the output parameters to comply to the IS Spec present in <code>pub.apigateway.invokeISservice.specifications</code> folder in <code>wmAPIGateway</code> package.</li> <li>■ <b>webMethods IS Service alias.</b> Specifies the webMethods IS service alias to be invoked to pre-process the request messages.</li> </ul>

---

**Transformation Metadata:** Specifies the metadata for transformation of the incoming requests. For example, the namespaces configured in this section can be used when you provide the syntax for XPath `${request.payload.xpath}` For example: `${request.payload.xpath[//ns:emp/ns:empName]}`

<b>Namespace</b>	<p>Specifies the namespace information to be configured for transformation.</p> <p>Provide the following information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Namespace Prefix.</b> The namespace prefix of the payload expression to be validated.</li> </ul> <p>For example, specify the namespace prefix as <code>SOAP_ENV</code>.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Namespace URI.</b> The namespace URI of the payload expression to be validated.</li> </ul> <p>For example, specify the namespace URI as <code>http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/soap/envelope/</code>. This declaration defines <code>SOAP_ENV</code> as an alias for the namespace: <code>http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/soap/envelope/</code>.</p>
------------------	---

Property	Description
	<p><b>Note:</b> You can add multiple namespace prefixes and URIs by clicking</p> 

## Validate API Specification

This policy validates the incoming request against API's various specifications such as schema, query parameters, path parameters, cookie parameters, content-types, and HTTP Headers referenced in their corresponding formats as follows:

- The schema is available as part of the API definition. The schema for SOAP API are imported through WSDL and for REST APIs it can be through swagger, RAML or can be uploaded by the user when an API is created from scratch.
- The query parameters, path parameters, cookie parameters, and content- types are available as part of the API definition.
- The HTTP Headers are specified in the Validate API Specification policy page.

The request sent to the API by an application must conform with the structure or format expected by the API. The incoming requests are validated against the API specifications in this policy to conform to the structure or format expected by the API.

Various API specifications validated are:

- **Schema:**

### Schema validation for REST API and SOAP API:

The incoming requests are validated against the schema provided in the API definition. The schema defines the elements and attributes and specifies the data types of these elements to ensure that only appropriate data is allowed through to the API.

For a REST API, the schema can be added inline or uploaded in the Components section on the API Details page. For details on how to add the schema inline or upload, see [“Creating a REST API” on page 53](#).

The schema type for validation is selected based on:

- The Content-Type header when the policy is added in the Request processing stage.
- The Accept header when the policy is added in the Response processing stage.

If the header or payload is missing the schema validation is skipped.

The table lists the default Content type/Accept header and schema validation type mapping.

Content-type/Accept	Schema validation type
application/json	JSON schema
application/json/badgerfish	
application/xml	XML schema
text/xml	
text/html	
text/plain	Regular expression

For a SOAP API, the WSDL and the referenced schema must be provided in a zip format. The JSON schema validation is supported for the operations that are exposed as REST.

**Note:**

If schema mapping is not found for a content-type of the request in the API, the behavior is as follows:

- If schema mapping is not available in a REST API or SOAP-to-REST transformed API, the validation is skipped.
- If application/json is mapped to XML schema in the API definition, then the JSON content in the request is validated against XML schema to provide a backward compatibility support for APIs migrated from the 10.1 version.
- If only XML schema mappings exist for any of the content-types, the payload is converted into XML and validated against all the XML schemas. If the payload is valid against one of the schemas, the validation is successful.
- If the payload is not XML convertible, the validation is not performed and the request is allowed to reach the native API.

**Schema validation for GraphQL API:**

The incoming query or mutation payloads are validated against the GraphQL schema type system.

■ **Query Parameters:**

*This is applicable only to a REST API.* The incoming requests are validated against the query parameters specified in the API definition.

■ **Path Parameters:**

*This is applicable only to a REST API.* The incoming requests are validated against the path parameters specified in the API definition.

■ **Content-types:**

*This is not applicable to a GraphQL API.* The incoming requests are validated against the content-types specified in the API definition.

**Note:**



When Content-type validation is selected for a SOAP API, the validation fails in case of SOAP to REST scenarios and displays an error with 500 status code instead of 400 as displayed in the other scenarios.

- **Cookie Parameters:**

*This is not applicable to a GraphQL API.* The incoming requests are validated against the cookie parameters specified in the API definition.

- **HTTP Headers:**


*This is not applicable to a GraphQL API.* The incoming requests are validated against the HTTP Headers specified in this policy to conform to the HTTP headers expected by the API. If the HTTP Headers are not specified in this policy, API Gateway uses the Headers defined in the API specification.

The runtime invocations that fail the specification validation are considered as policy violations. You can view such policy violation events in the dashboard.

The table lists the API specification properties, you can specify for this policy, to be validated:

Property	Description
<b>Schema</b>	<p>Validates the request payload against the appropriate schema.</p> <p>Provide the following additional features for XML schema validation:</p> <p><i>This is not applicable to a GraphQL API.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Feature name.</b> Specifies the name of the feature for XML parsing when performing XML schema validation.</li> </ul> <p>Select the required feature names from the list:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ GENERATE_SYNTHETIC_ANNOTATIONS</li> <li>■ ID_IDREF_CHECKING</li> <li>■ IDENTITY_CONSTRAINT_CHECKING</li> <li>■ IGNORE_XSL_TYPE</li> <li>■ NAMESPACE_GROWTH</li> <li>■ NORMALIZE_DATA</li> <li>■ ROOT_ELEMENT_DECL</li> <li>■ ROOT_TYPE_DEF</li> <li>■ SIGMA_AUGMENT_PSVI</li> <li>■ SCHEMA_DV_FACTORY</li> <li>■ SCHEMA_ELEMENT_DEFAULT</li> </ul>

Property	Description
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ SCHEMA_LOCATION</li> <li>■ SCHEMA_NONS_LOCATION</li> <li>■ SCHEMA_VALIDATOR</li> <li>■ TOLERATE_DUPLICATES</li> <li>■ ENPARSED_ENTITY_CHECKING</li> <li>■ VALIDATE_ANNOTATIONS</li> <li>■ XML_SCHEMA_FULL_CHECKING</li> <li>■ XMLSCHEMA_VALIDATION</li> </ul> <p>For details about XML parsing features, see <a href="http://xerces.apache.org/xerces2-j/features.html">http://xerces.apache.org/xerces2-j/features.html</a> and for details about the exact constants, see <a href="https://xerces.apache.org/xerces2-j/javadocs/xerces2/org/apache/xerces/parsers/XML11Configuration.html">https://xerces.apache.org/xerces2-j/javadocs/xerces2/org/apache/xerces/parsers/XML11Configuration.html</a>.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Feature value.</b> Specifies whether the feature value is <b>True</b> or <b>False</b>.</li> </ul> <p><b>Schema validation for GraphQL API:</b></p> <p>The incoming query or mutation payloads are validated against the GraphQL schema type system.</p>
<b>Query Parameters</b>	<i>This is applicable only to a REST API.</i> Validates the query parameters in the incoming request against the query parameters defined in that request's API Specification.
<b>Path Parameters</b>	<i>This is applicable only to a REST API.</i> Validates the path parameters in the incoming request against the path parameters defined in that request's API Specification.
<b>Cookie Parameters</b>	<i>This is not applicable to a GraphQL API.</i> Validates the cookie parameters in the incoming request against the cookie parameters defined in that request's API Specification.
<b>Content-types</b>	<i>This is not applicable to a GraphQL API.</i> Validates the content-types in the incoming request against the content-types defined in that request's API Specification.
<b>HTTP Headers</b>	<p><i>This is not applicable to a GraphQL API.</i> Validates the HTTP header parameters in the incoming request against the HTTP headers defined in that request's API Specification.</p> <p>Provide the following information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Condition.</b> Specifies the logical operator to use to validate multiple HTTP headers in the incoming API requests.</li> </ul>

Property	Description
	<p>Available values are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>AND.</b> API Gateway accepts only the requests that contain all configured HTTP headers.</li> <li>■ <b>OR.</b> This is selected by default. API Gateway accepts requests that contain at least one configured HTTP header.</li> <li>■ <b>HTTP Header Key.</b> Specifies a key that must be passed through the HTTP header of the incoming API requests.</li> <li>■ <b>Header Value.</b> <i>Optional.</i> Specifies the corresponding key value that could be passed through the HTTP header of the incoming API requests. As this property supports variable framework, you can make use of the available variables to specify the header value. For details about the variables available in API Gateway, see <a href="#">“Variables Available in API Gateway” on page 171.</a></li> </ul>
	<p>You can add more HTTP headers by clicking .</p>

## Data Masking

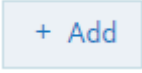

Data masking is a technique whereby sensitive data is obscured in some way to render it safe and to protect the actual data while having a functional substitute for occasions when the real data is not required.

This policy is used to mask sensitive data at the application level. At the application level you must have an Identify and Access policy configured to identify the application for which the masking is applied. If no application is specified then it will be applied for all the other requests. Fields can be masked or filtered in the request messages received. You can configure the masking criteria as required for the XPath, JSONPath, and Regex expressions based on the content-type. This policy can also be applied at the API scope level.

The table lists the content-type and masking criteria mapping.

Content-type	Masking Criteria
application/xml	XPath
text/xml	
text/html	
application/json	JSONPath
application/json/badgerfish	
text/plain	Regex

The table lists the masking criteria properties that you can configure to mask the data in the request messages received:

Property	Description
<b>Consumer Applications</b>	<p><i>Optional.</i> Specifies the applications for which the masking criterion has to be applied.</p> <p>Start typing the application name, select the application from the type-ahead search results displayed, and click  to add one or more applications.</p> <p>For example: If there is a DataMasking(DM1) criteria created for application1 a second DataMasking(DM2) for application2 and a third DataMasking(DM3) with out any application, then for a request that comes from consumer1 the masking criteria DM1 is applied, for a request that comes from consumer2 DM2 is applied. If a request comes with out any application or from any other application except application1 and application2 DM3 is applied.</p> <p>You can use the delete icon  to delete the added applications from the list.</p>

---

**XPath:** Specifies the masking criteria for XPath expressions in the request messages.

---

**Masking Criteria** Click **Add masking criteria** and provide the following information and click **Add**:


- **Query expression.** Specify the query expression that has to be masked or filtered.
- **Masking Type.** Specifies the type of masking required. You select either **Mask** or **Filter**. Selecting **Mask** replaces the value with the given value (the default value being **\*\*\*\*\***). Selecting **Filter** removes the field completely.
- **Mask Value.** Appears only if you have selected the **Masking Type** as **Mask**. Provide a mask value.

You can add multiple masking criteria.

As **Query expression** and **Mask Value** properties support variable framework, you can use the available variables.

In case of query expression, if you provide variable syntax, the XPath is applied on the payload using the value that is resolved from the variable given.

For example, if you provide a query expression as `${request.headers.myxpath}` and the corresponding mask value as

Property	Description
	<p><code>\${request.headers.var1}</code>, and if the incoming request header <code>myxpath</code> is configured with value <code>//ns:cardNumber</code>, then the card number derived from the payload is masked with the header value in <code>var1</code>.</p> <p>For details about the variables available in API Gateway, see <a href="#">“Variables Available in API Gateway” on page 171</a></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Namespace.</b> Specifies the following Namespace information: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Namespace Prefix.</b> The namespace prefix of the payload expression to be validated.</li> <li>■ <b>Namespace URI.</b> The namespace URI of the payload expression to be validated</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p><b>Note:</b> You can add multiple namespace prefix and URI by clicking .</p> </div>

**JSONPath:** This is applicable only for REST API. Specifies the masking criteria for JSONPath expressions in the request messages.

<b>Masking Criteria</b>	<p>Click <b>Add masking criteria</b> and provide the following information and click <b>Add</b>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Query expression.</b> Specify the query expression that has to be masked or filtered.</li> <li>■ <b>Masking Type.</b> Specifies the type of masking required. You select either <b>Mask</b> or <b>Filter</b>. Selecting <b>Mask</b> replaces the value with the given value (the default value being <code>*****</code>). Selecting <b>Filter</b> removes the field completely.</li> <li>■ <b>Mask Value.</b> Appears only if you have selected the <b>Masking Type</b> as <b>Mask</b>. Provide a mask value.</li> </ul> <p>As <b>Query expression</b> and <b>Mask Value</b> properties support variable framework, you can use the available variables.</p> <p>In case of query expression, if you provide variable syntax, the JSONPath is applied on the payload using the value that is resolved from the variable given.</p> <p>For example, if you provide a query expression as <code>\${request.headers.myjsonpath}</code> and the corresponding mask value as <code>\${request.headers.var1}</code>, and if the incoming request header <code>myjsonpath</code> is configured with value <code>\$.cardNumber</code>, then the card number derived from the payload is masked with the header value in <code>var1</code>.</p>
-------------------------	--

Property	Description
	<p>For details about the variables available in API Gateway, see <a href="#">“Variables Available in API Gateway” on page 171.</a></p>
<b>Regex:</b>	Specifies the masking criteria for regular expressions in the request messages.
<b>Masking Criteria</b>	<p>Click <b>Add masking criteria</b> and provide the following information and click <b>Add</b>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Query expression.</b> Specify the query expression that has to be masked or filtered.</li> <li>■ <b>Masking Type.</b> Specifies the type of masking required. You select either <b>Mask</b> or <b>Filter</b>. Selecting <b>Mask</b> replaces the value with the given value (the default value being <b>*****</b>). Selecting <b>Filter</b> removes the field completely.</li> <li>■ <b>Mask Value.</b> Appears only if you have selected the <b>Masking Type</b> as <b>Mask</b>. Provide a mask value.</li> </ul> <p>As <b>Query expression</b> and <b>Mask Value</b> properties support variable framework, you can use the available variables.</p> <p>In case of query expression, if you provide variable syntax, the regex is applied on the payload using the value that is resolved from the variable given.</p> <p>For example, if you provide a query expression as <code>\${request.headers.myregex}</code> and the corresponding mask value as <code>\${request.headers.var1}</code>, then the regex is applied using the value configured in the request header <code>myregex</code> and the derived value is masked with the header value in <code>var1</code>.</p> <p>For details about the variables available in API Gateway, see <a href="#">“Variables Available in API Gateway” on page 171.</a></p>
<b>Apply for transaction Logging</b>	<p>Select this option to apply masking criteria for transactional logs.</p> <div style="background-color: #f0f0f0; padding: 5px;"> <p><b>Note:</b> For REST enabled SOAP services</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Use <i>JSONPath</i>. To mask the incoming request of application/json content-type.</li> <li>■ Use <i>XPath of transformed SOAP request</i>. To mask native service request.</li> </ul> </div>
<b>Apply for payload</b>	<p>Select this option to apply masking criteria for request payload in the following scenarios:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ incoming request from the client.</li> <li>■ outgoing request to the native service.</li> </ul>

## Routing

The policies in this stage enforce routing of requests to target APIs based on the rules you can define to route the requests and manage their respective redirections according to the initial request path. The policies included in this stage are:

- Content-based Routing
- Conditional Routing
- Dynamic Routing
- Load Balancer Routing
- Straight Through Routing
- Custom HTTP Header
- Outbound Auth - Transport
- Outbound Auth - Message
- JMS/AMQP Routing
- JMS/AMQP Properties
- Custom Extension

Custom Extension policies allow you to handle requirements that might not be provided by the out-of-the-box policies. You can add these custom extensions into API Gateway policy stages. To learn more about Custom Extension, see [“Custom Policy Extension” on page 604](#).

In cases where the internal server is protected by a firewall, the endpoint in the routing policy that is applied should be configured as `apigateway://registrationPort-aliasname/relative path of the API`. Here the registration port alias name is the alias name configured for the external registration port to communicate with the internal port.

### Content-based Routing

If you have a native API that is hosted at two or more endpoints, you can use the content-based routing protocol to route specific types of messages to specific endpoints. You can route messages to different endpoints based on specific values that appear in the request message. You might use this capability, for example, to determine which operation the consuming application has requested, and route requests for complex operations to an endpoint on a fast machine. For example, if your entry protocol is HTTP or HTTPS, you can select the Content-based routing. The requests are routed according to the content-based routing rules you create. You may specify how to authenticate requests.

**Note:**

As the content-based routing policy's capabilities can also be configured using conditional routing policy, the content-based routing policy will be deprecated in future releases and the

configurations will be migrated to conditional routing policy. Hence, Software AG recommends to use conditional routing policy over content-based routing policy.

The table lists the properties that you can specify for this policy:

Property	Description
<b>Default Route To:</b>	Specifies the URLs of two or more native services in a pool to which the requests are routed.
<b>Endpoint URI</b>	<p>Specifies the URI of the native API endpoint to route the request to in case all routing rules evaluate to False. Service registries that have been added to the API Gateway instance are also included in the list.</p> <p>If you choose a service registry, API Gateway sends a request to the service registry to discover the IP address and port at which the native service is running. API Gateway replaces the service registry alias in the <b>Endpoint URI</b> with the IP address and port returned by the service registry.</p> <p>For example, if your service is hosted at the URL: <code>http://host:port/abc/</code>, you need to configure the Endpoint URI as: <code>http://\${ServiceRegistryName}/abc/</code>.</p> <p>As this property supports variable framework, you can make use of the available variables. For example, you can configure the endpoint URI using hard coded URL, simple alias, endpoint alias, and variable syntax or any of these combination. If you define the endpoint URI as <code>http://\${myAliasHost}:\${request.headers.nativeport}/\${sys:resource-path}</code>, where the <code>\${myAliasHost}</code> variable syntax is used to define the simple alias and the <code>\${request.headers.nativeport}</code> variable syntax is used to define the native port based on the request.</p> <p>For details about the variables available in API Gateway, see <a href="#">“Variables Available in API Gateway” on page 171</a>.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> If you use endpoint alias, make sure the endpoint alias is created before you define it in the policy. For example, if you define <code>\${alias}</code> syntax in the policy before creating the <code>alias</code> as endpoint alias, API Gateway considers <code>\${alias}</code> as custom variable or simple alias and tries to resolve against those. So in that case, after creating endpoint alias you have to edit and save the API or policy to associate <code>\${alias}</code> syntax with the endpoint alias.</p>
<b>HTTP Method</b>	<p>This is applicable for REST-based APIs.</p> <p>Specifies the available routing methods: <b>GET</b>, <b>POST</b>, <b>PUT</b>, <b>DELETE</b>, and <b>CUSTOM</b> (default).</p>



Property	Description
	<p>When <b>CUSTOM</b> is selected, the HTTP method in the incoming request is sent to the native service. When other methods are selected, the selected method is used in the request sent to the native service.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Software AG recommends to use <b>Request Transformation &gt; Method Transformation</b> to achieve this as other transformations can also be done under the same policy.</p>
<b>SOAP Optimization Method</b>	<p>This is applicable for SOAP-based APIs.</p> <p>Specifies the optimization methods that API Gateway can use to parse SOAP requests to the native API.</p> <p>Select one of the following options:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>MTOM.</b> API Gateway uses the Message Transmission Optimization Mechanism (MTOM) to parse SOAP requests to the API.</li> <li>■ <b>SwA.</b> API Gateway uses the SOAP with Attachment (SwA) technique to parse SOAP requests to the API.</li> <li>■ <b>None.</b> API Gateway does not use any optimization method to parse the SOAP requests to the API. This is selected by default.</li> </ul>
<b>HTTP Connection Timeout (seconds)</b>	<p>Specifies the time interval (in seconds) after which a connection attempt times out.</p> <p>The precedence of the Connection Timeout configuration is as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. If you specify a value for the <b>Connection timeout</b> field in routing endpoint alias, then the <b>Connection timeout</b> value specified in the Endpoint alias section takes precedence over the timeout values defined at the API level and the global level.</li> <li>2. If you specify a value 0 for the <b>Connection timeout</b> field in routing endpoint alias, then API Gateway uses the value specified in the <b>Connection timeout</b> field in the routing protocol processing step of an API. The Read Timeout value specified at an API level takes precedence over the global configuration.</li> <li>3. If you specify a value 0 or do not specify a value for the <b>Connection timeout</b> field in the routing protocol processing step at the API level or specify a value 0 at an alias level, then</li> </ol>

Property	Description
	<p>API Gateway uses the value specified in this <code>pg.endpoint.connectionTimeout</code> property.</p> <p>4. If you do not specify any value for <code>pg.endpoint.connectionTimeout</code>, then API Gateway uses the default value of 30 seconds.</p>
<b>Read Timeout (seconds)</b>	<p>Specifies the time interval (in seconds) after which a socket read attempt times out.</p> <p>The precedence of the Read Timeout configuration is as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. If you specify a value for the <b>Read timeout</b> field in routing endpoint alias, then the <b>Read timeout</b> value specified in the Endpoint alias section takes precedence over the timeout values defined at the API level and the global level.</li> <li>2. If you specify a value 0 for the <b>Read timeout</b> field in routing endpoint alias, then API Gateway uses the value specified in the <b>Read Timeout</b> field in the routing protocol processing step of an API. The Read Timeout value specified at an API level takes precedence over the global configuration.</li> <li>3. If you specify a value 0 or do not specify a value for the <b>Read timeout</b> field in the routing protocol processing step at the API level or specify a value 0 at an alias level, then API Gateway uses the value specified in this <code>pg.endpoint.readTimeout</code> property.</li> <li>4. If you do not specify any value for <code>pg.endpoint.readTimeout</code>, then API Gateway uses the default value of 30 seconds.</li> </ol>
<b>Pass WS-Security Headers</b>	<p>This is applicable for SOAP-based APIs.</p> <p>Selecting this indicates that API Gateway should pass the WS-Security headers of the incoming requests to the native API.</p>
<b>SSL Configuration.</b>	<p>Configures keystore, key alias, and truststore for securing connections to native APIs.</p>
<b>Keystore Alias</b>	<p>Specifies the keystore alias configured in API Gateway. This value (along with the value of Client Certificate Alias) is used for performing SSL client authentication.</p> <p>Lists all available keystores. If you have not configured any keystore, the list is empty.</p>
<b>Key Alias</b>	<p>Specifies the alias for the private key, which must be stored in the keystore specified by the keystore alias.</p>

Property	Description
<b>Truststore Alias</b>	<p>Specifies the alias for the truststore that contains the list of CA certificates that API Gateway uses to validate the trust relationship with the native API.</p> <p>If you do not configure any truststore alias, it implies that API Gateway does not validate the certificates provided by native APIs.</p>

---

### Service Registry Configuration

---

**Service Discovery Endpoint Parameter** Values required for constructing the discovery service URI.

- **Parameter:** An alias that you have included in the discovery service URI while adding the service registry to API Gateway.
- **Value:** Specifies a value for the path parameter. The alias specified in Path Parameter is substituted with this value when invoking the discovery service.

For example: if the service registry configuration of the service registry that you have selected in **Endpoint URI** has **Service discovery path** set to `/catalog/service/{serviceName}` (and the `{serviceName}` alias is intended for passing the service name), you must enter `{serviceName}` as **Parameter** and the name of the service as **Value**.

As the **Value** field supports variable framework, you can make use of the available variables as path parameters.

For example, if you provide a parameter as `{serviceName}` (in **Service discovery path** while you define a service registry) and the corresponding values for the path parameter as `${request.header.var1}`, the value in `var1` retrieved from the request header substitutes the service name.

For details about the variables available in API Gateway, see [“Variables Available in API Gateway” on page 171](#).


---

**Rule:** Defines the routing decisions based on one of the following routing options. Click **Add Rule** and provide the following information.

---

**Payload Identifier** Specifies using the payload identifier to identify the client, extract the custom authentication credentials supplied in the request represented using the payload identifier, and verify the client's identity.

In the Payload identifier section, click **Add payload identifier**, provide the following information, and click **Add**.

Property	Description
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Expression type.</b> Specifies the type of expression, which is used for identification. You can select one the following expression type:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>XPath.</b> Provide the following information:                   <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Payload Expression.</b> Specifies the payload expression that the specified XPath expression type in the request has to be converted to. For example: /name/id</li> <li>■ <b>Namespace Prefix.</b> The namespace prefix of the payload expression to be validated.</li> <li>■ <b>Namespace URI.</b> The namespace URI of the payload expression to be validated.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul> <div style="background-color: #f0f0f0; padding: 5px; margin: 10px 0;"> <p><b>Note:</b> You can add multiple namespace prefix and URI by clicking .</p> </div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>JSONPath.</b> Provide the <b>Payload Expression</b> that specifies the payload expression that the specified JSONPath expression type in the request has to be converted to. For example: \$.name.id</li> <li>■ <b>Text.</b> Provide the <b>Payload Expression</b> that specifies the payload expression that the specified Text expression type in the request has to be converted to. For example: any valid regular expression.</li> </ul>
	<p>You can add multiple payload identifiers as required.</p>
	<div style="background-color: #f0f0f0; padding: 5px;"> <p><b>Note:</b> Only one payload identifier of each type is allowed. For example, you can add a maximum of three payload identifiers, each being of a different type.</p> </div>

**Route To.** Specifies the Endpoint URI of native APIs in a pool to which the requests are routed.

#### Endpoint URI

Specifies the URI of the native API endpoint to route the request to.

You can use service registries in a similar manner as described in the main **Endpoint URI** above.

For example, if your service is hosted at the URL:

`http://host:port/abc/`, you need to configure the Endpoint URI as: `http://${ServiceRegistryName}/abc/`.

Property	Description
	<p>As this property supports variable framework, you can make use of the available variables. For example, you can configure the endpoint URI using hard coded URL, simple alias, endpoint alias, and variable syntax or any of these combination. If you define the endpoint URI as</p> <pre>http://\${myAliasHost}:\${request.headers.nativeport}/\${sys:resource-path},</pre> <p>where the <code>\${myAliasHost}</code> variable syntax is used to define the simple alias and the <code>\${request.headers.nativeport}</code> variable syntax is used to define the native port based on the request.</p> <p>For details about the variables available in API Gateway, see <a href="#">“Variables Available in API Gateway” on page 171</a>.</p>
	<p><b>Note:</b></p> <p>If you use endpoint alias, make sure the endpoint alias is created before you define it in the policy. For example, if you define <code>\${alias}</code> syntax in the policy before creating the alias as endpoint alias, API Gateway considers <code>\${alias}</code> as custom variable or simple alias and tries to resolve against those. So in that case, after creating endpoint alias you have to edit and save the API or policy to associate <code>\${alias}</code> syntax with the endpoint alias.</p>
<b>HTTP Method</b>	<p>This is applicable for REST-based APIs.</p> <p>Specifies the available routing methods: <b>GET</b>, <b>POST</b>, <b>PUT</b>, <b>DELETE</b>, and <b>CUSTOM</b> (default).</p> <p>When <b>CUSTOM</b> is selected, the HTTP method in the incoming request is sent to the native service. When other methods are selected, the selected method is used in the request sent to the native service.</p>
<b>Soap Optimization Method</b>	<p>This is applicable for SOAP-based APIs.</p> <p>Specifies the optimization methods that API Gateway can use to parse SOAP requests to the native API.</p> <p>Select one of the following options:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>MTOM</b>. API Gateway uses the Message Transmission Optimization Mechanism (MTOM) to parse SOAP requests to the API.</li> <li>■ <b>SwA</b>. API Gateway uses the SOAP with Attachment (SwA) technique to parse SOAP requests to the API.</li> <li>■ <b>None</b>. API Gateway does not use any optimization method to parse the SOAP requests to the API. This is selected by default.</li> </ul>

Property	Description
<b>HTTP Connection Timeout (seconds)</b>	<p data-bbox="524 254 1377 327">Specifies the time interval (in seconds) after which a connection attempt times out.</p> <p data-bbox="524 348 1377 415">The precedence of the Connection Timeout configuration is as follows:</p> <ol data-bbox="524 443 1377 1150" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="524 443 1377 583">1. If you specify a value for the <b>Connection timeout</b> field in routing endpoint alias, then the <b>Connection timeout</b> value specified in the Endpoint alias section takes precedence over the timeout values defined at the API level and the global level.</li> <li data-bbox="524 611 1377 821">2. If you specify a value 0 for the <b>Connection timeout</b> field in routing endpoint alias, then API Gateway uses the value specified in the <b>Connection timeout</b> field in the routing protocol processing step of an API. The Read Timeout value specified at an API level takes precedence over the global configuration.</li> <li data-bbox="524 848 1377 1024">3. If you specify a value 0 or do not specify a value for the <b>Connection timeout</b> field in the routing protocol processing step at the API level or specify a value 0 at an alias level, then API Gateway uses the value specified in this <code>pg.endpoint.connectionTimeout</code> property.</li> <li data-bbox="524 1052 1377 1150">4. If you do not specify any value for <code>pg.endpoint.connectionTimeout</code>, then API Gateway uses the default value of 30 seconds.</li> </ol>
<b>Read Timeout (seconds)</b>	<p data-bbox="524 1171 1377 1239">Specifies the time interval (in seconds) after which a socket read attempt times out.</p> <p data-bbox="524 1266 1377 1304">The precedence of the Read Timeout configuration is as follows:</p> <ol data-bbox="524 1331 1377 1869" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="524 1331 1377 1465">1. If you specify a value for the <b>Read timeout</b> field in routing endpoint alias, then the <b>Read timeout</b> value specified in the Endpoint alias section takes precedence over the timeout values defined at the API level and the global level.</li> <li data-bbox="524 1493 1377 1669">2. If you specify a value 0 for the <b>Read timeout</b> field in routing endpoint alias, then API Gateway uses the value specified in the <b>Read Timeout</b> field in the routing protocol processing step of an API. The Read Timeout value specified at an API level takes precedence over the global configuration.</li> <li data-bbox="524 1696 1377 1869">3. If you specify a value 0 or do not specify a value for the <b>Read timeout</b> field in the routing protocol processing step at the API level or specify a value 0 at an alias level, then API Gateway uses the value specified in this <code>pg.endpoint.readTimeout</code> property.</li> </ol>

Property	Description
	<p>4. If you do not specify any value for <code>pg.endpoint.readTimeout</code>, then API Gateway uses the default value of 30 seconds.</p>
<b>Pass WS-Security Headers</b>	<p>This is applicable for SOAP-based APIs.</p> <p>Selecting this indicates that API Gateway should pass the WS-Security headers of the incoming requests to the native API.</p>
<b>SSL Configuration</b>	<p>Configures keystore, key alias, and truststore for securing connections to native APIs.</p> <p>Provide the following information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Keystore Alias.</b> Specifies the keystore alias configured in API Gateway. This value (along with the value of Client Certificate Alias) is used for performing SSL client authentication.</li> </ul> <p>Lists all available keystores. If you have not configured any keystore, the list is empty.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Key Alias.</b> Specifies the alias for the private key, which must be stored in the keystore specified by the keystore alias.</li> <li>■ <b>Truststore Alias.</b> Specifies the alias for the truststore that contains the list of CA certificates that API Gateway uses to validate the trust relationship with the native API.</li> </ul> <p>If you do not configure any truststore alias, it implies that API Gateway does not validate the certificates provided by native APIs.</p>
<b>Service Registry Configuration</b>	
<b>Service Discovery Endpoint Parameter</b>	<p>Values required for constructing the discovery service URI.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Parameter:</b> An alias that you have included in the discovery service URI while adding the service registry to API Gateway.</li> <li>■ <b>Value:</b> Specifies a value for the path parameter. The alias specified in Path Parameter is substituted with this value when invoking the discovery service.</li> </ul> <p>For example: if the service registry configuration of the service registry that you have selected in <b>Endpoint URI</b> has <b>Service discovery path</b> set to <code>/catalog/service/{serviceName}</code> (and the <code>{serviceName}</code> alias is intended for passing the service name), you must enter <code>{serviceName}</code> as <b>Parameter</b> and the name of the service as <b>Value</b>.</p>
	<p>As the <b>Value</b> field supports variable framework, you can make use of the available variables as path parameters.</p>

Property	Description
	<p>For example, if you provide a parameter as <code>{serviceName}</code>( in <b>Service discovery path</b> while you define a service register) and the corresponding values for the path parameter as <code>\${request.header.var1}</code>, the value in var 1 retrieved from the request header will substitute the service name.</p> <p>For details about the variables available in API Gateway, see <a href="#">“Variables Available in API Gateway” on page 171.</a></p>

## Conditional Routing

If you have a native API that is hosted at two or more endpoints, you can use the condition-based protocol to route specific types of messages to specific endpoints. The requests are routed according to the condition-based routing rules you create. For example, if your entry protocol is HTTP or HTTPS, you can select conditional routing specifying HTTP or HTTPS. A routing rule specifies where requests should be routed to, and the criteria to use to route. You may also specify how to authenticate requests.

### Note:

The context-based routing policy is renamed and its capabilities are included in conditional routing policy. You can use this policy to configure to route the requests conditionally based on variable types.

The following table provides the existing options of routing till API Gateway version 10.5 and their corresponding variable syntax to choose the same option in API Gateway version 10.7.

10.5 Conditional Variable	10.5 Condition Operator	10.7 Transformation Variable	10.7 Transformation Condition Operator
Consumer		<code>\${request.application.id}</code>	Equals
Date	Before	<code>\${date}</code>	Lesser than
	After		Greater than
Time	Before	<code>\${time}</code>	Lesser than
	After		Greater than
<b>Predefined System Context Variables</b>			
User	Equal to	<code>\${user}</code>	Equals
Inbound HTTP Method	Not equal to	<code>\${inboundHttpMethod}</code>	Not equals
Routing Method		<code>\${routingMethod}</code>	
Inbound Content Type		<code>\${inboundContentType}</code>	



10.5 Conditional Variable	10.5 Condition Operator	10.7 Transformation Variable	10.7 Transformation Condition Operator
Inbound Accept		\${inboundAccept}	
Inbound Protocol		\${inboundProtocol}	
Inbound Request URI		\${inboundRequestURI}	
Inbound IP		\${inboundIP}	
Gateway Hostname		\${gatewayHostname}	
Gateway IP		\${gatewayIP}	
Operation Name		\${operationName}	
<b>Custom Context Variables</b>			
mx:var1	Equal to	\${var1}	Equals
PROTOCOL_HEADERS[KEY]	Not equal to	\${request.headers.KEY}	Not Equals
SOAP_HEADERS[INDEX]	Lesser than	\${soapHeaders[INDEX]}	Lesser than
	Greater than		Greater than
IPV4	-	\${inboundIP}	Range
IPV6	-	\${inboundIP}	Range

The table lists the properties that you can specify for this policy:

Property	Description
<b>Route To</b>	Specifies the URLs of two or more native services in a pool to which the requests are routed.
<b>Endpoint URI</b>	<p>Specifies the URI of the native API endpoint to route the request to in case all routing rules evaluate to False. Service registries that have been added to the API Gateway instance are also included in the list.</p> <p>If you choose a service registry, API Gateway sends a request to the service registry to discover the IP address and port at which the native service is running. API Gateway replaces the service registry alias in the <b>Endpoint URI</b> with the IP address and port returned by the service registry.</p> <p>For example, if your service is hosted at the URL: <code>http://host:port/abc/</code>, you need to configure the Endpoint URI as: <code>http://\${ServiceRegistryName}/abc/</code>.</p>

Property	Description
	<p>As this property supports variable framework, you can make use of the available variables. For example, you can configure the endpoint URI using hard coded URL, simple alias, endpoint alias, and variable syntax or any of these combination. If you define the endpoint URI as</p> <pre>http://\${myAliasHost}:\${request.headers.nativeport}/\${sys:resource-path},</pre> <p>where the <code>\${myAliasHost}</code> variable syntax is used to define the simple alias and the <code>\${request.headers.nativeport}</code> variable syntax is used to define the native port based on the request.</p> <p>For details about the variables available in API Gateway, see <a href="#">“Variables Available in API Gateway” on page 171.</a></p> <div style="background-color: #f0f0f0; padding: 10px;"> <p><b>Note:</b> If you use endpoint alias, make sure the endpoint alias is created before you define it in the policy. For example, if you define <code>\${alias}</code> syntax in the policy before creating the <code>alias</code> as endpoint alias, API Gateway considers <code>\${alias}</code> as custom variable or simple alias and tries to resolve against those. So in that case, after creating endpoint alias you have to edit and save the API or policy to associate <code>\${alias}</code> syntax with the endpoint alias.</p> </div>
<p><b>HTTP Method</b></p>	<p>This is applicable to REST-based APIs.</p> <p>Specifies the available routing methods: <b>GET</b>, <b>POST</b>, <b>PUT</b>, <b>DELETE</b>, and <b>CUSTOM</b> (default).</p> <p>When <b>CUSTOM</b> is selected, the HTTP method in the incoming request is sent to the native service. When other methods are selected, the selected method is used in the request sent to the native service.</p> <div style="background-color: #f0f0f0; padding: 10px;"> <p><b>Note:</b> Software AG recommends to use <b>Request Transformation &gt; Method Transformation</b> to achieve this as other transformations can also be done under the same policy.</p> </div>
<p><b>SOAP Optimization Method</b></p>	<p>This is applicable for SOAP-based APIs.</p> <p>Specifies the optimization methods that API Gateway can use to parse SOAP requests to the native API.</p> <p>Select one of the following options:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>MTOM.</b>API Gateway uses the Message Transmission Optimization Mechanism (MTOM) to parse SOAP requests to the API.</li> </ul>

Property	Description
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="618 254 1468 323">■ <b>SwA.</b> API Gateway uses the SOAP with Attachment (SwA) technique to parse SOAP requests to the API.</li> <li data-bbox="618 350 1468 415">■ <b>None.</b> API Gateway does not use any optimization method to parse the SOAP requests to the API. This is selected by default.</li> </ul>

**HTTP Connection Timeout (seconds)** Specifies the time interval (in seconds) after which a connection attempt times out.

The precedence of the Connection Timeout configuration is as follows:

1. If you specify a value for the **Connection timeout** field in routing endpoint alias, then the **Connection timeout** value specified in the Endpoint alias section takes precedence over the timeout values defined at the API level and the global level.
2. If you specify a value 0 for the **Connection timeout** field in routing endpoint alias, then API Gateway uses the value specified in the **Connection timeout** field in the routing protocol processing step of an API. The Read Timeout value specified at an API level takes precedence over the global configuration.
3. If you specify a value 0 or do not specify a value for the **Connection timeout** field in the routing protocol processing step at the API level or specify a value 0 at an alias level, then API Gateway uses the value specified in this `pg.endpoint.connectionTimeout` property.
4. If you do not specify any value for `pg.endpoint.connectionTimeout`, then API Gateway uses the default value of 30 seconds.

**Read Timeout (seconds)** Specifies the time interval (in seconds) after which a socket read attempt times out.

The precedence of the Read Timeout configuration is as follows:

1. If you specify a value for the **Read timeout** field in routing endpoint alias, then the **Read timeout** value specified in the Endpoint alias section takes precedence over the timeout values defined at the API level and the global level.
2. If you specify a value 0 for the **Read timeout** field in routing endpoint alias, then API Gateway uses the value specified in the **Read Timeout** field in the routing protocol processing step of an API. The Read Timeout value specified at an API level takes precedence over the global configuration.

Property	Description
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If you specify a value 0 or do not specify a value for the <b>Read timeout</b> field in the routing protocol processing step at the API level or specify a value 0 at an alias level, then API Gateway uses the value specified in this <code>pg.endpoint.readTimeout</code> property.</li> <li>If you do not specify any value for <code>pg.endpoint.readTimeout</code>, then API Gateway uses the default value of 30 seconds.</li> </ol>

**Pass WS-Security Headers** This is applicable for SOAP-based APIs.

Selecting this indicates that API Gateway should pass the WS-Security headers of the incoming requests to the native API.

**SSL Configuration.** Configures keystore, key alias, and truststore for securing connections to native APIs.

**Keystore Alias** Specifies the keystore alias configured in API Gateway. This value (along with the value of Client Certificate Alias) is used for performing SSL client authentication.

Lists all available keystores. If you have not configured any keystore, the list is empty.

**Key Alias** Specifies the alias for the private key, which must be stored in the keystore specified by the keystore alias.

**Truststore Alias** Specifies the alias for the truststore that contains the list of CA certificates that API Gateway uses to validate the trust relationship with the native API.

If you do not configure any truststore alias, it implies that API Gateway does not validate the certificates provided by native APIs.

### Service Registry Configuration

**Service Discovery Endpoint Parameter** Values required for constructing the discovery service URI.

- **Parameter:** An alias that you have included in the discovery service URI while adding the service registry to API Gateway.
- **Value:** Specifies a value with a syntax. The alias specified in Path Parameter is substituted with this value when invoking the discovery service.

For example: if the service registry configuration of the service registry that you have selected in **Endpoint URI** has **Service discovery path** set to `/catalog/service/{serviceName}` (and the `{serviceName}` alias is intended for passing the service name), you

Property	Description
	<p>must enter {serviceName} as <b>Parameter</b> and the name of the service as <b>Value</b>.</p> <p>As the <b>Value</b> field supports variable framework, you can make use of the available variables as path parameters.</p> <p>For example, if you provide a parameter as {serviceName}( in <b>Service discovery path</b> while you define a service register) and the corresponding values for the path parameter as \${request.header.var1}, the value in var 1 retrieved from the request header will substitute the service name.</p> <p>For details about the variables available in API Gateway, see <a href="#">“Variables Available in API Gateway” on page 171</a>.</p>
<b>Rule.</b>	Defines the routing decisions based on one of the following routing options.
<b>Name</b>	Provide a name for the rule.
<b>Condition Operator</b>	<p>Specifies the condition operator to be used.</p> <p>Select one of the following operators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>OR.</b> Specifies that one of the set conditions should be applied.</li> <li>■ <b>AND.</b> Specifies all the set conditions should be applied.</li> </ul>
<b>Add Condition</b>	<p>Specify the context variables for processing client requests.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Variable:</b> Specifies the variable type.</li> <li>■ <b>Operator:</b> Specifies the operator to use to relate variable and the value. You can select one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Equals</b></li> <li>■ <b>Equals ignore case</b></li> <li>■ <b>Not equals</b></li> <li>■ <b>Not equals ignore case</b></li> <li>■ <b>Contains</b></li> <li>■ <b>Not Contains</b></li> <li>■ <b>Exists</b></li> <li>■ <b>Not Exists</b></li> <li>■ <b>Range</b></li> <li>■ <b>Greater Than</b></li> </ul> </li> </ul>

Property	Description
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Less Than</b></li> <li>■ <b>Value:</b> Specifies a plain value or value with a syntax.</li> </ul> <p>For details about the variables available in API Gateway, see <a href="#">“Variables Available in API Gateway” on page 171</a>.</p>
<b>Route To.</b>	Specifies the endpoint URI of native services in a pool to which the requests are routed.
<b>Endpoint URI</b>	<p>Specifies the URI of the native API endpoint to route the request to. You can use service registries in a similar manner as described in the main <b>Endpoint URI</b> above.</p> <p>As this property supports variable framework, you can make use of the available variables. For example, you can configure the endpoint URI using hard coded URL, simple alias, endpoint alias, and variable syntax or any of these combination. If you define the endpoint URI as</p> <pre>http://\${myAliasHost}:\${request.headers.nativeport}/\${sys:resource-path},</pre> <p>where the <code>\${myAliasHost}</code> variable syntax is used to define the simple alias and the <code>\${request.headers.nativeport}</code> variable syntax is used to define the native port based on the request.</p> <p>For details about the variables available in API Gateway, see <a href="#">“Variables Available in API Gateway” on page 171</a>.</p> <div style="background-color: #f0f0f0; padding: 10px;"> <p><b>Note:</b></p> <p>If you use endpoint alias, make sure the endpoint alias is created before you define it in the policy. For example, if you define <code>\${alias}</code> syntax in the policy before creating the <code>alias</code> as endpoint alias, API Gateway considers <code>\${alias}</code> as custom variable or simple alias and tries to resolve against those. So in that case, after creating endpoint alias you have to edit and save the API or policy to associate <code>\${alias}</code> syntax with the endpoint alias.</p> </div>
<b>HTTP Method</b>	<p>This is applicable for REST-based APIs.</p> <p>Specifies the available routing methods: <b>GET</b>, <b>POST</b>, <b>PUT</b>, <b>DELETE</b>, and <b>CUSTOM</b> (default).</p> <p>When <b>CUSTOM</b> is selected, the HTTP method in the incoming request is sent to the native service. When other methods are selected, the selected method is used in the request sent to the native service.</p>
<b>Soap Optimization Method</b>	<p>This is applicable for SOAP-based APIs.</p> <p>Specifies values to enable SSL authentication for SOAP APIs.</p> <p>Select one of the following options:</p>

Property	Description
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="618 258 1468 359">■ <b>MTOM.</b> API Gateway uses the Message Transmission Optimization Mechanism (MTOM) to parse SOAP requests to the API.</li> <li data-bbox="618 390 1468 457">■ <b>SwA.</b> API Gateway uses the SOAP with Attachment (SwA) technique to parse SOAP requests to the API.</li> <li data-bbox="618 489 1468 550">■ <b>None.</b> API Gateway does not use any optimization method to parse the SOAP requests to the API. This is selected by default.</li> </ul>

**HTTP Connection Timeout (seconds)** Specifies the time interval (in seconds) after which a connection attempt times out.

The precedence of the Connection Timeout configuration is as follows:

1. If you specify a value for the **Connection timeout** field in routing endpoint alias, then the **Connection timeout** value specified in the Endpoint alias section takes precedence over the timeout values defined at the API level and the global level.
2. If you specify a value 0 for the **Connection timeout** field in routing endpoint alias, then API Gateway uses the value specified in the **Connection timeout** field in the routing protocol processing step of an API. The Read Timeout value specified at an API level takes precedence over the global configuration.
3. If you specify a value 0 or do not specify a value for the **Connection timeout** field in the routing protocol processing step at the API level or specify a value 0 at an alias level, then API Gateway uses the value specified in this `pg.endpoint.connectionTimeout` property.
4. If you do not specify any value for `pg.endpoint.connectionTimeout`, then API Gateway uses the default value of 30 seconds.

**Read Timeout (seconds)** Specifies the time interval (in seconds) after which a socket read attempt times out.

The precedence of the Read Timeout configuration is as follows:

1. If you specify a value for the **Read timeout** field in routing endpoint alias, then the **Read timeout** value specified in the Endpoint alias section takes precedence over the timeout values defined at the API level and the global level.
2. If you specify a value 0 for the **Read timeout** field in routing endpoint alias, then API Gateway uses the value specified in the **Read Timeout** field in the routing protocol processing step

Property	Description
	<p>of an API. The Read Timeout value specified at an API level takes precedence over the global configuration.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="521 352 1378 527">3. If you specify a value 0 or do not specify a value for the <b>Read timeout</b> field in the routing protocol processing step at the API level or specify a value 0 at an alias level, then API Gateway uses the value specified in this <code>pg.endpoint.readTimeout</code> property.</li> <li data-bbox="521 554 1378 621">4. If you do not specify any value for <code>pg.endpoint.readTimeout</code>, then API Gateway uses the default value of 30 seconds.</li> </ol>
<b>Pass WS-Security Headers</b>	<p>This is applicable for SOAP-based APIs.</p> <p>Selecting this indicates that API Gateway should pass the WS-Security headers of the incoming requests to the native API.</p>
<b>SSL Configuration</b>	<p>Configures keystore, key alias, and truststore for securing connections to native APIs.</p> <p>Provide the following information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="521 953 1378 1058">■ <b>Keystore Alias.</b> Specifies the keystore alias configured in API Gateway. This value (along with the value of Client Certificate Alias) is used for performing SSL client authentication.</li> </ul> <p>Lists all available keystores. If you have not configured any keystore, the list is empty.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="521 1178 1378 1245">■ <b>Key Alias.</b> Specifies the alias for the private key, which must be stored in the keystore specified by the keystore alias.</li> <li data-bbox="521 1272 1378 1377">■ <b>Truststore Alias.</b> Specifies the alias for the truststore that contains the list of CA certificates that API Gateway uses to validate the trust relationship with the native API.</li> </ul> <p>If you do not configure any truststore alias, it implies that API Gateway does not validate the certificates provided by native APIs.</p>
<b>Service Registry Configuration</b>	
<b>Service Discovery Endpoint Parameter</b>	<p>Values required for constructing the discovery service URI.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="521 1650 1378 1717">■ <b>Parameter:</b> An alias that you have included in the discovery service URI while adding the service registry to API Gateway.</li> <li data-bbox="521 1745 1378 1843">■ <b>Value:</b> Specifies a value with a syntax. The alias specified in Path Parameter is substituted with this value when invoking the discovery service.</li> </ul>



Property	Description
	<p>For example: if the service registry configuration of the service registry that you have selected in <b>Endpoint URI</b> has <b>Service discovery path</b> set to <code>/catalog/service/{serviceName}</code> (and the <code>{serviceName}</code> alias is intended for passing the service name), you must enter <code>{serviceName}</code> as <b>Parameter</b> and the name of the service as <b>Value</b>.</p> <p>As the <b>Value</b> field supports variable framework, you can make use of the available variables as path parameters.</p> <p>For example, if you provide a parameter as <code>{serviceName}</code> (in <b>Service discovery path</b> while you define a service register) and the corresponding values for the path parameter as <code>\${request.header.var1}</code>, the value in var 1 retrieved from the request header will substitute the service name.</p> <p>For details about the variables available in API Gateway, see <a href="#">“Variables Available in API Gateway” on page 171</a>.</p>

## Dynamic Routing

This policy enables API Gateway to support dynamic routing of virtual aliases based on policy configuration. The configured policies are enforced on the request sent to an API and these requests are forwarded to the dynamic endpoint based on specific criteria that you specify.

### Note:

As the dynamic routing policy's capabilities can also be configured using conditional routing policy, the dynamic routing policy will be deprecated in future releases and the configurations will be migrated to conditional routing policy. Hence, Software AG recommends to use conditional routing policy over dynamic routing policy. In future version, when dynamic routing is migrated to conditional routing policy `sys:dyn_Endpoint` will be replaced with `dynamicEndpoint` system variable.

The table lists the properties that you can specify for this policy:

Property	Description
<b>Route To</b>	Specifies the URLs of two or more native services in a pool to which the requests are routed.
<b>Endpoint URI</b>	<p>Specifies the URI of the native API endpoint to route the request to in case all routing rules evaluate to False. Service registries that have been added to the API Gateway instance are also included in the list.</p> <p>If you choose a service registry, API Gateway sends a request to the service registry to discover the IP address and port at which the</p>

Property	Description
	<p>native service is running. API Gateway replaces the service registry alias in the <b>Endpoint URI</b> with the IP address and port returned by the service registry.</p> <p>For example, if your service is hosted at the URL: <code>http://host:port/abc/</code>, you need to configure the Endpoint URI as: <code>http://\${ServiceRegistryName}/abc/</code>.</p> <p>As this property supports variable framework, you can make use of the available variables. For example, you can configure the endpoint URI using hard coded URL, simple alias, endpoint alias, and variable syntax or any of these combination. If you define the endpoint URI as <code>http://\${myAliasHost}:\${request.headers.nativeport}/\${sys:resource-path}</code>, where the <code>\${myAliasHost}</code> variable syntax is used to define the simple alias and the <code>\${request.headers.nativeport}</code> variable syntax is used to define the native port based on the request.</p> <p>For details about the variables available in API Gateway, see <a href="#">“Variables Available in API Gateway” on page 171</a>.</p> <div data-bbox="524 940 1378 1251" style="background-color: #f0f0f0; padding: 10px;"> <p><b>Note:</b> If you use endpoint alias, make sure the endpoint alias is created before you define it in the policy. For example, if you define <code>\${alias}</code> syntax in the policy before creating the alias as endpoint alias, API Gateway considers <code>\${alias}</code> as custom variable or simple alias and tries to resolve against those. So in that case, after creating endpoint alias you have to edit and save the API or policy to associate <code>\${alias}</code> syntax with the endpoint alias.</p> </div>
<b>HTTP Method</b>	<p>This is applicable to REST-based APIs.</p> <p>Specifies the available routing methods: <b>GET</b>, <b>POST</b>, <b>PUT</b>, <b>DELETE</b>, and <b>CUSTOM</b> (default).</p> <p>When <b>CUSTOM</b> is selected, the HTTP method in the incoming request is sent to the native service. When other methods are selected, the selected method is used in the request sent to the native service.</p> <div data-bbox="524 1577 1378 1745" style="background-color: #f0f0f0; padding: 10px;"> <p><b>Note:</b> Software AG recommends to use <b>Request Transformation &gt; Method Transformation</b> to achieve this as other transformations can also be done under the same policy.</p> </div>
<b>SOAP Optimization Method</b>	<p>This is applicable for SOAP-based APIs.</p> <p>Specifies the optimization methods that API Gateway can use to parse SOAP requests to the native API.</p>

Property	Description
	<p>Select one of the following options:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>MTOM.</b> API Gateway uses the Message Transmission Optimization Mechanism (MTOM) to parse SOAP requests to the API.</li> <li>■ <b>SwA.</b> API Gateway uses the SOAP with Attachment (SwA) technique to parse SOAP requests to the API.</li> <li>■ <b>None.</b> API Gateway does not use any optimization method to parse the SOAP requests to the API. This is selected by default.</li> </ul>
<b>HTTP Connection Timeout (seconds)</b>	<p>Specifies the time interval (in seconds) after which a connection attempt times out.</p> <p>The precedence of the Connection Timeout configuration is as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. If you specify a value for the <b>Connection timeout</b> field in routing endpoint alias, then the <b>Connection timeout</b> value specified in the Endpoint alias section takes precedence over the timeout values defined at the API level and the global level.</li> <li>2. If you specify a value 0 for the <b>Connection timeout</b> field in routing endpoint alias, then API Gateway uses the value specified in the <b>Connection timeout</b> field in the routing protocol processing step of an API. The Read Timeout value specified at an API level takes precedence over the global configuration.</li> <li>3. If you specify a value 0 or do not specify a value for the <b>Connection timeout</b> field in the routing protocol processing step at the API level or specify a value 0 at an alias level, then API Gateway uses the value specified in this <code>pg.endpoint.connectionTimeout</code> property.</li> <li>4. If you do not specify any value for <code>pg.endpoint.connectionTimeout</code>, then API Gateway uses the default value of 30 seconds.</li> </ol>
<b>Read Timeout (seconds)</b>	<p>Specifies the time interval (in seconds) after which a socket read attempt times out.</p> <p>The precedence of the Read Timeout configuration is as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. If you specify a value for the <b>Read timeout</b> field in routing endpoint alias, then the <b>Read timeout</b> value specified in the Endpoint alias section takes precedence over the timeout values defined at the API level and the global level.</li> </ol>

Property	Description
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2. If you specify a value 0 for the <b>Read timeout</b> field in routing endpoint alias, then API Gateway uses the value specified in the <b>Read Timeout</b> field in the routing protocol processing step of an API. The Read Timeout value specified at an API level takes precedence over the global configuration.</li> <li>3. If you specify a value 0 or do not specify a value for the <b>Read timeout</b> field in the routing protocol processing step at the API level or specify a value 0 at an alias level, then API Gateway uses the value specified in this <code>pg.endpoint.readTimeout</code> property.</li> <li>4. If you do not specify any value for <code>pg.endpoint.readTimeout</code>, then API Gateway uses the default value of 30 seconds.</li> </ol>

**Pass WS-Security Headers** This is applicable for SOAP-based APIs.

Selecting this indicates that API Gateway should pass the WS-Security headers of the incoming requests to the native API.

**SSL Configuration.** Configures keystore, key alias, and truststore for securing connections to native APIs.

**Keystore Alias** Specifies the keystore alias configured in API Gateway. This value (along with the value of Client Certificate Alias) is used for performing SSL client authentication.

Lists all available keystores. If you have not configured any keystore, the list is empty.

**Key Alias** Specifies the alias for the private key, which must be stored in the keystore specified by the keystore alias.

**Truststore Alias** Specifies the alias for the truststore that contains the list of CA certificates that API Gateway uses to validate the trust relationship with the native API.

If you do not configure any truststore alias, it implies that API Gateway does not validate the certificates provided by native APIs.

### Service Registry Configuration

**Service Discovery Endpoint Parameter** Values required for constructing the discovery service URI.

- **Parameter:** An alias that you have included in the discovery service URI while adding the service registry to API Gateway.
- **Value:** Specifies a value with a syntax. The alias specified in Path Parameter is substituted with this value when invoking the discovery service.

Property	Description
	<p>For example: if the service registry configuration of the service registry that you have selected in <b>Endpoint URI</b> has <b>Service discovery path</b> set to <code>/catalog/service/{serviceName}</code> (and the <code>{serviceName}</code> alias is intended for passing the service name), you must enter <code>{serviceName}</code> as <b>Parameter</b> and the name of the service as <b>Value</b>.</p> <p>As the <b>Value</b> field supports variable framework, you can make use of the available variables as path parameters.</p> <p>For example, if you provide a parameter as <code>{serviceName}</code> (in <b>Service discovery path</b> while you define a service register) and the corresponding values for the path parameter as <code>\${request.header.var1}</code>, the value in var 1 retrieved from the request header will substitute the service name.</p> <p>For details about the variables available in API Gateway, see <a href="#">“Variables Available in API Gateway” on page 171</a>.</p>
<b>Rule.</b>	Defines the routing decisions based on one of the following routing options.
<b>Route Using</b>	<p>Defines the dynamic URL based on the HTTP header value sent by the client or the context variable value.</p> <p>Select one of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Header:</b> Select and specify the <b>Name</b> required. This header name is configured by the API provider and is used to decide the routing decisions at the API level. The request message must be routed to the dynamic URL generated from the HTTP header value.</li> <li>■ <b>Context:</b> The API providers must provide IS service in the policy, Invoke webMethods Integration Server. IS service would perform custom manipulations and set the value for the Context Variable <code>ROUTING_ENDPOINT</code>. API Gateway takes this <code>ROUTING_ENDPOINT</code> value as the native endpoint value and performs the routing.</li> <li>■ <b>Name.</b> This field is displayed only when you select <b>Header</b> as the routing method. Type a name for the Routing header. API Gateway expects this header name in the incoming request that invokes the API.</li> </ul>
<b>Route To</b>	<p>Specifies the endpoint URI of native services in a pool to which the requests are routed.</p> <p>Provide the following information:</p>

Property	Description
----------	-------------

- **Endpoint URI** . Specifies the URI of the native API endpoint to route the request to. You can use service registries in a similar manner as described in the main **Endpoint URI** above.

As this property supports variable framework, you can make use of the available variables. For example, you can configure the endpoint URI using hard coded URL, simple alias, endpoint alias, and variable syntax or any of these combination. If you define the endpoint URI as

```
http://${myAliasHost}:${request.headers.nativeport}/${sys:resource-path},
```

where the `${myAliasHost}` variable syntax is used to define the simple alias and the `${request.headers.nativeport}` variable syntax is used to define the native port based on the request.

You can also use the system-defined alias `${sys:dyn-Endpoint}`. When you use the system-defined alias, the variables are replaced at runtime by the **Header** value or the **Context** value, selected as the **Route To** option.

Consider the following URL with the system-defined alias:

```
http://HOSTNAME:5555/rest/com/
softwareag/mediator/samples/dynamicRouting/
validateDynamicURI/${sys:dyn-Endpoint}
```

Now, if the incoming request has **Header** value as **resource**, the `${sys:dyn-Endpoint}` alias in the URL is replaced by the **Header** value and the effective URL is

```
http://HOSTNAME:5555/rest/com/
softwareag/mediator/samples/dynamicRouting/validateDynamicURI/
resource.
```

For details about the variables available in API Gateway, see [“Variables Available in API Gateway” on page 171](#).

**Note:**

If you use endpoint alias, make sure the endpoint alias is created before you define it in the policy. For example, if you define `${alias}` syntax in the policy before creating the alias as endpoint alias, API Gateway considers `${alias}` as custom variable or simple alias and tries to resolve against those. So in that case, after creating endpoint alias you have to edit and save the API or policy to associate `${alias}` syntax with the endpoint alias.

Property	Description
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>HTTP Method.</b> This applicable to REST-based APIs. Specifies the available routing methods: <b>GET</b>, <b>POST</b>, <b>PUT</b>, <b>DELETE</b>, and <b>CUSTOM</b> (default).</li> </ul>
	<p>When <b>CUSTOM</b> is selected, the HTTP method in the incoming request is sent to the native service. When other methods are selected, the selected method is used in the request sent to the native service.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>HTTP Connection Timeout (seconds).</b> Specifies the time interval (in seconds) after which a connection attempt times out.</li> </ul>
	<p>The precedence of the Connection Timeout configuration is as follows:</p>
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. If you specify a value for the <b>Connection timeout</b> field in routing endpoint alias, then the <b>Connection timeout</b> value specified in the Endpoint alias section takes precedence over the timeout values defined at the API level and the global level.</li> <li>2. If you specify a value 0 for the <b>Connection timeout</b> field in routing endpoint alias, then API Gateway uses the value specified in the <b>Connection timeout</b> field in the routing protocol processing step of an API. The Read Timeout value specified at an API level takes precedence over the global configuration.</li> <li>3. If you specify a value 0 or do not specify a value for the <b>Connection timeout</b> field in the routing protocol processing step at the API level or specify a value 0 at an alias level, then API Gateway uses the value specified in this <code>pg.endpoint.connectionTimeout</code> property.</li> <li>4. If you do not specify any value for <code>pg.endpoint.connectionTimeout</code>, then API Gateway uses the default value of 30 seconds.</li> </ol>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Read Timeout (seconds).</b> Specifies the time interval (in seconds) after which a socket read attempt times out.</li> </ul>
	<p>The precedence of the Read Timeout configuration is as follows:</p>
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. If you specify a value for the <b>Read timeout</b> field in routing endpoint alias, then the <b>Read timeout</b> value specified in the Endpoint alias section takes precedence over the timeout values defined at the API level and the global level.</li> </ol>

Property	Description
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="574 260 1377 432">2. If you specify a value 0 for the <b>Read timeout</b> field in routing endpoint alias, then API Gateway uses the value specified in the <b>Read Timeout</b> field in the routing protocol processing step of an API. The Read Timeout value specified at an API level takes precedence over the global configuration.</li> <li data-bbox="574 457 1377 630">3. If you specify a value 0 or do not specify a value for the <b>Read timeout</b> field in the routing protocol processing step at the API level or specify a value 0 at an alias level, then API Gateway uses the value specified in this <code>pg.endpoint.readTimeout</code> property.</li> <li data-bbox="574 655 1377 722">4. If you do not specify any value for <code>pg.endpoint.readTimeout</code>, then API Gateway uses the default value of 30 seconds.</li> </ol> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="529 747 1377 852">■ <b>SSL Configuration.</b> Configures keystore, key alias, and truststore for securing connections to native APIs. Provide the following information: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="574 877 1377 1020">■ <b>Keystore Alias.</b> Specifies the keystore alias configured in API Gateway. This value (along with the value of Client Certificate Alias) is used for performing SSL client authentication.  Lists all available keystores. If you have not configured any keystore, the list is empty.</li> <li data-bbox="574 1138 1377 1205">■ <b>Key Alias.</b> Specifies the alias for the private key, which must be stored in the keystore specified by the keystore alias.</li> <li data-bbox="574 1230 1377 1335">■ <b>Truststore Alias.</b> Specifies the alias for the truststore that contains the list of CA certificates that API Gateway uses to validate the trust relationship with the native API.  If you do not configure any truststore alias, it implies that API Gateway does not validate the certificates provided by native APIs.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

---

**SOAP Optimization Method** This is applicable for SOAP-based APIs.

Specifies the optimization methods that API Gateway can use to parse SOAP requests to the native API.

Select one of the following options:

- **MTOM.** API Gateway uses the Message Transmission Optimization Mechanism (MTOM) to parse SOAP requests to the API.



Property	Description
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>SwA.</b> API Gateway uses the SOAP with Attachment (SwA) technique to parse SOAP requests to the API.</li> <li>■ <b>None.</b> API Gateway does not use any optimization method to parse the SOAP requests to the API. This is selected by default.</li> </ul>
<b>Pass WS-Security Headers</b>	<p>This is applicable for SOAP-based APIs.</p> <p>Selecting this indicates that API Gateway should pass the WS-Security headers of the incoming requests to the native API.</p>

## Load Balancer Routing

If you have an API that is hosted at two or more endpoints, you can use the load balancing option to distribute requests among the endpoints. Requests are distributed across multiple endpoints. The requests are routed based on the round-robin strategy. The load for a service is balanced by directing requests to two or more services in a pool, until the optimum level is achieved. The application routes requests to services in the pool sequentially, starting from the first to the last service without considering the individual performance of the services. After the requests have been forwarded to all the services in the pool, the first service is chosen for the next loop of forwarding.

If the entry protocol is HTTP or HTTPS, you can select the Load Balancer routing.

The table lists the properties that you can specify for this policy:

Property	Description
<b>Route To</b>	Specifies the URLs of two or more native services in a pool to which the requests are routed.
<b>Endpoint URI</b>	<p>Specifies the URI of the native API endpoint to route the request to in case all routing rules evaluate to False. Service registries that have been added to the API Gateway instance are also included in the list.</p> <p>If you choose a service registry, API Gateway sends a request to the service registry to discover the IP address and port at which the native service is running. API Gateway replaces the service registry alias in the <b>Endpoint URI</b> with the IP address and port returned by the service registry.</p> <p>For example, if your service is hosted at the URL:  <code>http://host:port/abc/</code>, you need to configure the Endpoint URI as: <code>http://{ServiceRegistryName}/abc/</code>.</p> <p>As this property supports variable framework, you can make use of the available variables. For example, you can configure the</p>

Property	Description
	<p>endpoint URI using hard coded URL, simple alias, endpoint alias, and variable syntax or any of these combination. If you define the endpoint URI as</p> <pre>http://\${myAliasHost}:\${request.headers.nativeport}/\${sys:resource-path},</pre> <p>where the <code>\${myAliasHost}</code> variable syntax is used to define the simple alias and the <code>\${request.headers.nativeport}</code> variable syntax is used to define the native port based on the request.</p> <p>For details about the variables available in API Gateway, see <a href="#">“Variables Available in API Gateway” on page 171.</a></p> <div style="background-color: #f0f0f0; padding: 10px;"> <p><b>Note:</b></p> <p>If you use endpoint alias, make sure the endpoint alias is created before you define it in the policy. For example, if you define <code>alias</code> syntax in the policy before creating the <code>alias</code> as endpoint alias, API Gateway considers <code>alias</code> as custom variable or simple alias and tries to resolve against those. So in that case, after creating endpoint alias you have to edit and save the API or policy to associate <code>alias</code> syntax with the endpoint alias.</p> </div>
<b>HTTP Method</b>	<p>This is applicable to REST APIs.</p> <p>Specifies the available routing methods: <b>GET</b>, <b>POST</b>, <b>PUT</b>, <b>DELETE</b>, and <b>CUSTOM</b> (default).</p> <p>When <b>CUSTOM</b> is selected, the HTTP method in the incoming request is sent to the native service. When other methods are selected, the selected method is used in the request sent to the native service.</p>
<b>SOAP Optimization Method</b>	<p>This is applicable for SOAP-based APIs.</p> <p>Specifies the optimization methods that API Gateway can use to parse SOAP requests to the native API.</p> <p>Select one of the following options:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>MTOM.</b> API Gateway uses the Message Transmission Optimization Mechanism (MTOM) to parse SOAP requests to the API.</li> <li>■ <b>SwA.</b> API Gateway uses the SOAP with Attachment (SwA) technique to parse SOAP requests to the API.</li> <li>■ <b>None.</b> API Gateway does not use any optimization method to parse the SOAP requests to the API. This is selected by default.</li> </ul>
<b>HTTP Connection Timeout (seconds)</b>	<p>Specifies the time interval (in seconds) after which a connection attempt times out.</p>

Property	Description
	<p>The precedence of the Connection Timeout configuration is as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. If you specify a value for the <b>Connection timeout</b> field in routing endpoint alias, then the <b>Connection timeout</b> value specified in the Endpoint alias section takes precedence over the timeout values defined at the API level and the global level.</li> <li>2. If you specify a value 0 for the <b>Connection timeout</b> field in routing endpoint alias, then API Gateway uses the value specified in the <b>Connection timeout</b> field in the routing protocol processing step of an API. The Read Timeout value specified at an API level takes precedence over the global configuration.</li> <li>3. If you specify a value 0 or do not specify a value for the <b>Connection timeout</b> field in the routing protocol processing step at the API level or specify a value 0 at an alias level, then API Gateway uses the value specified in this <code>pg.endpoint.connectionTimeout</code> property.</li> <li>4. If you do not specify any value for <code>pg.endpoint.connectionTimeout</code>, then API Gateway uses the default value of 30 seconds.</li> </ol>
<b>Read Timeout (seconds)</b>	<p>Specifies the time interval (in seconds) after which a socket read attempt times out.</p> <p>The precedence of the Read Timeout configuration is as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. If you specify a value for the <b>Read timeout</b> field in routing endpoint alias, then the <b>Read timeout</b> value specified in the Endpoint alias section takes precedence over the timeout values defined at the API level and the global level.</li> <li>2. If you specify a value 0 for the <b>Read timeout</b> field in routing endpoint alias, then API Gateway uses the value specified in the <b>Read Timeout</b> field in the routing protocol processing step of an API. The Read Timeout value specified at an API level takes precedence over the global configuration.</li> <li>3. If you specify a value 0 or do not specify a value for the <b>Read timeout</b> field in the routing protocol processing step at the API level or specify a value 0 at an alias level, then API Gateway uses the value specified in this <code>pg.endpoint.readTimeout</code> property.</li> <li>4. If you do not specify any value for <code>pg.endpoint.readTimeout</code>, then API Gateway uses the default value of 30 seconds.</li> </ol>

Property	Description
<b>Suspend duration (seconds)</b>	<p>A numeric timeout value (in seconds). The default value is 30.</p> <p>This property specifies the time, in seconds, for which API Gateway temporarily suspends an endpoint, whenever Read time-out or Connection time-out occurs for the endpoint, and routes the request to the next configured endpoint in this time interval.</p> <p>For example: If you have 3 endpoints configured endpoint #1, endpoint #2, and endpoint #3, the suspend duration is configured as 60 seconds for endpoint #2, and there is a Read Timeout or Connection Timeout for endpoint #2, then API Gateway temporarily suspends endpoint #2 for 60 seconds. In this time interval API Gateway skips endpoint #2 while routing the requests to the configured endpoints.</p> <p>Request 1 -&gt; endpoint #1</p> <p>Request 2 -&gt; endpoint #3 (endpoint #2 is suspended for 60 seconds and hence the request is sent to endpoint #3)</p> <p>Request 3 -&gt; endpoint #1</p>
<b>Pass WS-Security Headers</b>	<p>This is applicable for SOAP-based APIs.</p> <p>Selecting this indicates that API Gateway should pass the WS-Security headers of the incoming requests to the native API.</p>
<b>SSL Configuration.</b>	<p>Configures keystore, key alias, and truststore for securing connections to native APIs.</p>
<b>Keystore Alias</b>	<p>Specifies the keystore alias configured in API Gateway. This value (along with the value of Client Certificate Alias) is used for performing SSL client authentication.</p> <p>Lists all available keystores. If you have not configured any keystore, the list is empty.</p>
<b>Key Alias</b>	<p>Specifies the alias for the private key, which must be stored in the keystore specified by the above keystore alias.</p>
<b>Truststore Alias</b>	<p>Specifies the alias for the truststore that contains the list of CA certificates that API Gateway uses to validate the trust relationship with the native API.</p> <p>If you do not configure any truststore alias, it implies that API Gateway does not validate the certificates provided by native APIs.</p>
<b>Service Registry Configuration</b>	
<b>Service Discovery Endpoint Parameter</b>	<p>Values required for constructing the discovery service URI.</p>

Property	Description
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Parameter:</b> An alias that you have included in the discovery service URI while adding the service registry to API Gateway.</li> <li>■ <b>Value:</b> Specifies a value with a syntax. The alias specified in Path Parameter is substituted with this value when invoking the discovery service.</li> </ul> <p>For example: if the service registry configuration of the service registry that you have selected in <b>Endpoint URI</b> has <b>Service discovery path</b> set to <code>/catalog/service/{serviceName}</code> (and the <code>{serviceName}</code> alias is intended for passing the service name), you must enter <code>{serviceName}</code> as <b>Parameter</b> and the name of the service as <b>Value</b>.</p> <p>As the <b>Value</b> field supports variable framework, you can make use of the available variables as path parameters.</p> <p>For example, if you provide a parameter as <code>{serviceName}</code> (in <b>Service discovery path</b> while you define a service register) and the corresponding values for the path parameter as <code>\${request.header.var1}</code>, the value in var 1 retrieved from the request header will substitute the service name.</p> <p>For details about the variables available in API Gateway, see <a href="#">“Variables Available in API Gateway” on page 171</a>.</p>

### Failover behavior during load balancing

When an endpoint that is configured in Load balancer routing returns any of these exceptions - `ConnectException`, `MalformedURLException`, `NoRouteToHostException`, `ProtocolException`, `SocketTimeoutException`, `UnknownHostException`, `UnknownServiceException` - then API Gateway treats the endpoint to be inactive and routes to the next endpoint as per the round-robin strategy. In this case, the endpoint is suspended for the duration mentioned in the `suspendDuration` parameter (default is 30s), which indicates the duration to suspend the endpoint without repeatedly trying to reach it.

In this way API Gateway tries to invoke all the endpoints configured in the load balance routing. If all endpoints return downtime error, API Gateway returns a `Service is down` error.

If an endpoint returns an exception other than the Downtime exception then that exception is sent to the client and the remaining endpoints are not invoked.

You can control the behavior of considering Downtime exceptions only for load balancing through the extended property `pg.lb.failoverOnDowntimeErrorOnly`, which you can set through **Administration > General > Extended settings** page. The default value of this property is `true`. If you set the value to `false` all failures from the endpoint are treated as downtime and load balancing takes place.

### Straight Through Routing

When you select the Straight Through routing protocol, the API routes the requests directly to the native service endpoint you specify. If your entry protocol is HTTP or HTTPS, you can select the Straight Through routing policy.

The table lists the properties that you can specify for this policy:

Property	Value
<b>Endpoint URI</b>	<p>Specifies the URI of the native API endpoint to route the request to in case all routing rules evaluate to False. Service registries that have been added to the API Gateway instance are also included in the list.</p> <p>If you choose a service registry, API Gateway sends a request to the service registry to discover the IP address and port at which the native service is running. API Gateway replaces the service registry alias in the <b>Endpoint URI</b> with the IP address and port returned by the service registry.</p> <p>For example, if your service is hosted at the URL:  <code>http://host:port/abc/</code>, you need to configure the Endpoint URI as: <code>http://\${ServiceRegistryName}/abc/</code>.</p> <p>As this property supports variable framework, you can make use of the available variables. For example, you can configure the endpoint URI using hard coded URL, simple alias, endpoint alias, and variable syntax or any of these combination. If you define the endpoint URI as  <code>http://\${myAliasHost}:\${request.headers.nativeport}/\${sys:resource-path}</code>, where the <code>\${myAliasHost}</code> variable syntax is used to define the simple alias and the <code>\${request.headers.nativeport}</code> variable syntax is used to define the native port based on the request.</p> <p>For details about the variables available in API Gateway, see <a href="#">“Variables Available in API Gateway” on page 171</a>.</p> <p>For a REST API, the <code>\${sys:resource-path}</code> alias in the <b>Endpoint URI</b> is replaced by the resources and query parameters of the native service.</p> <p>For a GraphQL API, the <code>\${sys:query_string}</code> alias in the <b>Endpoint URI</b> is replaced by the query string of the native service.</p> <p><b>Note:</b>            If you use endpoint alias, make sure the endpoint alias is created before you define it in the policy. For example, if you define <code>alias</code> syntax in the policy before creating the <code>alias</code> as endpoint alias, API Gateway considers <code>alias</code> as custom variable or simple alias and tries to resolve against those. So in that case, after creating endpoint alias you have to edit and save the API or policy to associate <code>alias</code> syntax with the endpoint alias.</p>

Property	Value
<b>HTTP Method</b>	<p>This is applicable to REST-based APIs.</p> <p>Specifies the available routing methods: <b>GET</b>, <b>POST</b>, <b>PUT</b>, <b>DELETE</b>, and <b>CUSTOM</b> (default).</p> <p>When <b>CUSTOM</b> is selected, the HTTP method in the incoming request is sent to the native service. When other methods are selected, the selected method is used in the request sent to the native service.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Software AG recommends to use <b>Request Transformation &gt; Method Transformation</b> to achieve this as other transformations can also be done under the same policy.</p>
<b>Soap Optimization Method</b>	<p>This is applicable for SOAP-based APIs.</p> <p>Specifies the optimization methods that API Gateway can use to parse SOAP requests to the native API.</p> <p>Select one of the following options:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>MTOM.</b> API Gateway uses the Message Transmission Optimization Mechanism (MTOM) to parse SOAP requests to the API.</li> <li>■ <b>SwA.</b> API Gateway uses the SOAP with Attachment (SwA) technique to parse SOAP requests to the API.</li> <li>■ <b>None.</b> API Gateway does not use any optimization method to parse the SOAP requests to the API. This is selected by default.</li> </ul>
<b>HTTP Connection Timeout (seconds)</b>	<p>Specifies the time interval (in seconds) after which a connection attempt times out.</p> <p>The precedence of the Connection Timeout configuration is as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. If you specify a value for the <b>Connection timeout</b> field in routing endpoint alias, then the <b>Connection timeout</b> value specified in the Endpoint alias section takes precedence over the timeout values defined at the API level and the global level.</li> <li>2. If you specify a value 0 for the <b>Connection timeout</b> field in routing endpoint alias, then API Gateway uses the value specified in the <b>Connection timeout</b> field in the routing protocol processing step of an API. The Read Timeout value specified at an API level takes precedence over the global configuration.</li> </ol>

Property	Value
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="524 254 1378 432">3. If you specify a value 0 or do not specify a value for the <b>Connection timeout</b> field in the routing protocol processing step at the API level or specify a value 0 at an alias level, then API Gateway uses the value specified in this <code>pg.endpoint.connectionTimeout</code> property.</li> <li data-bbox="524 443 1378 569">4. If you do not specify any value for <code>pg.endpoint.connectionTimeout</code>, then API Gateway uses the default value of 30 seconds.</li> </ol>
<b>Read Timeout (seconds)</b>	<p data-bbox="524 579 1378 653">Specifies the time interval (in seconds) after which a socket read attempt times out.</p> <p data-bbox="524 674 1378 716">The precedence of the Read Timeout configuration is as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="524 737 1378 873">1. If you specify a value for the <b>Read timeout</b> field in routing endpoint alias, then the <b>Read timeout</b> value specified in the Endpoint alias section takes precedence over the timeout values defined at the API level and the global level.</li> <li data-bbox="524 894 1378 1073">2. If you specify a value 0 for the <b>Read timeout</b> field in routing endpoint alias, then API Gateway uses the value specified in the <b>Read Timeout</b> field in the routing protocol processing step of an API. The Read Timeout value specified at an API level takes precedence over the global configuration.</li> <li data-bbox="524 1094 1378 1272">3. If you specify a value 0 or do not specify a value for the <b>Read timeout</b> field in the routing protocol processing step at the API level or specify a value 0 at an alias level, then API Gateway uses the value specified in this <code>pg.endpoint.readTimeout</code> property.</li> <li data-bbox="524 1293 1378 1377">4. If you do not specify any value for <code>pg.endpoint.readTimeout</code>, then API Gateway uses the default value of 30 seconds.</li> </ol>
<b>Pass WS-Security Headers</b>	<p data-bbox="524 1388 1378 1430">This is applicable for SOAP-based APIs.</p> <p data-bbox="524 1451 1378 1535">Selecting this indicates that API Gateway should pass the WS-Security headers of the incoming requests to the native API.</p>
<b>SSL configuration.</b>	<p data-bbox="524 1545 1378 1629">Configures keystore, key alias, and truststore for securing connections to native APIs.</p>
<b>Keystore Alias</b>	<p data-bbox="524 1640 1378 1755">Specifies the keystore alias configured in API Gateway. This value (along with the value of Client Certificate Alias) is used for performing SSL client authentication.</p> <p data-bbox="524 1776 1378 1854">Lists all available keystores. If you have not configured any keystore, the list is empty.</p>



Property	Value
<b>Key Alias</b>	Specifies the alias for the private key, which must be stored in the keystore specified by the keystore alias.
<b>Truststore Alias</b>	Specifies the alias for the truststore that contains the list of CA certificates that API Gateway uses to validate the trust relationship with the native API.  If you do not configure any truststore alias, it implies that API Gateway does not validate the certificates provided by native APIs.

---

### Service Registry Configuration

---

**Service Discovery Endpoint Parameter** Values required for constructing the discovery service URI.

- **Parameter:** An alias that you have included in the discovery service URI while adding the service registry to API Gateway.
- **Value:** Specifies a value with a syntax. The alias specified in Path Parameter is substituted with this value when invoking the discovery service.

For example: if the service registry configuration of the service registry that you have selected in **Endpoint URI** has **Service discovery path** set to `/catalog/service/{serviceName}` (and the `{serviceName}` alias is intended for passing the service name), you must enter `{serviceName}` as **Parameter** and the name of the service as **Value**.

As the **Value** field supports variable framework, you can make use of the available variables as path parameters.

For example, if you provide a parameter as `{serviceName}` (in **Service discovery path** while you define a service register) and the corresponding values for the path parameter as `${request.header.var1}`, the value in var 1 retrieved from the request header will substitute the service name.

For details about the variables available in API Gateway, see [“Variables Available in API Gateway” on page 171](#).

---

### Custom HTTP Header

You can use this policy to route requests based on the custom HTTP headers specified for the outgoing message to the native service.

The table lists the properties that you can specify for this policy:

Property	Description
<b>HTTP Header Key</b>	Specifies the HTTP header key in the requests.
<b>Header Value</b>	<p>Specifies the Header value contained in the requests. As this property supports variable framework, you can use the available variables to specify the header value.</p> <p>For example, if you provide a header value as <code>\${request.header.token1}</code>, the header value in <code>token1</code> is sent in the outgoing message to authenticate the backend services .</p> <p>For details about the variables available in API Gateway, see <a href="#">“Variables Available in API Gateway” on page 171</a></p>

You can add multiple entries for the Header key-value pair by clicking



## Outbound Auth - Transport

When the native API is protected and expects the authentication credentials to be passed through transport headers, you can use this policy to provide the credentials that will be added to the request and sent to the native API. API Gateway supports a wide range of authentication schemes, such as Basic Authentication, Kerberos, NTLM, and OAuth, at the transport-level.

### Note:

Transport-level authentication can be used to secure inbound communication of both the SOAP APIs and the REST APIs.

The table lists the properties that you can specify for this policy:

Property	Description
<b>Authentication scheme</b>	<p>Select one of the following schemes for outbound authentication at the transport level:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Basic.</b> Uses basic HTTP authentication details to authenticate the client.</li> <li>■ <b>Kerberos.</b> Uses Kerberos credentials for authentication.</li> <li>■ <b>NTLM.</b> Uses NTLM configuration for authentication.</li> <li>■ <b>OAuth2.</b> Uses OAuth token details to authenticate the client.</li> <li>■ <b>JWT.</b> Uses JSON web token details to authenticate the client.</li> <li>■ <b>Anonymous.</b> Authenticates the client without any credentials.</li> <li>■ <b>Alias.</b> Uses the configured alias name for authentication.</li> </ul>

Property	Description
<b>Authenticate using</b>	<p>Select one of the following modes to authenticate the client:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Custom credentials.</b> Uses the values specified in the policy to obtain the required token to access the native API.</li> <li>■ <b>Delegate incoming credentials.</b> Uses the values specified in the policy by the API providers to select whether to delegate the incoming token or act as a normal client.</li> <li>■ <b>Incoming HTTP Basic Auth credentials.</b> Uses the incoming user credentials to retrieve the authentication token to access the native API.</li> <li>■ <b>Incoming kerberos credentials.</b> Uses the incoming kerberos credentials to access the native API.</li> <li>■ <b>Incoming OAuth token.</b> Uses the incoming OAuth2 token to access the native API.</li> <li>■ <b>Incoming JWT.</b> Uses the incoming JSON Web Token (JWT) to access the native API.</li> <li>■ <b>Transparent.</b> Enables NTLM handshake between client and native API. API Gateway does not perform any authentication before passing the incoming requests to native API. It simply passes the incoming credentials to native API. The NTLM authentication happens at the native API.</li> </ul>
<b>Basic</b>	<p>Uses the HTTP authentication details to authenticate the client.</p> <p>API Gateway supports the following modes of HTTP authentication:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Custom credentials</b></li> <li>■ <b>Incoming HTTP Basic Auth credentials</b></li> </ul> <p>Provide the following credentials:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>User Name.</b> Specifies the user name.</li> <li>■ <b>Password.</b> Specifies the password of the user.</li> <li>■ <b>Domain .</b> Specifies the domain in which the user resides.</li> </ul>
<b>Kerberos</b>	<p>Uses the Kerberos credentials to authenticate the client.</p> <p>API Gateway supports the following modes of Kerberos authentication:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Custom credentials</b></li> <li>■ <b>Delegate incoming credentials</b></li> </ul>

Property	Description
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Incoming HTTP basic auth credentials</b></li> <li>■ <b>Incoming kerberos credentials</b></li> </ul> <p>Provide the following credentials:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Client principal.</b> Provide a valid client LDAP user name.</li> <li>■ <b>Client password.</b> Provide a valid password of the client LDAP user.</li> <li>■ <b>Service principal.</b> Provide a valid SPN. The specified value is used by the client to obtain a service ticket from the KDC server.</li> <li>■ <b>Service Principal Name Form.</b> The SPN type to use while authenticating an incoming client principal name. Select any of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>User name.</b> Specifies the username form.</li> <li>■ <b>Hostbased.</b> Specifies the host form.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>NTLM</b>	<p>Uses the NTLM credentials to authenticate the client.</p> <p>API Gateway supports the following modes of NTLM authentication:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Custom credentials</b></li> <li>■ <b>Incoming HTTP basic auth credentials</b></li> <li>■ <b>Transparent</b></li> </ul> <p>Provide the following credentials:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>User Name.</b> Specifies the user name.</li> <li>■ <b>Password.</b> Specifies the password of the user.</li> <li>■ <b>Domain .</b> Specifies the domain in which the user resides.</li> </ul>
<b>OAuth2</b>	<p>Uses the OAuth2 token to authenticate the client.</p> <p>API Gateway supports the following modes of NTLM authentication:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Custom credentials</b></li> <li>■ <b>Incoming OAuth token</b></li> </ul> <p><b>OAuth2 token.</b> Specifies the client's OAuth2 token.</p>
<b>JWT</b>	<p>Uses the JSON Web Token (JWT) to authenticate the client.</p>

Property	Description
	<p>If the native API is enforced to use JWT for authenticating the client, then API Gateway enforces the need for a valid JWT in the outbound request while accessing the native API.</p> <p>API Gateway supports the <b>Incoming JWT</b> mode of JWT authentication.</p>
<b>Alias</b>	Uses the configured alias to authenticate the client. Provide the name of the configured alias.

When you configure an API with an inbound authentication policy, and a client sends a request with credentials, API Gateway uses the credentials for the inbound authentication. When sending the request to native server, API Gateway removes the already authenticated credentials when no outbound authentication policy is configured.

If as an API provider you want to use the same credentials for authentication at both API Gateway and native server, you should configure the outbound authentication policy to pass the incoming credentials to the native service. If you do not configure an outbound authentication policy, API Gateway removes the incoming credentials, as it is meant for API Gateway authentication only.

However, when both the inbound authentication policy and outbound authentication policy are not configured, API Gateway just acts as a proxy and forwards the credentials to the native service. Since the credentials are not meant for API Gateway (as no inbound auth policy is configured), API Gateway forwards the credentials to native service (unless there are different settings configured in outbound authentication policy, for example, custom credentials or Anonymous).

## Outbound Auth - Message

When the native API is protected and expects the authentication credentials to be passed through payload message, you can use this policy to provide the credentials that is added to the request and sent to the native API. API Gateway supports a wide range of authentication schemes, such as WSS Username, SAML, and Kerberos, in addition to signing and encryption at the message-level.

### Note:

Message-level authentication can be used to secure outbound communication of only SOAP APIs.

The table lists the properties that you can specify for this policy:

Property	Description
<b>Authentication scheme</b>	<p>Select one of the following schemes for outbound authentication at the message level:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>WSS username.</b> Uses WSS credentials authenticate the client.</li> <li>■ <b>SAML.</b> Uses SAML issuer configuration details for authentication.</li> </ul>

Property	Description
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Kerberos.</b> Uses Kerberos credentials for authentication.</li> <li>■ <b>None.</b> Authenticates the client without any authentication schemes.</li> <li>■ <b>Alias.</b> Uses the configured alias name for authentication.</li> <li>■ <b>Remove WSS headers.</b> Uses the WSS headers for authentication.</li> </ul>
<b>Authenticate using</b>	<p>Select one of the following modes to authenticate the client:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Custom credentials.</b> Uses the values specified in the policy to obtain the required token to access the native service.</li> <li>■ <b>Incoming HTTP Basic Auth credentials.</b> Uses the incoming user credentials to retrieve the authentication token to access the native API</li> <li>■ <b>Delegate incoming credentials.</b> Uses the values specified in the policy by the API providers to select whether to delegate the incoming token or act as a normal client.</li> </ul>
<b>WSS username</b>	<p>Uses the WSS credentials to authenticate the client.</p> <p>Provide the following credentials:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>User Name.</b> Specifies the user name.</li> <li>■ <b>Password.</b> Specifies the password of the user.</li> </ul>
<b>Kerberos</b>	<p>Uses the Kerberos credentials to authenticate the client.</p> <p>Provide the following information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Client principal.</b> Provide a valid client LDAP user name.</li> <li>■ <b>Client password.</b> Provide a valid password of the client LDAP user.</li> <li>■ <b>Service principal.</b> Provide a valid SPN. The specified value is used by the client to obtain a service ticket from the KDC server.</li> <li>■ <b>Service Principal Name Form.</b> The SPN type to use while authenticating an incoming client principal name. Select any of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>User name.</b> Specifies the username form.</li> <li>■ <b>Hostbased.</b> Specifies the host form.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>SAML</b>	<p>Provide the SAML issuer that is configured.</p>

Property	Description
<b>Signing Configurations</b>	<p>Uses the signing configuration details to authenticate the client.</p> <p>Provide the following information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Keystore Alias.</b> Specifies a user-specified text identifier for an API Gateway keystore. The alias points to a repository of private keys and their associated certificates.</li> <li>■ <b>Key Alias.</b> Specifies the alias for the private key, which must be stored in the keystore specified by the keystore alias.</li> </ul>
<b>Encryption Configurations</b>	<p>Uses the encryption configuration details to authenticate the client.</p> <p>Provide the following information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Truststore alias.</b> Specifies the alias for the truststore. The truststore contains the trusted root certificate for the CA that signed the API Gateway certificate associated with the key alias.</li> <li>■ <b>Certificate alias.</b> Provide a text identifier for the certificate associated with the truststore alias. API Gateway populates the certificate alias list with the certificate aliases from the selected truststore alias.</li> </ul>
<b>Alias</b>	<p>Uses the configured alias to authenticate the client. Provide the name of the configured alias.</p>
<b>Stage</b>	<p>Specify a stage, if you want the configuration to be applicable to a specific stage.</p>

When you configure an API with an inbound authentication policy, and a client sends a request with credentials, API Gateway uses the credentials for the inbound authentication. When sending the request to native server, API Gateway removes the already authenticated credentials when no outbound authentication policy is configured.

If as an API provider you want to use the same credentials for authentication at both API Gateway and native server, you should configure the outbound authentication policy to pass the incoming credentials to the native service. If you do not configure an outbound authentication policy, API Gateway removes the incoming credentials, as it is meant for API Gateway authentication only.

However, when both the inbound authentication policy and outbound authentication policy are not configured, API Gateway just acts as a proxy and forwards the credentials to the native service. Since the credentials are not meant for API Gateway (as no inbound auth policy is configured), API Gateway forwards the credentials to native service (unless there are different settings configured in outbound authentication policy, for example, custom credentials or Anonymous).

## JMS/AMQP Policies

To configure API Gateway for JMS with Message broker native protocol support or JMS with AMQP protocol you need to:

- Create one or more JNDI provider aliases to specify where API Gateway can look up when it needs to create a connection to JMS provider or specify a destination for sending or receiving messages.
- Create one or more connection aliases that encapsulate the properties that API Gateway needs to create a connection with the JMS provider.

## JMS/AMQP Routing

You can use this policy when you want to specify a JMS queue or topic to which API Gateway submits the request, and the destination where the response should be routed to where API Gateway waits to listen to the response from the native API.

For example, you can use this policy when you have a native API that is exposed over AMQP or JMS and that requires clients to communicate with the server using other protocols. This policy allows you to bridge protocols between the client and the native API.

You can apply the JMS/AMQP routing policy to both REST and SOAP APIs. The following sections explain their usage.

### Use case 1: Using the JMS/AMQP routing policy (JMS with a message broker native protocol) for a SOAP API

This describes the high level workflow for the scenario where you use the JMS/AMQP routing policy (JMS with a message broker native protocol) for a SOAP API.

1. Create an alias to a JNDI Provider For a detailed procedure, see *webMethods API Gateway Administration*.
2. Configure API Gateway to use a JMS connection alias to establish an active connection between API Gateway and the JMS provider. For a detailed procedure, see *webMethods API Gateway Administration*.
3. Create a WS (Web Service) JMS Provider endpoint alias and configure the Alias, Description, Type (Provider), Transport Type (JMS) fields and JMS Transport Properties. For a detailed procedure, see *webMethods API Gateway Administration*.
4. A WS (Web Service) endpoint trigger is created when you configure WS (Web Service) JMS Provider endpoint alias. This trigger consists of the input source details like Queue name or Topic name. You can update the WS (Web Service) endpoint trigger, as required. For detailed procedures, see *webMethods API Gateway Administration*.
5. Select the required API.
6. Click **Edit**.
7. In the API Details section click **Policies**.
8. Enforce the **JMS/AMQP SOAP Routing** policy with the following properties configured.
  - a. Specify the connection URL for connecting to the JMS provider.
  - b. Specify a queue name where a reply to the message must be sent.



- c. Provide a priority of this JMS message.
- d. Provide expiration time of the JMS message.
- e. Specify the message delivery mode for the request message.

For details on the **JMS/AMQP SOAP Routing** policy, see “[JMS/AMQP SOAP Routing](#)” on [page 275](#).

9. Click Save.

The enforced policy **JMS/AMQP SOAP Routing** with the required configuration now allows any java client to communicate with the API asynchronously.

## Use case 2: Using the JMS/AMQP routing policy (JMS with AMQP protocol) for a SOAP API

This describes the high level workflow for the scenario where you use the JMS/AMQP routing policy (JMS with AMQP protocol) for a SOAP API.

1. Configure API Gateway to use JMS with AMQP protocol.

Configure JNDI settings and JMS settings as per the client you are using to achieve JMS over AMQP protocol support.

**Note:**

For a sample procedure on configuring API Gateway to use JMS with AMQP protocol using Apache qpid libraries, see “[Configuring API Gateway for JMS with AMQP Protocol](#)” on [page 186](#)

2. Select the required API.
3. Click **Edit**.
4. In the API Details section click **Policies**.
5. Enforce the **JMS/AMQP SOAP Routing** policy with the following properties configured.
  - a. Specify the connection URL for connecting to the JMS provider.
  - b. Specify a queue name where a reply to the message must be sent.
  - c. Provide a priority for this AMQP message.
  - d. Provide expiration time of the AMQP message.
  - e. Specify the message delivery mode for the request message.

For details on the **JMS/AMQP SOAP Routing** policy, see “[JMS/AMQP SOAP Routing](#)” on [page 275](#).

6. Click **Save**.

The enforced policy **Enable JMS/AMQP** with the required configuration now allows all the clients such as Python, Ruby, Java, and Dotnet to communicate with the API asynchronously.

### Use case 3: Using the JMS/AMQP routing policy (JMS with a message broker native protocol) for a REST API

This describes the high level workflow for the scenario where you use the JMS/AMQP routing policy (JMS with a message broker native protocol) for a REST API.

1. Create an alias to a JNDI Provider For a detailed procedure, see *webMethods API Gateway Administration*.
2. Configure API Gateway to use a JMS connection alias to establish an active connection between API Gateway and the JMS provider. For a detailed procedure, see *webMethods API Gateway Administration*.
3. Select the required API.
4. Click **Edit**.
5. In the API Details section click **Policies**.
6. Enforce the **JMS/AMQP REST Routing** policy with the following properties configured.
  - a. Specify the connection alias that contains the configuration information needed to establish a connection to a specific JMS provider.
  - b. Specify the destination to which the request message is sent.
  - c. Specify the destination type to which the request message is sent.
  - d. Specify the destination to which the response message is sent.
  - e. Specify the type of destination, queue or topic, to which the response message is sent.
  - f. Provide expiration time of the JMS message.
  - g. Provide the time for which API Gateway listens for the response message.
  - h. Specify the message delivery mode for the request message.

For details on the **JMS/AMQP REST Routing** policy, see [“JMS/AMQP REST Routing” on page 278](#).

7. Click **Save**.

The enforced policy **JMS/AMQP REST Routing** with the required configuration now allows any java client to communicate with the API asynchronously.

### Use case 4: Using the JMS/AMQP routing policy (JMS with AMQP protocol) for a REST API

This describes the high level workflow for the scenario where you use the JMS/AMQP routing policy (JMS with AMQP protocol) for a REST API.

1. Configure API Gateway to use JMS with AMQP protocol.

Configure JNDI settings and JMS settings as per the client you are using to achieve JMS over AMQP protocol support.

**Note:**

For a sample procedure on configuring API Gateway to use JMS with AMQP protocol using Apache qpid libraries, see [“Configuring API Gateway for JMS with AMQP Protocol” on page 186.](#)

2. Select the required API.
3. Click **Edit**.
4. In the API Details section click **Policies**.
5. Enforce the **JMS/AMQP REST Routing** policy with the following properties configured.
  - a. Specify the connection alias that contains the configuration information needed to establish a connection to a specific JMS provider.
  - b. Specify the destination to which the request message is sent.
  - c. Specify the destination type to which the request message is sent.
  - d. Specify the destination to which the response message is sent.
  - e. Specify the type of destination, queue or topic, to which the response message is sent.
  - f. Provide expiration time of the AMQP message.
  - g. Provide the time for which API Gateway listens for the response message.
  - h. Specify the message delivery mode for the request message.

For details on the **JMS/AMQP REST Routing** policy, see [“JMS/AMQP REST Routing” on page 278.](#)

6. Click **Save**.

The enforced policy **Enable JMS/AMQP** with the required configuration now allows all the clients such as Python, Ruby, Java, and Dotnet to communicate with the API asynchronously.

### JMS/AMQP SOAP Routing

If you are using JMS with Message broker native protocol support ensure that following actions are performed before using the Enable JMS/AMQP policy:

- Create an alias to a JNDI Provider For a detailed procedure, see *webMethods API Gateway Administration*.
- Configure API Gateway to use a JMS connection alias to establish an active connection between API Gateway and the JMS provider. For a detailed procedure, see *webMethods API Gateway Administration*.

- Create a WS (Web Service) JMS Provider endpoint alias and configure the Alias, Description, Type (Provider), Transport Type (JMS) fields and JMS Transport Properties. For a detailed procedure, see *webMethods API Gateway Administration*.
- Configure a WS (Web Service) endpoint trigger. For detailed procedures, see *webMethods API Gateway Administration*.

If you are using JMS with AMQP protocol support, ensure the following before using the Enable JMS/AMQP policy:

- You have configured API Gateway for JMS with AMQP. For details, see [“Configuring API Gateway for JMS with AMQP Protocol” on page 186](#)

The table lists the properties that you can specify for this policy:

Property	Description
<b>Connection URL</b>	<p>Provide a connection alias for connecting to the JMS provider (for example, an Integration Server alias or a JNDI URL). The connection URL contains various elements that construct the destination and other connection specific parameters. The structure of the connection URL is:</p> <p><code>&lt;protocol&gt;:&lt;lookupVariant&gt;:&lt;destination&gt;?&lt;parameters&gt;</code> where</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <i>protocol</i>. Specify the name of the transport protocol. The default value is JMS.</li> <li>■ <i>lookupVariant</i>. Specify the destination type such as queue or topic. The default value is queue.</li> <li>■ <i>destination</i>. Specify the destination name of the JMS Provider. For dynamic queue the destination name is: <code>dynamicQueues/&lt;Queue name&gt;</code></li> <li>■ <i>Parameters</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <code>wm-wsendpointalias</code>. Specify the JMS consumer endpoint alias. This parameter is required for API Gateway to look up the JMS consumer alias and send the request to the specified queue.</li> <li>■ <code>jndiInitialContextFactory</code>. Specify the initial context factory for the JNDI look up. For example: <code>org.apache.activemq.jndi.ActiveMQInitialContextFactory</code> for ActiveMQ</li> <li>■ <code>jndiConnectionFactoryName</code>. Specify the connection factory look up name. For example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <code>ConnectionFactory</code> for ActiveMQ if you are using the JMS with broker native protocol.</li> <li>■ <code>qpIdConnectionFactory</code> for ActiveMQ if you are using the JMS with AMQP protocol.</li> </ul> </li> <li>■ <code>jndiURL</code>. Specify the Provider URL for the Active MQ to connect to API Gateway. For example:</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

Property	Description
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="542 260 1479 327">■ tcp://vmmeddemo03:61616 for ActiveMQ if you are using the JMS with broker native protocol.</li> <li data-bbox="542 352 1479 457">■ The file path location of the properties file, for example, Install directory\IntegrationServer\lib\jars\amqp.properties if you are using JMS with AMQP protocol.</li> <li data-bbox="493 483 1479 583">■ targetService. Specify the API Gateway API name. This parameter is required if you are sending the request to another API in API Gateway that uses JMS as the entry protocol.</li> </ul>
	Sample: With consumer endpoint alias
	<pre data-bbox="448 657 1459 747">jms:queue:dynamicQueues/MyTestQueue? wm-wsendpointalias=JMSConsumerEndpointAlias&amp;target Service=EchoS_VS_JMS_IN</pre>
	Sample: With JNDI lookup parameters
	<pre data-bbox="448 829 1459 982">jms:queue:dynamicQueues/MyTestQueue? jndiConnectionFactoryName=ConnectionFactory &amp;jndiInitialContextFactory=org.apache. activemq.jndi.ActiveMQInitialContextFactory &amp;targetService=EchoS_VS_JMS_IN</pre>
	Sample: With JNDI lookup parameters for AMQP protocol
	<pre data-bbox="448 1060 1459 1213">jms:queue:dynamicQueues/MyTestQueue? jndiConnectionFactoryName=qpidConnectionFactory &amp;jndiInitialContextFactory=org.apache.qpid.jms. jndi.JmsInitialContextFactory &amp;targetService=EchoS_VS_JMS_IN</pre>
<b>Reply To Destination</b>	Specify a queue name where a reply to the message must be sent.
<b>Priority</b>	<p data-bbox="448 1344 1479 1514">Type an integer that represents the priority of this JMS or AMQP message with respect to other messages that are in the same queue. The priority value determines the order in which the messages are routed. The lowest priority value is 0 and the highest priority value is 9. The messages with this priority value are executed first.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="448 1539 846 1568">■ Priority values 0 through 9.</li> <li data-bbox="448 1596 1182 1625">■ The default priority for a JMS or AMQP message is 0.</li> </ul>
<b>Time to Live (ms)</b>	<p data-bbox="448 1661 1479 1728">Provide a numeric value that specifies the expiration time (in milliseconds) of the JMS or AMQP message.</p> <p data-bbox="448 1755 1479 1822">If the time-to-live is specified as zero, expiration is set to zero which indicates the message does not expire.</p> <p data-bbox="448 1850 732 1879">The default value is 0.</p>

Property	Description
<b>Delivery Mode</b>	<p>The message delivery mode for the request message. This is the delivery mode that web service clients must specify in the JMS or AMQP message that serves as the request message for the web service. The available options are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Non-persistent.</b> Indicates that the request message is not persistent. The message might be lost if the JMS provider fails.</li> <li>■ <b>Persistent.</b> Indicates that the request message should be persistent. The message is not lost if the JMS provider fails.</li> </ul>

## JMS/AMQP REST Routing

If you are using JMS with Message broker native protocol support ensure that following actions are performed before using the Enable JMS/AMQP policy:

- Create an alias to a JNDI Provider For a detailed procedure, see *webMethods API Gateway Administration*.
- Configure API Gateway to use a JMS connection alias to establish an active connection between API Gateway and the JMS provider. For a detailed procedure, see *webMethods API Gateway Administration*.

If you are using JMS with AMQP protocol support, ensure the following before using the Enable JMS/AMQP policy:

- You have configured API Gateway for JMS with AMQP. For details, see [“Configuring API Gateway for JMS with AMQP Protocol” on page 186](#)

The table lists the properties that you can specify for this policy:

Property	Description
<b>Connection Alias Name</b>	<p>Specifies the name of the connection alias.</p> <p>Each connection alias contains the configuration information needed to establish a connection to a specific JMS provider.</p>
<b>Destination Name</b>	<p>Specify the name of the destination to, which the request message is sent.</p> <p>As this property supports variable framework, you can use the available variables to specify the destination name.</p> <p>For example, you can provide a destination name as <code>\${request.header.var1}</code>. The destination name used in <code>var1</code> is where the Queue or Topic that is created in Universal Messaging stores the events.</p> <p>For details about the variables available in API Gateway, see <a href="#">“Variables Available in API Gateway” on page 171</a>.</p>
<b>Destination Type</b>	<p>Specify the destination type to which the request message is sent.</p>

Property	Description
<b>Reply To Name</b>	<p>Specify the name of the destination to, which the response message is sent.</p> <p>As this property supports variable framework, you can use the available variables to specify the destination name.</p> <p>For example, you can provide a destination name as <code>\${request.header.dest1}</code>. The destination name used in <code>dest1</code> is the Queue or Topic that is created dynamically in Universal Messaging.</p> <p>For details about the variables available in API Gateway, see <a href="#">“Variables Available in API Gateway” on page 171</a>.</p>
<b>Reply To Type</b>	<p>Specifies the type of destination to which the response message is sent.</p> <p>Select one of the following source type:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>QUEUE</b>. Indicates that the response message is sent to a particular queue.</li> <li>■ <b>TOPIC</b>. Indicates that the response message is sent to a particular topic.</li> </ul>
<b>Time to Live (ms)</b>	<p>Provide a numeric value that specifies the expiration time (in milliseconds) of the JMS or AMQP message. If the time-to-live is specified as zero, expiration is set to zero which indicates the message does not expire.</p> <p>The default value is 0.</p>
<b>Time to Wait (ms)</b>	<p>Defines the time in milliseconds for which API Gateway listens to the Reply To Queue or Topic for the response message.</p>
<b>Delivery Mode</b>	<p>The message delivery mode for the request message. This is the delivery mode that web service clients must specify in the JMS or AMQP message that serves as the request message for the web service. The available options are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Non-persistent</b>. Indicates that the request message is not persistent. The message might be lost if the JMS provider fails.</li> <li>■ <b>Persistent</b>. Indicates that the request message should be persistent. The message is not lost if the JMS provider fails.</li> </ul>

## JMS/AMQP Properties

The JMS/AMQP Properties policy can be configured to set AMQP or JMS Properties, a few standard AMQP or JMS Headers, and HTTP Transport Headers in the outgoing JMS message that is being sent from the proxy API to the native API.

AMQP or JMS headers are part of the JMS message that are used by both clients and providers. They are used to identify a message and to route the message to the applicable JMS Providers or consumers.

You can add HTTP Headers such as API Key, Authorization header, and so on. This is useful when the native API is configured with the Enable AMQP/JMS policy and the proxy API wants to pass the security headers over to that native API.

Every JMS message includes JMS/AMQP properties that are always passed from provider to client. The purpose of the properties is to convey extra information to the client outside the normal content of the message body. Additionally, JMS/AMQP property values are set exclusively by the consumer application. When a client receives a message, the properties are in read-only mode. If a client tries to modify any of the properties, a `MessageNotWriteableException` occurs.

The properties are standard Java name or value pairs. The property names must conform to the message selector syntax specifications defined in the message interface. Property fields are most often used for message selection and filtering. By using a property field, a message consumer can interrogate the property field and perform message filtering and selection. When this action is configured for a proxy API, API Gateway uses the JMS or AMQP properties to authenticate client requests before submitting to the native APIs. JMS or AMQP headers can also be set using properties, however, JMS or AMQP properties take precedence over headers.

The JMS/AMQP properties section has separate policies that you can configure for REST and SOAP APIs. They are as follows:

- JMS/AMQP REST Properties
- JMS/AMQP SOAP Properties

The table lists the properties that you can specify for this policy:

Property	Description
<b>JMS Property Key</b>	Specify the JMS property key.
<b>JMS Property Value</b>	Specify the JMS property value for the specified key.

As both these properties support variable framework, you can use the available variables to specify the JMS property key and value.

For example, if you provide a property key as `${request.header.token1}` and the corresponding property value as `${request.header.token2}`, then the value in `token1` and `token2` passes security headers to the native API.

For details about the variables available in API Gateway, see [“Variables Available in API Gateway” on page 171](#).

## Predefined JMS Properties

Property categories	Property	Description
Run-time settings	■ <code>jms.deliveryMode</code>	If the <code>jms.messageType</code> is set to <code>TextMessage</code> , the SOAP envelope in the
	■ <code>jms.priority</code>	



Property categories	Property	Description
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <code>jms.timeToLive</code></li> <li>■ <code>jms.messageType</code></li> </ul>	request is sent as a text message to the JMS queue instead of byte stream.
Standard JMS headers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <code>JMSType</code></li> <li>■ <code>JMSCorrelationID</code></li> <li>■ <code>JMSXGroupID</code></li> <li>■ <code>JMSXGroupSeq</code></li> </ul>	<p>The following headers are not applicable. If they are added an error response would be sent at runtime:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <code>JMSMessageID</code></li> <li>■ <code>JMSExpiration</code></li> <li>■ <code>JMSRedelivered</code></li> <li>■ <code>JMSTimestamp</code></li> <li>■ <code>JMSDeliveryMode</code></li> <li>■ <code>JMSPriority</code></li> <li>■ <code>JMSReplyTo</code></li> <li>■ <code>JMSDestination</code></li> </ul>
Application specific properties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <code>SOAPJMS_requestURI</code></li> <li>■ <code>SOAPJMS_bindingVersion</code></li> <li>■ <code>SOAPJMS_soapAction</code></li> <li>■ <code>SOAPJMS_targetService</code></li> <li>■ <code>SOAPJMS_contentType</code></li> </ul>	

## Mapping AMQP messages to JMS

### Header

Field name	Description
durable	When receiving a message, the <code> durable </code> field of header MUST be mapped to the <code>JMSDeliveryMode</code> header of the Message. If the <code> durable </code> field of header is set to <code>false</code> or is not set then the <code>JMSDeliveryMode</code> MUST be taken to be <code>NONPERSISTENT</code> . When the <code> durable </code> field of header is set to <code>true</code> the <code>JMSDeliveryMode</code> of the Message MUST be taken to be <code>PERSISTENT</code> .
priority	This field is mapped to the <code>JMSPriority</code> header of the Message. JMS Priority is specified as being of type <code>int</code> despite the valid values only

Field name	Description
	being 0-9. AMQP allows for the <code>priority</code> field of header to be any valid ubyte value. When receiving a message with the <code>priority</code> field of header greater than 9, the <code>JMSPriority</code> MUST be set to 9. If the <code>priority</code> field of header is unset then the <code>JMSPriority</code> MUST be taken to be <code>DEFAULT_PRIORITY</code> that is, the value 4).
<code>ttl</code>	<p>This field defines the number of milliseconds for which a given message is considered live. There is no direct equivalent for the <code>ttl</code> field of header in the JMS specification.</p> <p>If and only if the <code>absolute-expiry-time</code> field of properties is not set, <code>JMSExpiration</code> SHOULD be based on the <code>ttl</code> field of header if set, by summing it with the current time in milliseconds since the Unix Epoch</p>
<code>first acquirer</code>	This field does not have a direct equivalent within the JMS specification, although <code>JMSRedelivered</code> is related, and so vendor property <code>JMS_AMQP_FIRST_ACQUIRER</code> SHOULD be used.
<code>delivery-count</code>	<p>This field is mapped to the JMS-defined <code>JMSXDeliveryCount</code> property and <code>JMSRedelivered</code> header of the Message as follows.</p> <p>AMQP uses the <code>delivery-count</code> field of header to track previously failed delivery attempts for a message, with the first delivery attempt having a value of zero, and soon.</p> <p><code>JMSXDeliveryCount</code> is defined as a Java <code>int</code> count of delivery attempts, set by the provider on receive, where the first delivery attempt has value 1, the second has value 2 and so on.</p> <p>The value of <code>JMSXDeliveryCount</code> property is thus equal to <code>delivery-count + 1</code>.</p> <p>The <code>JMSRedelivered</code> header MUST be considered to be true if and only if the <code>delivery-count</code> field of header has a value greater than 0.</p>

## Properties

Field name	Description
<code>message-id</code>	<p>This field is equivalent to the <code>JMSMessageID</code> header of the Message.</p> <p>The <code>JMSMessageID</code> value is a Java <code>String</code> where as the <code>message-id</code> field of properties is defined as being of type providing <code>message-id</code>, that is <code>message-id-ulong</code>, <code>message-id-uuid</code>, <code>message-id-binary</code> or <code>message-id-string</code>.</p> <p>The JMS client library MUST prefix <b>ID:</b> to the value of the <code>message-id</code> field of properties before returning it as the <code>JMSMessageID</code> value.</p>

Field name	Description
user-id	<p>This field is mapped to the JMS-defined <code>JMSXUserID</code> property of the Message.</p> <p><code>JMSXUserID</code> is specified as being of type <code>String</code>, while the <code>user-id</code> field of <code>properties</code> field is specified as type <code>binary</code>. To maintain end-to-end fidelity for this property implementations <b>SHOULD</b> convert between AMQP <code>binary</code> and Java <code>String</code> by using the UTF-8 Unicode[UNICODE63] character encoding.</p>
to	<p>This field is mapped to the <code>JMSDestination</code> header of the Message.</p> <p><code>JMSDestination</code> is defined as being of the <code>JMS Destination</code> type, while the <code>to</code> field of <code>properties</code> requires an <code>address-string</code>.</p> <p>If the <code>to</code> field of <code>properties</code> was not set on a received message, the <code>JMSDestination</code> header value <b>SHOULD</b> be derived from the Destination to which the receiving consumer was established.</p>
subject	<p>This field is mapped to the <code>JMSType</code> header of the Message.</p>
reply-to	<p>This field is mapped to the <code>JMSReplyTo</code> header of the Message.</p> <p><code>JMSReplyTo</code> is defined as being of the <code>JMSDestination</code> type, while the <code>reply-to</code> field of <code>properties</code> requires an <code>address-string</code>.</p>
correlation-id	<p>This field is mapped to the <code>JMSCorrelationID</code> header of the Message.</p> <p>The <code>JMSCorrelationID</code> value is a Java <code>String</code> where as the <code>correlation-id</code> field of <code>properties</code> is defined as being of type providing <code>message-id</code>, that is <code>message-id-ulong</code>, <code>message-id-uuid</code>, <code>message-id-binary</code> or <code>message-id-string</code>.</p> <p>Where the <code>correlation-id</code> field of <code>properties</code> for the received message is of type <code>message-id-string</code> and the boolean message annotation with symbol key of <code>x-opt-app-correlation-id</code> is either not set or is false, then the <code>correlation-id</code> field of <code>properties</code> <b>MUST</b> be formatted as a <code>JMSMessageID</code>, that is the client library <b>MUST</b> prefix <b>ID:</b> to the value before returning it as the <code>JMSCorrelationID</code> value.</p>
content-type	<p>This field does not have an equivalent within the JMS specification, and so the vendor property <code>JMSAMQPCONTENTTYPE</code> <b>SHOULD</b> be used.</p>
content-encoding	<p>This field does not have an equivalent within the JMS specification, and so the vendor property <code>JMSAMQPCONTENTENCODING</code> <b>SHOULD</b> be used.</p>
absolute-expiry-time	<p>This field is mapped to the <code>JMSExpiration</code> head of the Message.</p> <p>If the <code>absolute-expiry-time</code> field of <code>properties</code> is set, then <code>JMSExpiration</code> <b>MUST</b> have the equivalent Java <code>long</code> value,</p>

Field name	Description
	representing the time at which the message expires, in milliseconds since the Unix Epoch. If the <code>absolute-expiry-time</code> field of properties is not set then <code>JMSExpiration</code> SHOULD be based on the <code>ttl</code> field of header instead if set.
<code>creation-time</code>	This field is mapped to the <code>JMSTimestamp</code> header of the Message.  If the <code>creation-time</code> field of properties is not set, then <code>JMSTimestamp</code> MUST have the value zero. If the <code>creation-time</code> field of properties is set, then <code>JMSTimestamp</code> MUST have the equivalent Java <code>long</code> value, representing the time at which the message was sent or created, in milliseconds since the Unix Epoch.
<code>group-id</code>	This field is mapped to the JMS-defined <code>JMSXGroupID</code> property of the Message.
<code>group-sequence</code>	This field is mapped to the JMS-defined <code>JMSXGroupSeq</code> property of the Message.  As the <code>group-sequence</code> field of properties is an <code>uint</code> and <code>JMSXGroupSeq</code> is an <code>int</code> , <code>group-sequence</code> values in the range $2^{31}$ to $2^{32}-1$ inclusive MUST be mapped to <code>JMSXGroupSeq</code> values in the range $-2^{31}$ to $-1$ inclusive.
<code>reply-to-group-id</code>	This field does not have an equivalent within the JMS specification, and so the vendor property <code>JMS_AMQP_REPLY_TO_GROUP_ID</code> MUST be used.

For more information on AMQP properties and JMS to AMQP mapping properties, see <https://www.oasis-open.org/committees/download.php/56418/amqp-bindmap-jms-v1.0-wd06.pdf>.

## Traffic Monitoring

The policies in this stage provide ways to enable logging request and response payload, enable monitoring run-time performance conditions for APIs and applications, enforce limits for the number of service invocations during a specified time interval and send alerts to a specified destination when the performance conditions are violated, and enable caching of the results of API invocations depending on the caching criteria defined. The policies included in this stage are:

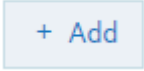
- Log Invocation
- Monitor Performance
- Monitor SLA
- Traffic Optimization
- Service Result Cache

## Log Invocation

This policy enables logging requests or responses to a specified destination. This action also logs other information about the requests or responses, such as the API name, operation name, the Integration Server user, a timestamp, and the response time.

The table lists the properties that you can specify for this policy:

Property	Description
<b>Store Request Headers</b>	Logs all request headers.
<b>Store Request Payload</b>	Logs all request payloads.
<b>Store Response Headers</b>	Logs all response headers.
<b>Store Response Payload</b>	Logs all response payloads.
<b>Compress Payload Data</b>	Compresses the logged payload data.  For details about payload compression and how to uncompress a payload, see <a href="#">“Uncompressing a payload” on page 287</a> .
<b>Log Generation Frequency</b>	Specifies how frequently to log the payload.  Select one of the following options: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Always.</b> Logs all requests and responses.</li> <li>■ <b>On Failure.</b> Logs only the failed requests and responses.</li> <li>■ <b>On Success.</b> Logs only the successful responses and requests.</li> </ul>
<b>Destination</b>	Specifies the destination where to log the payload.  Select the required options: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>API Gateway</b></li> <li>■ <b>API Portal</b></li> <li>■ <b>Audit Log</b></li> </ul> <p>Audit log destination can be configured as <i>DB</i> or <i>File</i> in the <b>Administration &gt; Destinations</b> screen. Software AG recommends to use <i>DB</i> when you choose Audit Log as the destination to log transactions through Log Invocation policy.</p> <p>If you choose <i>File</i>, warnings appear in the log file since a few of the transaction log fields are not compatible with Audit log file destination such as BLOB types. For more</p>

Property	Description
	<p>information, see <b>Configure Audit Logging</b> section in <i>webMethods Audit Logging Guide</i>.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>CentraSite</b> <div data-bbox="613 401 1365 537" style="background-color: #f0f0f0; padding: 5px;"> <p><b>Note:</b> This option is applicable only for the APIs published from CentraSite to API Gateway.</p> </div> </li> <li>■ <b>Digital Events</b></li> <li>■ <b>Elasticsearch</b></li> <li>■ <b>Email</b> (you can add multiple email addresses by clicking  ).           <div data-bbox="613 814 1365 1020" style="background-color: #f0f0f0; padding: 5px;"> <p><b>Note:</b> If an email alias is available, you can type the email alias in the <b>Email Address</b> field with the following syntax, <code>\${emailaliasname}</code>. For example, if test is the email alias, then type <code>\${test}</code>.</p> </div> </li> <li>■ <b>JDBC</b></li> <li>■ <b>Local Log:</b> You can select the severity of the messages to be logged (logging level) from the <b>Log Level</b> drop-down list. The available log levels are ERROR, INFO, and WARN.           <div data-bbox="613 1213 1365 1871" style="background-color: #f0f0f0; padding: 5px;"> <p><b>Note:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Set the Integration Server Administrator's logging level for API Gateway to match the logging levels specified for the run-time actions (go to <b>Settings &gt; Logging &gt; Server Logger</b>). For example, if a Log Invocation action is set to the logging level of Error, you must also set Integration Server Administrator's logging level for API Gateway to Error. If the action's logging level is set to a low level (Warning-level or Information level), but Integration Server Administrator's logging level for API Gateway is set to a higher level (Error-level), then only the higher-level messages are written to the log file.</li> <li>■ Entries posted to the local log are identified by a product code of YAI and suffixed with the initial alphabet of the logging level selected. For example, for an error level, the entry appears as <code>[YAI.0900.0002E]</code>.</li> </ul> </div> </li> </ul>

Property	Description
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>SNMP</b></li> <li>■ List of destinations configured using the <b>Custom destinations</b> section. For details on publishing to custom destinations, see <i>webMethods API Gateway Administration</i>.</li> </ul>

## Uncompressing a payload

Payload compression helps you to optimize the storage by reducing the size of the actual payload. It improves the performance while rendering the analytics information in the dashboard.

The request and response payload of the API Gateway API and native API is compressed in the encoded form.

➤ To generate the data and uncompress the payload.

1. Ensure you have an API enforced with a **Log invocation policy** with the property **Compress payload data** selected.

See the following example where an API is enforced with a Log invocation policy with Compress payload data selected.


The screenshot shows the webMethods API Gateway console interface. The top navigation bar includes 'WEBMETHODS API Gateway', 'APIs', 'Policies', 'Applications', 'Packages', 'Microgateways', and 'AppMesh'. The main content area is for the 'Pet' API, with tabs for 'API details', 'Scopes', 'Policies', 'Mashups', 'Applications', and 'Analytics'. The 'Policies' tab is active, showing a 'Policy catalog' on the left and a 'Policy properties' panel on the right. The 'Policy properties' panel is expanded to show the 'Log Invocation' section, where the 'Compress Payload Data' checkbox is checked and highlighted with a red box. Other checked options include 'Store Request Headers', 'Store Request Payload', and 'Store Response Headers'. The 'Log Generation Frequency' is set to 'Always'. The 'Destination' section is also visible, with 'API Gateway' checked. The main workspace shows a flow diagram with various policy components like 'Error Handling', 'Log Invocation', 'Traffic Monitoring', 'Threat Protection', 'Transport', 'Identify & Access', 'Request Processing', and 'Routing'.

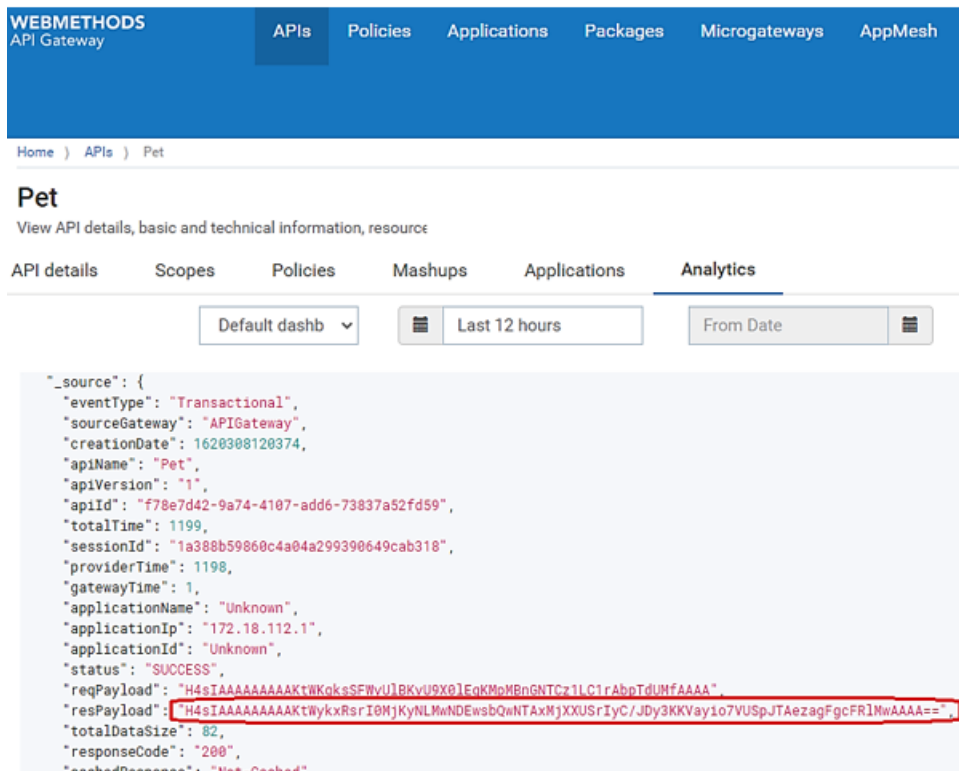
2. Invoke the same API using an external REST client such as Postman or SoapUI to see the API transaction.

TransactionalEvent is generated every time an API invocation happens.

3. Click **Analytics** of the same API in API Gateway UI.

This displays the different types of events generated in the dashboard. For details about analytics, see [“Analytics Dashboards” on page 456](#).

4. Select **Runtime events** and click  to expand your transaction.
5. Click **JSON** or **Table** and copy the encoded string (value) of the request or response payload that you want to uncompress.



The screenshot shows the API Gateway UI for the 'Pet' API. The 'Analytics' tab is active, and the 'Runtime events' dropdown is expanded. The 'JSON' view is selected, and the response payload is highlighted in red. The payload is a Base64-encoded string.

```

{
  "_source": {
    "eventType": "Transactional",
    "sourceGateway": "APIGateway",
    "creationDate": 1628388128374,
    "apiName": "Pet",
    "apiVersion": "1",
    "apiId": "f78e7d42-9a74-4107-add6-73837a52fd59",
    "totalTime": 1199,
    "sessionId": "1a388b59860c4a04a299390649cab318",
    "providerTime": 1198,
    "gatewayTime": 1,
    "applicationName": "Unknown",
    "applicationIp": "172.18.112.1",
    "applicationId": "Unknown",
    "status": "SUCCESS",
    "reqPayload": "H4sIAAAAAAAAAAKtWKoksSFwvUjBKvU9X0]EqKMoMRnGNTCz1LC1rAhpTdUMfAAAA",
    "resPayload": "H4sIAAAAAAAAAAKtWykxRsrI0MjKynLMwNDEwsbQwNTAxNjXXUSrIyC/JDy3KKVay1o7VUspJTAezagFgcFR1MwAAAA==",
    "totalDataSize": 82,
    "responseCode": "200",
    "cachedResponse": "Not-Cached"
  }
}

```

6. Pass the copied string as an *input* to the following Java program.

```

public static String uncompressString(String zippedBase64Str) throws IOException
{
    String uncompressedPayload = null;
    byte[] bytes = Base64.getDecoder().decode(zippedBase64Str);
    GZIPInputStream zi = null;
    try{
        zi = new GZIPInputStream(new ByteArrayInputStream(bytes));
        uncompressedPayload = IOUtils.toString(zi);
    }finally{
        IOUtils.closeQuietly(zi);
    }
    return uncompressedPayload;
}

```



See the following example, where an encoded string from the request payload is passed as an *input* to the Java program.

```
import org.apache.commons.io.IOUtils;

import java.io.ByteArrayInputStream;
import java.io.IOException;
import java.util.Base64;
import java.util.zip.GZIPInputStream;

public class MyClass {
    public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException {
        String str = "H4sIAAAAAAAAAAKtWykxRsrI0MjKyNLwNDEwsbQwNTAxMjXXUSrIyC/JDy3KKVayio7VUSpJTAezagFgcFR1MwAAAA=";
        System.out.println(uncompressString(str));
    }

    public static String uncompressString(String zippedBase64Str) throws IOException {
        String unCompressedPayload = null;
        byte[] bytes = Base64.getDecoder().decode(zippedBase64Str);
        GZIPInputStream zi = null;
        try{
            zi = new GZIPInputStream(new ByteArrayInputStream(bytes));
            unCompressedPayload = IOUtils.toString(zi);
        }finally{
            IOUtils.closeQuietly(zi);
        }
        return unCompressedPayload;
    }
}

```

**Input**  
↓

```
{
  "id": 9222968140498504257,
  "photoUrls": [],
  "tags": []
}
```

↑  
**Output**

The Java *output* contains the uncompressed payload.

**Note:**

This code snippet is applicable only for the payload compressed by the log invocation policy.

You can also query the data using the REST endpoints from the swagger file `APIGatewaySearch.json` and uncompress the payload with the same code snippet.

For details about the REST endpoints, see [“API Gateway Search” on page 577](#).

The screenshot shows a REST client interface with the following details:

- Request:** POST to `http://localhost:5555/rest/apigateway/search`. The body is a JSON object:
 

```

{
  "types": ["TRANSACTION_EVENTS"],
  "condition": "and",
  "scope": [
    {
      "attributeName": "apiName",
      "keyword": ".*"
    }
  ],
  "from": 0,
  "size": 10,
  "sortByField": "apiName",
  "sortOrder": "ASC"
}

```
- Response:** 200 OK, 82 ms, 28.27 KB. The body is a JSON object:
 

```

{
  "gatewayTime": 1,
  "applicationName": "Unknown",
  "applicationIp": "172.18.112.1",
  "applicationId": "Unknown",
  "status": "SUCCESS",
  "reqPayload": "H4sIAAAAAAAAAAKtkKqks5FlyU1BKyu9X01EqKpMBnGNTCz1LC1rAbpTdUHfAAAA",
  "resPayload": "H4sIAAAAAAAAAAKthYkxRsr18PjKyNLMwIDEwsbQwNTAdTjXXU5rIyC/3Dy3KKVay1o7VUSpDTAezagFgcFR1WAAAA=",
  "totalDataSize": 82,
  "responseCode": "200",
}

```

## Monitor Performance

This policy monitors a set of run-time performance conditions for an API, and sends alerts when the performance conditions are violated. However, this policy monitors run-time performance at the API level. Parameters like success count, fault count and total request count are immediate monitoring parameters and the evaluation happens immediately after the limit is breached. The rest of the parameters are Aggregated monitoring parameters whose evaluation happens once the configured interval is over. If there is a breach in any of the parameters, an event notification ( Monitor event) is sent to the configured destination. In a single policy, multiple action configurations behave as AND condition. The OR condition can be achieved by configuring multiple policies.

The table lists the properties that you can specify for this policy:

Property	Value
----------	-------

**Action Configuration.** Specifies the type of action to be configured.

**Name** Specifies the name of the metric to be monitored.

You can select one of the available metrics:

- Availability.** Indicates whether the native API is available to the clients as specified in the current interval. API Gateway calculates the availability of the native API based on the alert interval specified and it is calculated from the instant the API activation takes place. The availability of the API is calculated as = (time for which the

Property	Value
----------	-------

native API is up / total interval of time) x 100. This value is measured in %.


For example, if you set **Availability** as less than 90, then whenever the availability of the native API falls below 90%, in the specified time interval, API Gateway generates an alert. Suppose, the alert interval is set as 1 minute (60 seconds) and if there are 7 API invocations at various times in that 1 minute with a combination of up and down as shown in the table, the availability is calculated as follows:

Request #	Invocation time (the second at which the API is invoked)	Service status	Up time
1	5	Up	5 (from start to now)
2	15	Up	10 (between 1 and 2)
3	30	Down	15 (between 2 and 3)
4	40	Down	0 (since last state is Down)
5	45	Up	0
6	50	Down	5 (between 5 and 6)
7	55	Up	0
			5 (remaining 5 seconds considered as Up inline with last state)
	Total		40 (Availability is 67%)

As the availability of the native API calculated is 66.67% and falls below 90%, API Gateway generates an alert. The API is considered to be down for the ongoing request when API Gateway receives a connection related error from the native API in the outbound call. If the API does not respond with an HTTP response, then it is considered as down.

- **Average Response Time.** Indicates the average time in milliseconds taken by the service to complete all invocations in the current interval. The average is calculated from the instant the API activation takes place for the configured interval.

Property	Value
	<p>For example, if you set an alert for Average response time greater than 30 ms with an interval of 1 minute then on API activation, the monitoring interval starts and the average of the response time of all runtime invocations for this API in 1 minute is calculated. If this is greater than 30 ms, then a monitor event is generated. If this is configured under Monitor Performance, then all the runtime invokes are taken into account.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Fault Count.</b> Indicates the number of faults returned in the current interval. The HTTP status codes greater than or equal to 400, returned from API Gateway are considered as fault request transactions. This includes the downtime errors as well.</li> <li>■ <b>Maximum Response Time.</b> Indicates the maximum time in milliseconds to respond to a request in the current interval.</li> <li>■ <b>Minimum Response Time.</b> Indicates the minimum time in milliseconds to respond to a request in the current interval.</li> <li>■ <b>Success Count.</b> Indicates the number of successful requests in the current interval.</li> <li>■ <b>Total Request Count.</b> Indicates the total number of requests (successful and unsuccessful) in the current interval.</li> </ul>
<b>Operator</b>	<p>Specifies the operator applicable to the metric selected.</p> <p>Select one of the available operator: <b>Greater Than, Less Than, Equals To.</b></p>
<b>Value</b>	<p>Specifies the alert value for which the monitoring is applied.</p>
<b>Destination</b>	<p>Specifies the destination where the alert is to be logged.</p> <p>Select the required options:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>API Gateway</b></li> <li>■ <b>API Portal</b></li> <li>■ <b>CentraSite</b></li> </ul> <div style="background-color: #f0f0f0; padding: 5px; margin: 5px 0;"> <p><b>Note:</b> This option is applicable only for the APIs published from CentraSite to API Gateway.</p> </div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Digital Events</b></li> <li>■ <b>Elasticsearch</b></li> </ul>

Property	Value
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="581 254 1468 380"> <span style="color: #0070C0;">■</span> <b>Email</b> (you can add multiple email addresses by clicking  ).         </li> <div data-bbox="630 401 1458 604" style="background-color: #F0F0F0; padding: 5px; margin-top: 5px;"> <p><b>Note:</b> If an email alias is available, you can type the email alias in the <b>Email Address</b> field with the following syntax, <code>\${emailaliasname}</code>. For example, if test is the email alias, then type <code>\${test}</code>.</p> </div> <li data-bbox="581 621 1468 653"> <span style="color: #0070C0;">■</span> <b>JDBC</b> </li> <li data-bbox="581 680 1468 785"> <span style="color: #0070C0;">■</span> <b>Local Log:</b> You can select the severity of the messages to be logged (logging level) from the <b>Log Level</b> drop-down list. The available log levels are ERROR, INFO, and WARN.         </li> <div data-bbox="630 800 1458 1392" style="background-color: #F0F0F0; padding: 5px; margin-top: 5px;"> <p><b>Note:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="634 863 1451 1251"> <span style="color: #0070C0;">■</span> Set the Integration Server Administrator's logging level for API Gateway to match the logging levels specified for the run-time actions (go to <b>Settings &gt; Logging &gt; Server Logger</b>). For example, if a Log Invocation action is set to the logging level of Error, you must also set Integration Server Administrator's logging level for API Gateway to Error. If the action's logging level is set to a low level (Warning-level or Information level), but Integration Server Administrator's logging level for API Gateway is set to a higher level (Error-level), then only the higher-level messages are written to the log file.             </li> <li data-bbox="634 1251 1451 1392"> <span style="color: #0070C0;">■</span> Entries posted to the local log are identified by a product code of YAI and suffixed with the initial alphabet of the logging level selected. For example, for an error level, the entry appears as [YAI.0900.0002E].             </li> </ul> </div> <li data-bbox="581 1409 1468 1440"> <span style="color: #0070C0;">■</span> <b>SNMP</b> </li> <li data-bbox="581 1467 1468 1572"> <span style="color: #0070C0;">■</span> List of destinations configured using the <b>Custom destinations</b> section. For details on publishing to custom destinations, see <i>webMethods API Gateway Administration</i>.         </li> </ul>
<b>Alert Interval</b>	<p>Specifies the time period in which to monitor performance before sending an alert if a condition is violated.</p> <p>The timer starts once the API is activated and resets after the configured time interval. If an API is deactivated the interval gets reset, and on API activation the time interval starts afresh.</p>
<b>Unit</b>	<p>Specifies the unit of measurement of the <b>Alert Interval</b> configured, to monitor performance, before sending an alert. For example:</p>

Property	Value
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Minutes</b></li> <li>■ <b>Hours</b></li> <li>■ <b>Days</b></li> <li>■ <b>Calendar Week.</b> The time interval starts on the first day of the week and ends on the last day of the week. By default, the start day of the week is set to Monday.  For example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ If an API is activated on a Wednesday and <b>Alert Interval</b> is set to 1, the time interval ends on Sunday, that is, 5 days.</li> <li>■ If an API is activated on a Wednesday and <b>Alert Interval</b> is set to 2, the time interval still ends on Sunday, but the period is two calendar weeks, that is 12 days.</li> </ul> <p>You can change the start day of the week using the extended setting <code>startDayOfTheWeek</code> in the <b>Administration &gt; General &gt; Extended settings</b> section. Restart the API Gateway server for the changes to take effect.</p> </li> <li>■ <b>Calendar Month.</b> The time interval starts on the first day of the month and ends on the last day of the month.  For example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ If an API is activated in the month of August and <b>Alert Interval</b> is set to 1, the time interval ends on the last day of August.</li> <li>■ If an API is activated in the month of August and <b>Alert Interval</b> is set to 2, the time interval ends in two calendar months, that is on the last day of September.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Alert Frequency</b>	<p>Specifies how frequently to issue alerts for the counter-based metrics (Total Request Count, Success Count, Fault Count).</p> <p>Select one of the options:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Only Once.</b> Triggers an alert only the first time one of the specified conditions is violated.</li> <li>■ <b>Every Time.</b> Triggers an alert every time one of the specified conditions is violated.</li> </ul>
<b>Alert Message</b>	Specifies the text to be included in the alert.

## Monitor SLA

This policy monitors a set of run-time performance conditions for an API, and sends alerts to a specified destination when the performance conditions are violated. This policy enables you to monitor run-time performance for one or more specified applications. You can configure this policy to define a **Service Level Agreement (SLA)**, which is a set of conditions that defines the level of performance that an application should expect from an API. You can use this policy to identify whether the API threshold rules are met or exceeded. For example, you might define an agreement with a particular application that sends an alert to the application if responses are not sent within a certain maximum response time. You can configure SLAs for each API or application combination.

Parameters like success count, fault count and total request count are immediate monitoring parameters and the evaluation happens immediately after the limit is breached. The rest of the parameters are Aggregated monitoring parameters whose evaluation happens once the configured interval is over. If there is a breach in any of the parameters, an event notification ( Monitor event) is sent to the configured destination. In a single policy, multiple action configurations behave as AND condition. The OR condition can be achieved by configuring multiple policies.

The table lists the properties that you can specify for this policy:

Property	Value
----------	-------

**Action Configuration.** Specifies the type of action to be configured.

**Name** Specifies the name of the metric to be monitored.

You can select one of the available metrics:

- **Availability.** Indicates whether the native API is available to the clients as specified in the current interval. API Gateway calculates the availability of the native API based on the alert interval specified and it is calculated from the instant the API activation takes place. The availability of the API is calculated as = (time for which the native API is up / total interval of time) x 100. This value is measured in %.

For example, if you set **Availability** as less than 90, then whenever the availability of the native API falls below 90%, in the specified time interval, API Gateway generates an alert. Suppose, the alert interval is set as 1 minute (60 seconds) and if there are 7 API invocations at various times in that 1 minute with a combination of up and down as shown in the table, the availability is calculated as follows:

Request #	Invocation time (the second at which the API is invoked)	Service status	Up time
1	5	Up	5 (from start to now)

Property	Value			
	Request #	Invocation time (the second at which the API is invoked)	Service status	Up time
	2	15	Up	10 (between 1 and 2)
	3	30	Down	15 (between 2 and 3)
	4	40	Down	0 (since last state is Down)
	5	45	Up	0
	6	50	Down	5 (between 5 and 6)
	7	55	Up	0
				5 (remaining 5 seconds considered as Up inline with last state)
	Total			40 (Availability is 67%)

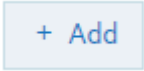
As the availability of the native API calculated is 66.67% and falls below 90%, API Gateway generates an alert. The API is considered to be down for the ongoing request when API Gateway receives a connection related error from the native API in the outbound call. If the API does not respond with an HTTP response, then it is considered as down.

- **Average Response Time.** Indicates the average time taken by the service to complete all invocations in the current interval. The average is calculated from the instant the API activation takes place for the configured interval.



For example, if you set an alert for Average response time greater than 30 ms with an interval of 1 minute then on API activation, the monitoring interval starts and the average of the response time of all runtime invocations for this API in 1 minute is calculated. If this is greater than 30 ms, then a monitor event is generated. If this is configured under Monitor SLA policy with an option to configure applications so that application specific SLA monitoring can be done, then the monitoring for the average response time is done only for the specified application.

- **Fault Count.** Indicates the number of faults returned in the current interval. The HTTP status codes greater than or equal to 400, returned



Property	Value
	<p>from API Gateway are considered as fault request transactions. This includes the downtime errors as well.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Maximum Response Time.</b> Indicates the maximum time to respond to a request in the current interval.</li> <li>■ <b>Minimum Response Time.</b> Indicates the minimum time to respond to a request in the current interval.</li> <li>■ <b>Success Count.</b> Indicates the number of successful requests in the current interval.</li> <li>■ <b>Total Request Count.</b> Indicates the total number of requests (successful and unsuccessful) in the current interval.</li> </ul>
<b>Operator</b>	<p>Specifies the operator applicable to the metric selected.</p> <p>Select one of the available operator: <b>Greater Than, Less Than, Equals To.</b></p>
<b>Value</b>	Specifies the alert value for which the monitoring is applied.
<b>Destination</b>	<p>Specifies the destination where the alert is to be logged.</p> <p>Select the required options:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>API Gateway</b></li> <li>■ <b>API Portal</b></li> <li>■ <b>CentraSite</b></li> </ul> <div style="background-color: #f0f0f0; padding: 5px; margin: 5px 0;"> <p><b>Note:</b> This option is applicable only for the APIs published from CentraSite to API Gateway.</p> </div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Digital Events</b></li> <li>■ <b>Elasticsearch</b></li> <li>■ <b>Email</b> (you can add multiple email addresses by clicking  ).</li> </ul> <div style="background-color: #f0f0f0; padding: 5px; margin: 5px 0;"> <p><b>Note:</b> If an email alias is available, you can type the email alias in the <b>Email Address</b> field with the following syntax, <code>#{emailaliasname}</code>. For example, if test is the email alias, then type <code>#{test}</code>.</p> </div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>JDBC</b></li> </ul>

Property	Value
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Local Log:</b> You can select the severity of the messages to be logged (logging level) from the <b>Log Level</b> drop-down list. The available log levels are ERROR, INFO, and WARN.</li> </ul> <div style="background-color: #f0f0f0; padding: 10px; margin: 10px 0;"> <p><b>Note:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Set the Integration Server Administrator's logging level for API Gateway to match the logging levels specified for the run-time actions (go to <b>Settings &gt; Logging &gt; Server Logger</b>). For example, if a Log Invocation action is set to the logging level of Error, you must also set Integration Server Administrator's logging level for API Gateway to Error. If the action's logging level is set to a low level (Warning-level or Information level), but Integration Server Administrator's logging level for API Gateway is set to a higher level (Error-level), then only the higher-level messages are written to the log file.</li> <li>■ Entries posted to the local log are identified by a product code of YAI and suffixed with the initial alphabet of the logging level selected. For example, for an error level, the entry appears as [YAI.0900.0002E].</li> </ul> </div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>SNMP</b></li> <li>■ List of destinations configured using the <b>Custom destinations</b> section. For details on publishing to custom destinations, see <i>webMethods API Gateway Administration</i>.</li> </ul>
<b>Alert Interval</b>	<p>Specifies the time period (in minutes) in which to monitor performance before sending an alert if a condition is violated.</p> <p>The timer starts once the API is activated and resets after the configured time interval. If and API is deactivated the interval gets reset and on API activation its starts afresh.</p>
<b>Unit</b>	<p>Specifies the unit of measurement of the <b>Alert Interval</b> configured, to monitor performance, before sending an alert. For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Minutes</b></li> <li>■ <b>Hours</b></li> <li>■ <b>Days</b></li> <li>■ <b>Calendar Week.</b> The time interval starts on the first day of the week and ends on the last day of the week. By default, the start day of the week is set to Monday.</li> </ul> <p>For example:</p>

Property	Value
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ If an API is activated on a Wednesday and <b>Alert Interval</b> is set to 1, the time interval ends on Sunday, that is, 5 days.</li> <li>■ If an API is activated on a Wednesday and <b>Alert Interval</b> is set to 2, the time interval still ends on Sunday, but the period is two calendar weeks, that is 12 days.</li> </ul> <p>You can change the start day of the week using the extended setting <code>startDayOfTheWeek</code> in the <b>Administration &gt; General &gt; Extended settings</b> section. Restart the API Gateway server for the changes to take effect.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Calendar Month.</b> The time interval starts on the first day of the month and ends on the last day of the month.</li> </ul> <p>For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ If an API is activated in the month of August and <b>Alert Interval</b> is set to 1, the time interval ends on the last day of August.</li> <li>■ If an API is activated in the month of August and <b>Alert Interval</b> is set to 2, the time interval ends in two calendar months, that is on the last day of September.</li> </ul>
<b>Alert Frequency</b>	<p>Specifies how frequently to issue alerts for the counter-based metrics (Total Request Count, Success Count, Fault Count).</p> <p>Select one of the options:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Only Once.</b> Triggers an alert only the first time one of the specified conditions is violated.</li> <li>■ <b>Every Time.</b> Triggers an alert every time one of the specified conditions is violated.</li> </ul>
<b>Alert Message</b>	Specifies the text to be included in the alert.
<b>Consumer Applications</b>	<p>Specifies the application to which this Service Level Agreement applies.</p> <div style="text-align: right; margin-bottom: 10px;"></div> <p>You can type a search term to match an application and click to add it.</p> <p>You can add multiple applications or delete an added application by clicking .</p>

## Traffic Optimization

This policy limits the number of API invocations during a specified time interval, and sends alerts to a specified destination when the performance conditions are violated. You can use this policy to avoid overloading the back-end services and their infrastructure, to limit specific clients in terms of resource usage, and so on.



The Traffic Optimization policy generates two types of events when the specified limit is breached, policy violation event and monitor event. The policy violation event is for indicating the violations that occur for an API. If there are 100 violations, then 100 policy violation events are generated. The monitor event triggered by this policy is controlled by the alert frequency configuration specified in the policy.

The table lists the properties that you can specify for this policy:

Property	Description
<b>Limit Configuration</b>	
<b>Rule name</b>	Specifies the name of throttling rule to be applied. For example, Total Request Count.
<b>Operator</b>	<p>Specifies the operator that connects the rule to the value specified.</p> <p>Select the operator: <b>Greater Than</b>. For example, in this case the throttling rule is applied when the Total Request Count is greater than (exceeds the limit specified for) the value specified in the <b>Value</b> field.</p>
<b>Value</b>	<p>Specifies the value of the request count beyond which the policy is violated.</p> <p>When multiple requests are made at the same time, it might be possible that this limit applied to trigger an alert is not strictly adhered to. There is no loss observed in the invocation counts data, but there might be a minor delay in aggregating the count. The invocation count gets incremented, only when API Gateway receives the response from the native API. For example, if you have set the limit at 5 with an interval alert of 1 minute and if you invoke 5 requests in parallel, out of which for 1 of the request the native API delays sending the response to API Gateway. In such cases, the invocation count would still be 4 as the native API is yet to send the response to API Gateway. There is a minor delay in aggregating the count due to native API response delay. Hence, API Gateway allows additional invocation. However, when the invocation count exceeds 5 an alert is triggered.</p>
<b>Destination</b>	<p>Specifies the destination to log the alerts.</p> <p>Select the required options:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>API Gateway</b></li> <li>■ <b>API Portal</b></li> </ul>

Property	Description
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="597 254 792 289">■ <b>CentraSite</b></li> </ul> <div data-bbox="646 310 1458 443" style="background-color: #f0f0f0; padding: 5px; margin: 5px 0;"> <p><b>Note:</b> This option is applicable only for the APIs published from CentraSite to API Gateway.</p> </div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="597 457 841 493">■ <b>Digital Events</b></li> <li data-bbox="597 514 834 550">■ <b>Elasticsearch</b></li> <li data-bbox="597 571 1377 606">■ <b>Email</b> (you can add multiple email addresses by clicking           <div data-bbox="651 621 789 688" style="background-color: #e0e0e0; padding: 2px 5px; display: inline-block; margin: 2px;">+ Add</div>           ).</li> </ul> <div data-bbox="646 716 1458 926" style="background-color: #f0f0f0; padding: 5px; margin: 5px 0;"> <p><b>Note:</b> If an email alias is available, you can type the email alias in the <b>Email Address</b> field with the following syntax, <code>\${emailaliasname}</code>. For example, if test is the email alias, then type <code>\${test}</code>.</p> </div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="597 940 727 976">■ <b>JDBC</b></li> <li data-bbox="597 997 1468 1102">■ <b>Local Log:</b> You can select the severity of the messages to be logged (logging level) from the <b>Log Level</b> drop-down list. The available log levels are ERROR, INFO, and WARN.</li> </ul> <div data-bbox="646 1119 1458 1713" style="background-color: #f0f0f0; padding: 5px; margin: 5px 0;"> <p><b>Note:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="654 1182 1451 1570">■ Set the Integration Server Administrator's logging level for API Gateway to match the logging levels specified for the run-time actions (go to <b>Settings &gt; Logging &gt; Server Logger</b>). For example, if a Log Invocation action is set to the logging level of Error, you must also set Integration Server Administrator's logging level for API Gateway to Error. If the action's logging level is set to a low level (Warning-level or Information level), but Integration Server Administrator's logging level for API Gateway is set to a higher level (Error-level), then only the higher-level messages are written to the log file.</li> <li data-bbox="654 1570 1451 1713">■ Entries posted to the local log are identified by a product code of YAI and suffixed with the initial alphabet of the logging level selected. For example, for an error level, the entry appears as [YAI.0900.0002E].</li> </ul> </div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="597 1728 732 1764">■ <b>SNMP</b></li> <li data-bbox="597 1785 1468 1885">■ List of destinations configured using the <b>Custom destinations</b> section. For details on publishing to custom destinations, see <i>webMethods API Gateway Administration</i>.</li> </ul>

Property	Description
<b>Alert Interval</b>	<p>Specifies the interval of time for the limit to be reached.</p> <p>The timer starts once the first API is activated and resets after the configured time interval. If an API is deactivated the interval gets reset, and on API activation the time interval starts afresh.</p>
<b>Unit</b>	<p>Specifies the unit of measurement of the <b>Alert Interval</b> configured, to monitor performance, before sending an alert. For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Minutes</b></li> <li>■ <b>Hours</b></li> <li>■ <b>Days</b></li> <li>■ <b>Calendar Week.</b> The time interval starts on the first day of the week and ends on the last day of the week. By default, the start day of the week is set to Monday.</li> </ul> <p>For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ If an API is activated on a Wednesday and <b>Alert Interval</b> is set to 1, the time interval ends on Sunday, that is, 5 days.</li> <li>■ If an API is activated on a Wednesday and <b>Alert Interval</b> is set to 2, the time interval still ends on Sunday, but the period is two calendar weeks, that is 12 days.</li> </ul> <p>You can change the start day of the week using the extended setting <code>startDayOfTheWeek</code> in the <b>Administration &gt; General &gt; Extended settings</b> section. Restart the API Gateway server for the changes to take effect.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Calendar Month.</b> The time interval starts on the first day of the month and ends on the last day of the month.</li> </ul> <p>For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ If an API is activated in the month of August and <b>Alert Interval</b> is set to 1, the time interval ends on the last day of August.</li> <li>■ If an API is activated in the month of August and <b>Alert Interval</b> is set to 2, the time interval ends in two calendar months, that is on the last day of September.</li> </ul>
<b>Alert Frequency</b>	<p>Specifies the frequency at which the alerts are issued and the monitor events are logged.</p> <p>Specify one of the options:</p>

Property	Description
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Only Once.</b> Triggers an alert every time the specified condition is violated and logs a monitor event for the alert interval specified.</li> <li>■ <b>Every Time.</b> Triggers an alert every time the specified condition is violated and logs multiple monitor events based on the number of API invocations.</li> </ul>
<b>Alert Message</b>	Specifies the text message to be included in the alert.
<b>Consumer Applications</b>	<p>Specifies the application to which this policy applies.</p> <p>You can type a search term to match an application and click  to add it.</p> <p>You can add multiple applications or delete an added application by clicking .</p>

## Service Result Cache

This policy enables caching of the results of API invocations depending on the caching criteria defined. You can define the elements for which the API responses are to be cached based on the criteria such as HTTP Header, XPath, Query parameters, and so on. You can also limit the values to store in the cache using a whitelist. For the elements that are stored in the cache, you can specify other parameters such as Time to Live and Maximum Response Payload Size.

Caching the results of an API request increases the throughput of the API call and improves the scalability of the API.





The cache criteria applicable for a SOAP-based API request are HTTP Header and XPATH. The cache criteria applicable for a REST-based API request are HTTP Header and Query parameters. The caching works only for GET methods for REST APIs.

### Note:

If there are no values set for any of the criteria, then, by default, all the SOAP requests and GET requests for the Rest API are based on the URL.

The table lists the properties that you can specify for this policy:

Property	Description
<b>Cache Criteria.</b>	Specifies the criteria that API Gateway uses to determine the request component, that is, the actual payload based on which the results of the API invocation are cached.
<b>HTTP Header</b>	<p>Uses the HTTP header in the API request. You can use this criterion for APIs that accept payloads only in HTTP format.</p> <p><b>Header Name.</b> Specifies the HTTP header name.</p>

Property	Description
	<p><b>Cache responses only for these values.</b> API Gateway caches the API responses only for requests whose cache criteria match with those set for the action, and whose criteria evaluation results in any one of the values in this list. You can add multiple entries by clicking .</p> <p><b>Note:</b> If this field is empty, all the values that satisfy the criterion are cached.</p>
<p><b>Query Parameters</b></p>	<p>You can use this criterion for REST-based API requests. Specifies the names and values of the query parameters to filter the incoming requests and cache the results based on the names and values specified.</p> <p><b>Parameter Name.</b> Specifies the parameter name.</p> <p><b>Cache responses only for these values.</b> API Gateway caches the API responses only for requests whose cache criteria match those set for the action, and whose criteria evaluation results in any one of the values in this list. You can add multiple entries by clicking .</p>
<p><b>XPath</b></p>	<p>You can use this criterion for SOAP-based API requests whose payload is a SOAP envelope. Uses the XPath expression in the API request.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Name Space.</b> Specifies the namespace of the XPath expression. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Prefix.</b> Specifies the prefix for the namespace.</li> <li>■ <b>URI.</b> Specifies the namespace URI.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>You can add multiple entries by clicking .</p> <p><b>XPath Expression.</b> Specifies the XPath expression in the API request.</p> <p><b>Cache responses only for these values.</b> API Gateway caches the API responses only for requests whose cache criteria match those set for the action, and whose criteria evaluation results in any one of the values in this list. You can add multiple entries by clicking .</p> <p><b>Note:</b> If this field is empty, all the values that satisfy the criteria are cached.</p>
<p><b>Time to Live (e.g., 5d 4h 1m)</b></p>	<p>Specifies the lifespan of the elements in the cache after which the elements are considered to be out-of-date.</p> <p>The time is specified in terms of days, hours, and minutes; for example, 5d 4h 1m.</p>



Property	Description
	<p>If you do not specify any value, the Time to Live is considered to be unlimited (does not expire). If you set the value to 0d 0h 0m, the API results are not cached.</p> <p>The default time format is minutes if the input is a number.</p>
<b>Maximum Response Payload Size (in KB)</b>	<p>Specifies the maximum payload size for the API in kilo bytes.</p> <p>The value -1 stands for unlimited payload size.</p>

#### Example of enforcing caching criteria:

Cache criteria	HTTP Header	Query parameters	XPATH	Values
C1	Header1			h1, h2
C2	Header2			
C3		query1		q1, q2

In the example, there are two HTTP headers and one query parameter as cache criteria. The HTTP Header **Header2** has no values specified. Hence, all the incoming requests with the HTTP Header **Header2** are cached.

When there are multiple cache criteria, the following behaviour is observed in the cache result:

- If the incoming request R1 matches criteria C1, then the result is cached. API Gateway responds to any further incoming request R1 that matches criteria C1 from the cache.
- If the incoming request R1 matches criteria C1 and C2, then the result is cached as a new request.
- If you configure multiple cache criteria, and if one or more cache criteria match, then the result is cached. The criteria are matched with the cached results while caching the request, and it follows the AND condition among the matched criteria.

## Response Processing

These policies are used to specify how the response message from the API has to be transformed or pre-processed and configure the masking criteria for the data to be masked before it is submitted to the application. This is required to protect the data and accommodate differences between the message content that an API is capable of submitting and the message content that an application expects. The policies included in this stage are:

- Invoke webMethods IS
- Response Transformation
- Validate API Specification

- CORS
- Data Masking
- Custom Extension

Custom Extension policies allow you to handle requirements that might not be provided by the out-of-the-box policies. You can add these custom extensions into API Gateway policy stages. To learn more about Custom Extension, see [“Custom Policy Extension” on page 604](#).

## Invoke webMethods IS

This policy processes the native API’s response messages into the format required by the application, before API Gateway returns the responses to the application.

If `Comply to IS Spec` parameter is configured as `true`, API Gateway invokes the IS Service with IS specification in the path `pub.apigateway.invokeISService.specifications:ResponseSpec` (for Response Processing)

The following are the input and output parameters for REST, SOAP, and WebSocket APIs as specified in the above IS Specification. Input parameters can be used to access the existing values of the response while output parameters can be used to modify/write the values to the response.

	Parameter name	Description
Input parameters	<b>headers</b>	Headers in response. Data type: Document
	<b>payload</b>	Payload of the response. Data type: String
	<b>payloadObject</b>	The payload for binary content types like multi-part / form-data. Data type: Object
	<b>statusCode</b>	Status code of the response. Data type: String
	<b>statusMessage</b>	Status message of the response. Data type: String
	<b>MessageContext</b>	The message context object of the response. Data type: Object
	<b>apiName</b>	Name of the API invoked by the response. Data type: String

	Parameter name	Description
	<b>requestUrl</b>	URL of the response. Data type: String
	<b>ipInfo</b>	Contains IP information of the response. Data type: Document
	<b>websocketInfo</b>	Websocket related information of the response. Data type: Document
	<b>correlationID</b>	Correlation ID of the request/response. This is unique and same for a request and response. Data type: String
	<b>customFieldsMap</b>	Custom transactional fields can be added to the transactional events using this field. For more information, see <b>Adding Custom Fields to Transactional Events</b> section. Data type: Document
Output parameters	<b>headers</b>	Headers in response. Data type: Document
	<b>payload</b>	Payload of the response. Data type: String
	<b>payloadObject</b>	The payload for binary content types like multi-part / form-data. Data type: Object
	<b>statusCode</b>	Status code of the response. Data type: String
	<b>statusMessage</b>	Status message of the response. Data type: String
	<b>MessageContext</b>	The message context object of the response. Data type: Object
	<b>customFieldsMap</b>	Custom transactional fields can be added to the transactional events using this field. For more information, see <b>Adding Custom Fields to Transactional Events</b> section.

Parameter name	Description
	Data type: Document

**Note:**

- For SOAP to REST APIs, the payload contains the transformed JSON response.
- Payload transformation does not happen automatically for content-type transformation. When you change the content type, ensure to do payload transformation also as part of IS Service.
- When `Comply to IS spec` is true, you can change the values of headers, query, payload, and so on, programatically using Message Context, as well as using the pipeline variables given. Software AG recommends you not to change those values directly in Message Context, as the values in output pipeline variables are written to Message Context after the invocation of IS Service.

If `Comply to IS Spec` parameter is set to false, API Gateway invokes the IS Service with the same input and output parameters supported in 10.1 and the earlier versions::

- `proxy.name`
- `JSONRESTContentString` (REST only)
- `SOAPEnvelope` (SOAP only)
- `EnvelopeString` (SOAP only)

The table lists the properties that you can specify for this policy:

Property	Description
----------	-------------

Invoke webMethods Integration Server Service

**Add invoke webMethods Integration Server service** Specifies the webMethods IS service to be invoked to process the response messages and the authentication mode for the IS service.

Provide the following information:

- **webMethods IS Service.** Specify the webMethods IS service to be invoked to pre-process the response messages.

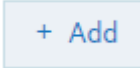

The webMethods IS service must be running on the same Integration Server as API Gateway

**Note:**

If an exception occurs when invoking the webMethods IS service, by default API Gateway displays the status code as 500 and error message as *Internal Server Error*.

You can set custom status code and error message by setting the following properties in the message context of the webMethods IS service:

Property	Description
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ service.exception.status.code</li> <li>■ service.exception.status.message</li> </ul>
	<p>The sample code is given below:</p>
	<pre> IDataCursor idc = pipeline.getCursor(); MessageContext context = (MessageContext)IDataUtil.get(idc,"MessageContext"); if(context != null) { context.setProperty("service.exception.status.code", 404); context.setProperty("service.exception.status.message", "Object Not Found"); throw new ServiceException(); } </pre>
	<p><b>Note:</b> If ServiceException or FlowException occurs when invoking webMethods IS Service, the message given in the exception is displayed to the client. If any other exception occurs, a generic error message is displayed to the client.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Run as User.</b> Specifies the authentication mode to invoke the IS service. If this field is left blank the incoming credentials of the user, identified by API Gateway, are used to authenticate and invoke the IS service. You can also specify a particular user, you want API Gateway to invoke the IS service.</li> </ul>
	<p><b>Note:</b> It is the responsibility of the user who activates the API to review the value configured in <b>Run as User</b> field to avoid misuse of this configuration.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Comply to IS Spec.</b> Mark this as true if you want the input and the output parameters to comply to the IS Spec present in pub.apigateway.invokeISService.specifications folder in wmAPIGateway package.</li> </ul>
	<p><b>Note:</b>Software AG recommends users to configure the policy with Comply to IS Spec as true, as you can read or change the values of headers, and so on, without having to read from or write to the message context.</p>
<p><b>webMethods IS Service alias</b></p>	<p>Specifies the webMethods IS service alias used to invoke the webMethods IS service to pre-process the response messages.</p>

Property	Description
	<p>Start typing the webMethods alias name, select the alias from the type-ahead search results displayed and click  to add one or more aliases.</p> <p>You can use the delete icon  to delete the added aliases from the list.</p>

## Adding Custom Fields to Transactional Events

This section explains you how to add custom fields to the transactional events.

1. Create webMethods IS service by specifying the `pub.apigateway.utils:customFieldInTransactionEventSpec` as a specification reference.
2. In the webMethods IS service, set the required custom fields in the `customFieldsMap` output variable.
3. Once when `customFieldsMap` gets created, the custom fields will be available in the transactional events.
4. Invoke the API with the Invoke webMethods IS policy.

### Note:

You can also add the custom fields to the transactional events from API Gateway by configuring the `customTransactionFields.FIELD_NAME` custom variable in the **Custom Extension** policy. For more details, see [“How Do I Define a Custom Variable?” on page 619](#).


## Response Transformation

This policy specifies the properties required to transform response messages from native APIs into a format required by the client.

The transformations include Header transformation, Status transformation, Payload transformation, and Advanced transformation. You can configure conditions according to which the transformations are executed

The table lists the properties that you can specify for this policy:

Property	Description
<b>Condition</b>	<p>Conditions are used to specify when the policy has to be executed. You can add multiple conditions with logical operators.</p> <p>Available values are:</p>


Property	Description
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>AND.</b> API Gateway transforms the responses that comply with all the configured conditions</li> <li>■ <b>OR.</b> This is selected by default. API Gateway transforms the responses that comply with any one configured condition.</li> </ul> <p>Click <b>Add Condition</b> and provide the following information and click .</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Variable.</b> Specifies the variable type with a syntax.</li> <li>■ <b>Operator.</b> Specifies the operator to use to relate variable and the value. You can select one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Equals</b></li> <li>■ <b>Equals ignore case</b></li> <li>■ <b>Not equals</b></li> <li>■ <b>Not equals ignore case</b></li> <li>■ <b>Contains</b></li> <li>■ <b>Not Contains</b></li> <li>■ <b>Exists</b></li> <li>■ <b>Not Exists</b></li> <li>■ <b>Range</b></li> <li>■ <b>Greater Than</b></li> <li>■ <b>Less Than</b></li> </ul> </li> <li>■ <b>Value.</b> Specifies a plain value or value with a syntax.</li> </ul> <p>For details about the variables available in API Gateway, see <a href="#">“Variables Available in API Gateway” on page 171.</a></p>

---

**Transformation Configuration.** Specifies various transformations to be configured.

---

<b>HeaderTransformation</b>	<p>Specifies the header, query or path transformation to be configured for the responses received from the native API.</p> <p>You can add or modify header, query or path transformation parameters by providing the following information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Variable.</b> Specifies the variable type with a syntax.</li> <li>■ <b>Value.</b> Specifies a plain value or value with a syntax.</li> </ul>
-----------------------------	--

Property	Description
	<p>You can add multiple variables and corresponding values by clicking .</p> <p>You can remove any header, query, or path transformation parameters by typing the plain value or value with a syntax.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Software AG recommends you not to modify the headers <code>\${response.headers.Content-Length}</code> and <code>\${response.headers.Content-Encoding}</code> as API Gateway adds the right values for these headers before sending the response back to client.</p> <p>For details about the variables available in API Gateway, see <a href="#">“Variables Available in API Gateway” on page 171</a>.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Payload transformation does not happen automatically for content-type transformation. When you change the content type, ensure to do payload transformation. For example, if you change the content-type header from <code>application/xml</code> to <code>application/json</code>, you must also change the respective payload from <code>application/xml</code> to <code>application/json</code>.</p>
<p><b>Status transformation</b></p>	<p>Specifies the status transformation to be configured for the responses received from the native API.</p> <p>Provide the following information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Code.</b> Specifies the status code that is sent in the response to the client.  For example if you want to transform status code as 201, provide 201 in the <b>Code</b> field.</li> <li>■ <b>Message.</b> Specifies the Status message that is sent in the response to the client.  As both these properties support variable framework, you can make use of the available variables to transform the response code and message.  For example <i>You have submitted successfully</i> can be used to transform the original <i>OK</i> status message.</li> </ul> <p>For details about the variables available in API Gateway, see <a href="#">“Variables Available in API Gateway” on page 171</a>.</p>



Property	Description
<b>Payload Transformation</b>	<p data-bbox="646 254 1474 327">Specifies the payload transformation to be configured for the responses received from the native API.</p> <p data-bbox="646 348 1101 384">Provide the following information:</p> <ul data-bbox="646 405 1474 611" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="646 405 1474 516">■ <b>Payload Type.</b> Specifies the content-type of payload, to which you want to transform. The <b>Payload</b> field renders the respective payload editor based on the selected content-type.</li> <li data-bbox="646 537 1474 611">■ <b>Payload.</b> Specifies the transformation that needs to be applied for the response.</li> </ul> <p data-bbox="695 632 1474 737">As this property supports variable framework, you can make use of the available variables to transform the response messages.</p> <p data-bbox="695 758 1474 898">For example, consider the client accepting two integer values <code>value1</code> and <code>value2</code>, and you want to pass these two values from API Gateway to the client, you can configure the payload field as follows:</p> <pre data-bbox="695 919 1474 1041" style="background-color: #f0f0f0; padding: 5px;"> {   "value1" : 12,   "value2" : 34 } </pre> <p data-bbox="695 1062 1474 1314">You can also configure the payload field using one or more variables by using variable framework. Let us see another syntax. For example, for the same API seen in the previous example, if your native sends both the values through headers <code>val1</code> and <code>val2</code>, and you want to add it to payload for the client to recognize the input, you can do so by configuring the payload field as follows:</p> <pre data-bbox="695 1335 1474 1457" style="background-color: #f0f0f0; padding: 5px;"> {   "value1" : \${response.headers.val1},   "value2" : \${response.headers.val2} } </pre> <p data-bbox="695 1478 1474 1551">For details about the variables available in API Gateway, see <a href="#">“Variables Available in API Gateway”</a> on page 171.</p> <div data-bbox="695 1572 1474 1738" style="background-color: #f0f0f0; padding: 5px;"> <p data-bbox="695 1583 776 1614"><b>Note:</b></p> <p data-bbox="695 1625 1474 1730">If your payload content-type is different from the incoming payload's content-type, you need to transform the content-type of the header using <b>Header Transformation</b>.</p> </div> <ul data-bbox="646 1759 1474 1820" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="646 1759 1474 1820">■ Click <b>+ Add xslt document</b> to add an xslt document and provide the following information:</li> </ul>

Property	Description
----------	-------------

- **XSLT file.** Specifies the XSLT file used to transform the response messages as required.

Click **Browse** to browse and select a file.

- **Feature Name.** Specifies the name of the XSLT feature.
- **Feature value.** Specifies the value of the XSLT feature.

You can add more XSLT features and xslt documents by

clicking .

**Note:**

API Gateway supports XSLT 1.0 and XSLT 2.0.


- Click **+ Add xslt transformation alias** and provide the following information:
  - **XSLT Transformation alias.** Specifies the XSLT transformation alias

When you receive the response in JSON, you can use a XSLT file similar to the below sample:

```
<?xml version="1.0" ?>
<xsl:stylesheet version="1.1"
  xmlns:xsl="http://www.w3.org/1999/XSL/Transform">
  <xsl:output method="xml"/>
  <xsl:template match="/" >
    <xsl:element name="fakeroot">
      <xsl:element name="fakenode">
        <!-- Apply your transformation rules based
on the response received from the native API-->
      </xsl:element>
    </xsl:element>
  </xsl:template>
</xsl:stylesheet>
```

When you receive the response in XML, you can use a XSLT file similar to the below sample:

```
<?xml version="1.0" ?>
<xsl:stylesheet version="1.1"
  xmlns:xsl="http://www.w3.org/1999/XSL/Transform"
  xmlns:soapenv="http://www.w3.org/2003/05/soap-envelope">
  <xsl:output method="xml"/>
  <xsl:template match="/" >
    <xsl:element name="soapenv:Envelope">
      <xsl:element name="soapenv:Body">
        <!-- Apply your transformation rules based
on the response received from the native API-->
      </xsl:element>
    </xsl:element>
```

Property	Description
	<pre data-bbox="703 247 963 331">&lt;/xsl:element&gt; &lt;/xsl:template&gt; &lt;/xsl:stylesheet&gt;</pre>
<p data-bbox="240 369 634 405"><b>Advanced Transformation</b></p>	<p data-bbox="634 369 1472 438">Specifies the advanced transformation to be configured for the responses received from the native API..</p> <p data-bbox="634 464 1101 499">Provide the following information:</p> <ul data-bbox="634 522 1472 592" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="634 522 1472 592">■ <b>webMethods IS Service.</b> Specify the webMethods IS service to be invoked to process the response messages.</li> </ul> <p data-bbox="695 653 1349 688">You can add multiple services by clicking .</p> <div data-bbox="695 709 1458 842" style="background-color: #f0f0f0; padding: 5px;"> <p data-bbox="695 720 1458 825"><b>Note:</b> The webMethods IS service must be running on the same Integration Server as API Gateway.</p> </div> <ul data-bbox="634 856 1472 1360" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="634 856 1472 1066">■ <b>Run as User.</b> Specifies the authentication mode to invoke the IS service. If this field is left blank the incoming credentials of the user, identified by API Gateway, are used to authenticate and invoke the IS service. You can also specify a particular user, you want API Gateway to use to run the IS service.</li> <li data-bbox="634 1094 1472 1234">■ <b>Comply to IS Spec.</b> Mark this as <code>true</code> if you want the input and the output parameters to comply to the IS Spec present in <code>pub.apigateway.invokeISService.specifications</code> folder in <code>wmAPIGateway</code> package.</li> <li data-bbox="634 1262 1472 1360">■ <b>webMethods IS Service alias.</b> Specifies the webMethods IS service alias to be invoked to pre-process the request messages.</li> </ul>
<p data-bbox="240 1381 634 1535"><b>Transformation Metadata.</b></p>	<p data-bbox="634 1381 1472 1535">Specifies the metadata for transformation of the responses received from the native API. For example, the namespaces configured in this section can be used when you provide the syntax for XPath <code>{response.payload.xpath}</code> For example: <code>{response.payload.xpath[//ns:emp/ns:empName]}</code></p>
<p data-bbox="240 1545 634 1581"><b>Namespace</b></p>	<p data-bbox="634 1545 1472 1614">Specifies the namespace information to be configured for transformation.</p> <p data-bbox="634 1640 1101 1675">Provide the following information:</p> <ul data-bbox="634 1698 1472 1768" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="634 1698 1472 1768">■ <b>Namespace Prefix.</b> The namespace prefix of the payload expression to be validated.</li> </ul> <p data-bbox="695 1793 1409 1829">For example, specify the namespace prefix as <code>SOAP_ENV</code>.</p>

Property	Description
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="552 262 1377 325">■ <b>Namespace URI.</b> The namespace URI of the payload expression to be validated.</li> </ul> <p data-bbox="600 346 1377 493">For example, specify the namespace URI as <code>http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/soap/envelope/</code>. This declaration defines SOAP_ENV as an alias for the namespace: <code>http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/soap/envelope/</code>.</p> <div data-bbox="600 504 1377 672" style="background-color: #f0f0f0; padding: 5px;"> <p data-bbox="609 514 1377 588"><b>Note:</b> You can add multiple namespace prefix and URI by clicking</p> <div data-bbox="609 598 714 661" style="border: 1px solid #ccc; padding: 2px; display: inline-block; background-color: #e0e0e0;">+ Add</div> </div>

## Validate API Specification

This policy validates the responses against API's various specifications such as schema, content-types, and HTTP Headers referenced in their corresponding formats as follows:

- The schema is available as part of the API definition. The schema for SOAP API are imported through WSDL and for REST APIs it can be through swagger, RAML or can be uploaded by the user when an API is created from scratch.
- The content- types are available as part of the API definition. FOR SOAP APIs these are imported through WSDL and for REST APIs it can be through swagger, RAML or can be uploaded by the user.
- The HTTP Headers are specified in the Validate API Specification policy page.

The response sent to the API by an application must conform with the structure or format expected by the API. The responses from the native API are validated against the API specifications in this policy to conform to the structure or format expected by the API.

Various API specifications validated are:

- **Schema:**

The responses from the native API are validated against the schema provided in the API definition. The schema defines the elements and attributes and specifies the data types of these elements to ensure that only appropriate data is allowed through to the API. For a REST API, the schema can be added inline or uploaded in the Components section on the API Details page. For details on how to add the schema inline or upload, see [“Creating a REST API” on page 53](#).

The schema type for validation is selected based on:

- The Content-Type header when the policy is added in the Request processing stage.
- The Accept header when the policy is added in the Response processing stage.

If the header or payload is missing the schema validation is skipped.

The table lists the default Content type/Accept header and schema validation type mapping.

Content-type/Accept	Schema validation type
application/json	JSON schema
application/json/badgerfish	
application/xml	XML schema
text/xml	
text/html	
text/plain	Regular expression

For a SOAP API, the WSDL and the referenced schema must be provided in a zip format. The JSON schema validation is supported for the operations that are exposed as REST.

#### ■ Content-types:

The responses from the native API are validated against the content-types specified in the API definition.

#### ■ HTTP Headers:


The responses from the native API are validated against the HTTP Headers specified in this policy to conform to the HTTP headers expected by the API. If the HTTP Headers are not specified in this policy, API Gateway uses the Headers defined in the API specification.

The run-time invocations that fail the specification validation are considered as policy violations. Such policy violation events that are generated can be viewed in the dashboard.

The table lists the API specification properties, you can specify for this policy, to be validated:

Property	Description
<b>Schema</b>	<p>Validates the response payload against the appropriate schema.</p> <p>Provide the following additional features for XML schema validation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Feature name.</b> Specifies the name of the feature for XML parsing when performing XML schema validation.</li> </ul> <p>Select the required feature names from the list:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ GENERATE_SYNTHETIC_ANNOTATIONS</li> <li>■ ID_IDREF_CHECKING</li> <li>■ IDENTITY_CONSTRAINT_CHECKING</li> <li>■ IGNORE_XSL_TYPE</li> </ul>

Property	Description
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ NAMESPACE_GROWTH</li> <li>■ NORMALIZE_DATA</li> <li>■ ROOT_ELEMENT_DECL</li> <li>■ ROOT_TYPE_DEF</li> <li>■ SIGMA_AUGMENT_PSVI</li> <li>■ SCHEMA_DV_FACTORY</li> <li>■ SCHEMA_ELEMENT_DEFAULT</li> <li>■ SCHEMA_LOCATION</li> <li>■ SCHEMA_NONS_LOCATION</li> <li>■ SCHEMA_VALIDATOR</li> <li>■ TOLERATE_DUPLICATES</li> <li>■ ENPARSED_ENTITY_CHECKING</li> <li>■ VALIDATE_ANNOTATIONS</li> <li>■ XML_SCHEMA_FULL_CHECKING</li> <li>■ XMLSCHEMA_VALIDATION</li> </ul> <p>For details about XML parsing features, see <a href="http://xerces.apache.org/xerces2-j/features.html">http://xerces.apache.org/xerces2-j/features.html</a> and for details about the exact constants, see <a href="https://xerces.apache.org/xerces2-j/javadocs/xerces2/org/apache/xerces/parsers/XML11Configuration.html">https://xerces.apache.org/xerces2-j/javadocs/xerces2/org/apache/xerces/parsers/XML11Configuration.html</a>.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Feature value.</b> Specifies whether the feature value is <b>True</b> or <b>False</b>.</li> </ul>
<b>Content-types</b>	Validates the content-types in the incoming response against the content-types defined in that response's API Specification.
<b>HTTP Headers</b>	Validates the HTTP header parameters in the incoming response against the HTTP headers defined in that response's API Specification.
	<p>Provide the following information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Condition:</b> Specifies the logical operator to use to validate multiple HTTP headers in the incoming API responses.</li> </ul> <p>Available values are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>AND.</b> API Gateway accepts only the responses that contain all configured HTTP headers.</li> </ul>

Property	Description
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>OR.</b> This is selected by default. API Gateway accepts responses that contain at least one configured HTTP header.</li> <li>■ <b>HTTP Header Key.</b> Specifies a key that must be passed through the HTTP header of the incoming API responses.</li> <li>■ <b>Header Value.</b> Optional. Specifies the corresponding key value that could be passed through the HTTP header of the incoming API responses. As this property supports variable framework, you can make use of the available variables to specify the header value.</li> </ul> <p>For details about the variables available in API Gateway, see <a href="#">“Variables Available in API Gateway”</a> on page 171.</p> <p>You can add more HTTP headers by clicking .</p>

## CORS

The Cross-Origin Resource Sharing (CORS) mechanism supports secure cross-domain requests and data transfers between browsers and web servers. The CORS standard works by adding new HTTP headers that allow servers to describe the set of origins that are permitted to read that information.

This policy provides CORS support that uses additional HTTP headers to let a client or an application gain permission to access selected resources. An application or a client makes a cross-origin HTTP request when it requests a resource from a different domain, protocol, or port than the one from which the current request originated.


If you want to apply this policy in API Gateway at API level, make sure you have set the `watt.server.cors.enabled` property to `false`.

### Note:

Both the Integration Server CORS policy and API Gateway CORS policy cannot coexist. When you enforce the CORS policy at Integration Server level, CORS enforcement is done for all requests. The preflight requests are handled by the Integration Server before even it reaches API Gateway.

This policy is applicable for REST, SOAP, and ODATA APIs.

The table lists the CORS response specifications, you can specify for this policy:

Property	Description
<b>Allowed Origins</b>	<p>Specifies the origin from which the responses originating are allowed.</p> <p>syntax for the origin: <code>scheme://host:port</code></p> <p>You can add multiple origins by clicking .</p>

Property	Description
	<p>You can also provide Regular expressions for allowed origins.</p> <p>Allowed origins can also be specified in the Advanced section under Applications. Allowed origins of applications registered with this API are also allowed to access this API.</p>
<b>Allow Headers</b>	<p>Specifies the Headers that are allowed in the request.</p> <p>You can add multiple headers that are to be allowed by clicking <a href="#">+Add</a>.</p>
<b>Expose Headers</b>	<p>Specifies the headers that be exposed to the user on request failure.</p> <p>You can add multiple headers that are to be allowed by clicking <a href="#">+Add</a>.</p>
<b>Allow Credentials</b>	<p>Specifies whether API Gateway includes the Access-Control-Allow-Credentials header.</p>
<b>Allowed Methods</b>	<p>Specifies the methods that are allowed in the request.</p> <p>Specify one or more of the following: <b>GET, POST, PUT, DELETE, and PATCH.</b></p>
<b>Max Age</b>	<p>Specifies the age for which the preflight response is valid.</p>

A corresponding HTTP header is set for all the values above as per the specification. For additional information, see <https://www.w3.org/TR/cors/>.

API Gateway handles CORS preflight request and CORS request differently. To know more about the work flow of CORS preflight and CORS request refer the respective flowchart.

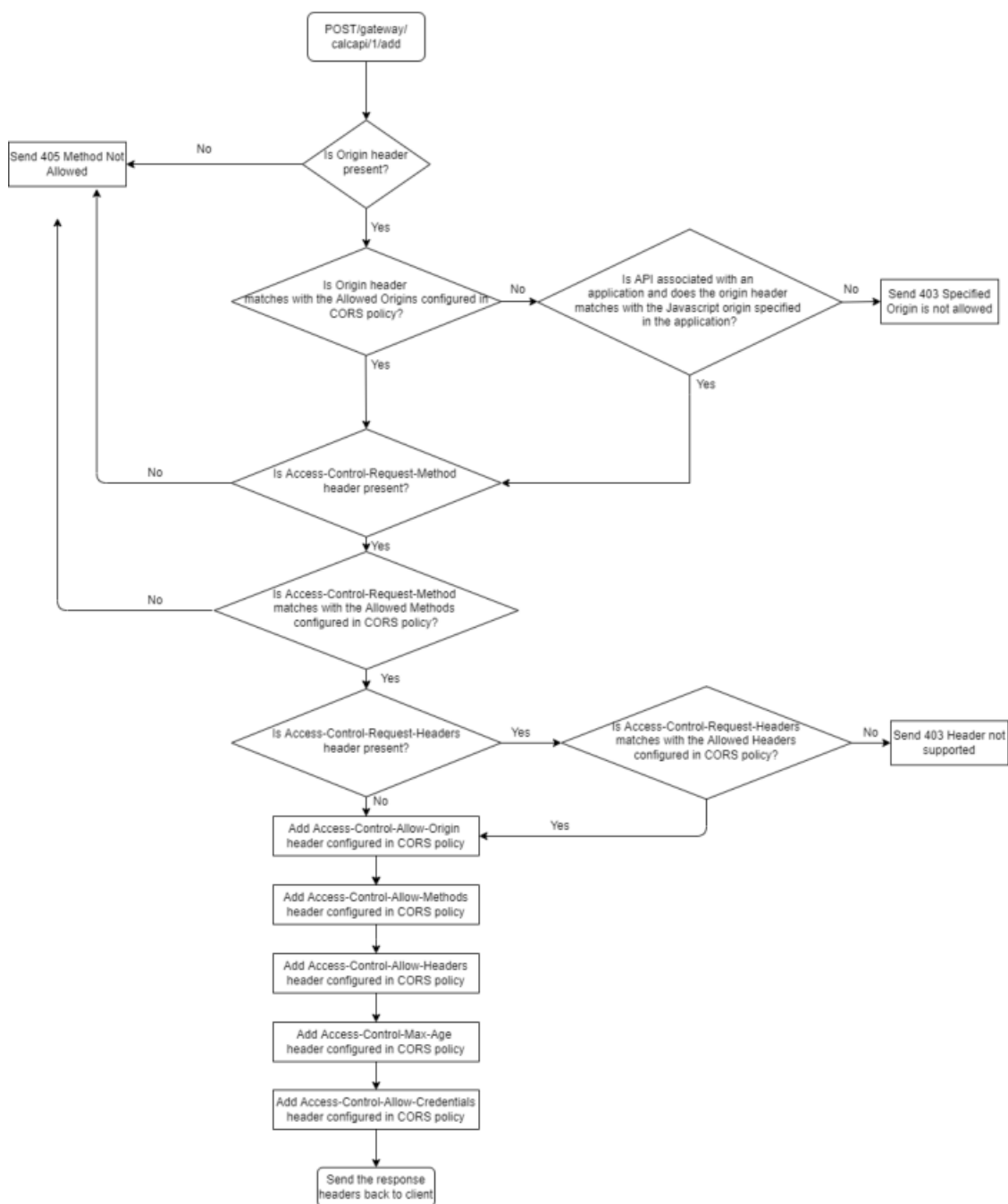
### CORS Preflight Request

A CORS preflight request is a HTTP request that a browser sends before the original CORS request to check whether the API Gateway server will permit the actual CORS request. CORS preflight request uses OPTIONS method and includes these headers as part of the request sent from the browser to API Gateway:

1. Origin
2. Access-Control-Request-Method
3. Access-Control-Request-Headers

The following flow chart explains the flow of the CORS preflight request received in API Gateway:





The following table shows the various use cases of the CORS preflight request originating from browser and how API Gateway responds to each CORS preflight requests:

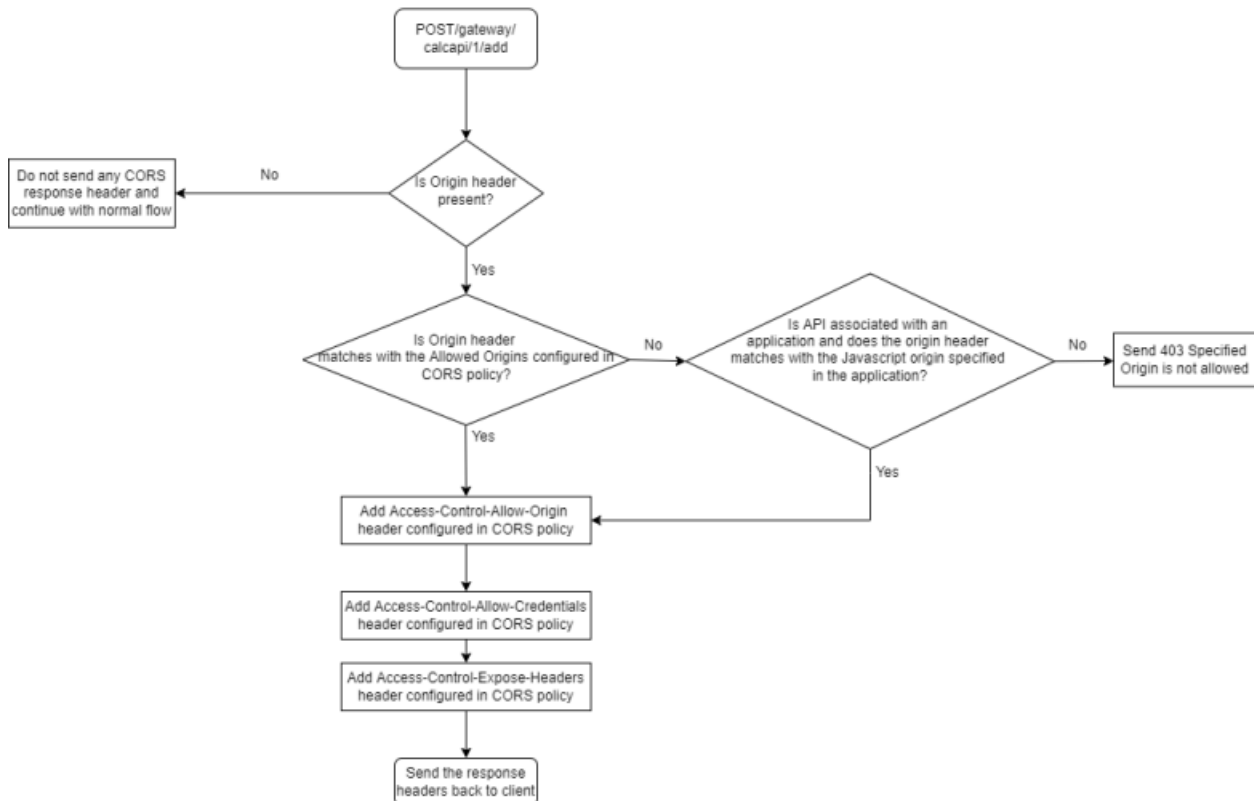
#	CORS Preflight request headers from browser	Configured CORS Policy in API Gateway	API Gateway sends the respective response to browser
1	Origin: <b>http://test.com</b> Access-Control-Request-Method : POST Access-Control-Request-Headers : test1,test2	Access-Control-Allow-Origin : <b>http://test2.com</b> Access-Control-Allow-Methods : POST,GET,PUT Access-Control-Allow-Headers : test1,test2	Sends <b>403 Specified Origin is not allowed</b> status, as the Origin header (http://test.com) from the browser does not match with the Access-Control-Allow-Origin (http://test2.com) configured in the CORS policy.
2	Origin: http://test2.com Access-Control-Request-Method : <b>DELETE</b> Access-Control-Request-Headers : test1,test2	Access-Control-Allow-Origin : http://test2.com Access-Control-Allow-Methods : <b>POST,GET,PUT</b> Access-Control-Allow-Headers : test1,test2	Sends <b>405 Method Not Allowed</b> status, as the Access-Control-Request-Method header (DELETE) from the browser does not match with the Access-Control-Allow-Methods (POST,GET,PUT) configured in the CORS policy.
3	Origin: http://test2.com Access-Control-Request-Method : POST Access-Control-Request-Headers : <b>test3</b>	Access-Control-Allow-Origin : http://test2.com Access-Control-Allow-Methods : POST,GET,PUT Access-Control-Allow-Headers : <b>test1,test2</b>	Sends <b>403 Header Not Supported</b> , as the Access-Control-Request-Headers header (test3) from the browser does not match with the Access-Control-Allow-Headers (test1,test2) configured in the CORS policy.
4	Origin: <b>http://test2.com</b> Access-Control-Request-Method : <b>POST</b> Access-Control-Request-Headers : <b>test1</b>	Access-Control-Allow-Origin : <b>http://test2.com</b> Access-Control-Allow-Methods : <b>POST</b> Access-Control-Allow-Headers : <b>test1, test2</b> Access-Control-Max-Age: 100 Access-Control-Allow-Credentials : true	Sends <b>200 OK</b> status with the following headers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Access-Control-Allow-Origin : http://test2.com</li> <li>■ Access-Control-Allow-Methods : POST,GET,PUT</li> <li>■ Access-Control-Allow-Headers : test1,test2</li> <li>■ Access-Control-Max-Age: 100</li> </ul>

#	CORS Preflight request headers from browser	Configured CORS Policy in API Gateway	API Gateway sends the respective response to browser
		Access-Control-Expose-Headers : header1,header2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Access-Control-Allow-Credentials : true</li> </ul> <p>Since the origin, methods, and headers from the browser matches with configured CORS policy in API Gateway.</p>
5	Origin: <b>http://test2.com</b> Access-Control-Request-Method : <b>POST</b> Access-Control-Request-Headers : <b>test1</b>	Access-Control-Allow-Origin : <b>http://test1.com</b> Access-Control-Allow-Methods : <b>POST</b> Access-Control-Allow-Headers : <b>test1, test2</b> Access-Control-Max-Age: 100 Access-Control-Allow-Credentials : true Access-Control-Expose-Headers : header1,header2 In addition, if you have specified the Javascript origins in the application as <b>http://test2.com</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Access-Control-Allow-Origin : http://test2.com</li> <li>■ Access-Control-Allow-Methods : POST,GET,PUT</li> <li>■ Access-Control-Allow-Headers : test1,test2</li> <li>■ Access-Control-Max-Age: 100</li> <li>■ Access-Control-Allow-Credentials : true</li> </ul> <p>Sends <b>200 OK</b> status with the following headers:</p> <p>Even though the origin header from the browser does not match with configured CORS policy, it matches with the configured javascript origins in the application.</p>

## CORS Request

A CORS request is a HTTP request that includes an *Origin* header. When API Gateway receives the CORS request, the *Origin* header in the CORS request is verified against the *Access-Control-Allow-Origin* configured in the CORS policy, if it matches then API Gateway allows to access the resources.

The following flow chart explains the flow of the CORS request received in API Gateway:



The following table shows the various use cases of the CORS request originating from browser and how API Gateway responds to each CORS requests:

#	CORS Request headers from browser	Configured CORS Policy in API Gateway	API Gateway sends the respective response to browser
1	Origin: <b>http://test.com</b>	Access-Control-Allow-Origin : <b>http://test2.com</b> Access-Control-Allow-Methods : POST,GET,PUT Access-Control-Allow-Headers : test1,test2 Access-Control-Max-Age: 100 Access-Control-Allow-Credentials : true Access-Control-Expose-Headers : header1,header2	Sends <b>403 Specified Origin is not allowed</b> status, as the Origin header (http://test.com) from the browser does not match with the Access-Control-Allow-Origin (http://test2.com) configured in the CORS policy.
2	Origin: <b>http://test2.com</b>	Access-Control-Allow-Origin : <b>http://test2.com</b>	Sends <b>200 OK</b> status with the following headers:

#	CORS Request headers from browser	Configured CORS Policy in API Gateway	API Gateway sends the respective response to browser
		Access-Control-Allow-Methods : POST,GET,PUT Access-Control-Allow-Headers : test1,test2 Access-Control-Max-Age: 100 Access-Control-Allow-Credentials : true Access-Control-Expose-Headers : header1,header2	Access-Control-Allow-Origin : http://test2.com Access-Control-Allow-Credentials : true Access-Control-Expose-Headers : header1,header2 Since the Origin header (http://test2.com) from the browser matches with the Access-Control-Allow-Origin (http://test2.com) configured CORS policy in API Gateway.
3	Origin: <b>http://test2.com</b> Access-Control-Request-Method : <b>POST</b> Access-Control-Request-Headers : <b>test1</b>	Access-Control-Allow-Origin : <b>http://test1.com</b> Access-Control-Allow-Methods : <b>POST</b> Access-Control-Allow-Headers : <b>test1, test2</b> Access-Control-Max-Age: 100 Access-Control-Allow-Credentials : true Access-Control-Expose-Headers : header1,header2 In addition, if you have specified the Javascript origins in the application as <b>http://test2.com</b>	Sends <b>200 OK</b> status with the following headers: Access-Control-Allow-Origin : http://test2.com Access-Control-Allow-Methods : POST,GET,PUT Access-Control-Allow-Headers : test1,test2 Access-Control-Max-Age: 100 Access-Control-Allow-Credentials : true Even though the origin header from the browser does not match with configured CORS policy, it matches with the configured javascript origins in the application.

**Note:**

- If native service supports CORS mechanism and if you have not configured the CORS policy in API Gateway, then API Gateway goes to pass-through security mode and forwards the CORS request to the native service.

- If native service supports CORS mechanism and if you have also configured the CORS policy in API Gateway, then API Gateway takes precedence in handling the CORS request.

## Data Masking


Data masking is a technique whereby sensitive data is obscured in some way to render it safe and to protect the actual data while having a functional substitute for occasions when the real data is not required.


This policy is used to mask sensitive data at the application level. At the application level you must have an Identify and Access policy configured to identify the application for which the masking is applied. If no application is specified then it will be applied for all the other responses. Fields can be masked or filtered in the response messages to be sent. You can configure the masking criteria as required for the XPath, JSONPath, and Regex expressions based on the content-types. This policy can also be applied at the API scope level.

The table lists the content-type and masking criteria mapping.

Content-type	Masking Criteria
application/xml	XPath
text/xml	
text/html	
application/json	JSONPath
application/json/badgerfish	
text/plain	Regex

The table lists the masking criteria properties that you can configure to mask the data in the response messages:

Property	Description
<b>Consumer Applications</b>	<p><i>Optional.</i> Specifies the applications for which the masking criterion has to be applied.</p> <p>Start typing the application name, select the application from the type-ahead search results displayed, and click  to add one or more applications.</p> <p>For example: If there is a DataMasking(DM1) criteria created for application1 a second DataMasking(DM2) for application2 and a third DataMasking(DM3) with out any application, then for a request that comes from consumer1 the masking criteria DM1 is applied, for a request that comes from consumer2 DM2 is applied. If a request comes with out</p>

Property	Description
	<p>any application or from any other application except application1 and application2 DM3 is applied.</p> <p>You can use the delete icon  to delete the added applications from the list.</p>

**XPath:** Specifies the masking criteria for XPath expressions in the response messages.

**Masking Criteria** Click **Add masking criteria** and provide the following information and click **Add**:

- **Query expression.** Specify the query expression that has to be masked or filtered.
- **Masking Type.** Specifies the type of masking required. You select either **Mask** or **Filter**. Selecting **Mask** replaces the value with the given value (the default value being **\*\*\*\*\***). Selecting **Filter** removes the field completely.
- **Mask Value.** Appears only if you have selected the **Masking Type** as **Mask**. Provide a mask value.

You can add multiple masking criteria.

As **Query expression** and **Mask Value** properties support variable framework, you can use the available variables.


In case of query expression, if you provide variable syntax, the XPath is applied on the payload using the value that is resolved from the variable given.

For example, if you provide a query expression as `${request.headers.myxpath}` and the corresponding mask value as `${request.headers.var1}`, and if the incoming request header `myxpath` is configured with value `//ns:cardNumber`, then the card number derived from the payload is masked with the header value in `var1`.

For details about the variables available in API Gateway, see [“Variables Available in API Gateway” on page 171](#).

- **Namespace.** Specifies the following Namespace information:
  - **Namespace Prefix.** The namespace prefix of the payload expression to be validated.
  - **Namespace URI.** The namespace URI of the payload expression to be validated

**Note:**

Property	Description
	You can add multiple namespace prefix and URI by clicking  .

**JSONPath.** This is applicable only for REST API. Specifies the masking criteria for JSONPath expressions in the response messages.

#### Masking Criteria

Click **Add masking criteria** and provide the following information and click **Add**:

- **Query expression.** Specify the query expression that has to be masked or filtered.
- **Masking Type.** Specifies the type of masking required. You select either **Mask** or **Filter**. Selecting **Mask** replaces the value with the given value (the default value being **\*\*\*\*\***). Selecting **Filter** removes the field completely.
- **Mask Value.** Appears only if you have selected the **Masking Type** as **Mask**. Provide a mask value.

As **Query expression** and **Mask Value** properties support variable framework, you can use the available variables.

In case of query expression, if you provide variable syntax, the JSONPath is applied on the payload using the value that is resolved from the variable given.

For example, if you provide a query expression as `${request.headers.myjsonpath}` and the corresponding mask value as `${request.headers.var1}` , and if the incoming request header `myjsonpath` is configured with value `$.cardNumber`, then the card number derived from the payload is masked with the header value in `var1` .

For details about the variables available in API Gateway, see [“Variables Available in API Gateway” on page 171](#).

**Regex.** Specifies the masking criteria for regular expressions in the response messages.

#### Masking Criteria

Click **Add masking criteria** and provide the following information and click **Add**:

- **Query expression.** Specify the query expression that has to be masked or filtered.
- **Masking Type.** Specifies the type of masking required. You select either **Mask** or **Filter**. Selecting **Mask** replaces the value with the given value (the default value being **\*\*\*\*\***). Selecting **Filter** removes the field completely.



Property	Description
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Mask Value.</b> Appears only if you have selected the <b>Masking Type</b> as <b>Mask</b>. Provide a mask value.</li> </ul> <p>As <b>Query expression</b> and <b>Mask Value</b> properties support variable framework, you can use the available variables.</p> <p>In case of query expression, if you provide variable syntax, the regex is applied on the payload using the value that is resolved from the variable given.</p> <p>For example, if you provide a query expression as <code>\${request.headers.myregex}</code> and the corresponding mask value as <code>\${request.headers.var1}</code>, then the regex is applied using the value configured in the request header <code>myregex</code> and the derived value is masked with the header value in <code>var1</code>.</p> <p>For details about the variables available in API Gateway, see <a href="#">“Variables Available in API Gateway” on page 171</a>.</p>
<b>Apply for transaction Logging</b>	<p>Select this option to apply masking criteria for transactional logs.</p> <p>When you select this option the transactional log for the response is masked on top of response sent to the client.</p>
<b>Apply for payload</b>	<p>Select this option to apply masking criteria for response payload in the following scenarios:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ response received from the native service.</li> <li>■ response sent to the client.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> When you select this option it automatically masks the data in the transactional log.</p>

## Error Handling

The policy in this stage enables you to specify the error conditions, lets you determine how these error conditions are to be processed. You can also mask the data while processing the error conditions. The policies included in this stage are:


- Conditional Error Processing
- Data Masking
- Custom Extension



Custom Extension policies allow you to handle requirements that might not be provided by the out-of-the-box policies. You can add these custom extensions into API Gateway policy stages. To learn more about Custom Extension, see [“Custom Policy Extension” on page 604](#).


## Conditional Error Processing

Error Handling is the process of passing an exception message issued as a result of a run-time error to take any necessary actions. This policy returns a custom error message (and the native provider's service fault content) to the application when the API Gateway or native provider returns a service fault. You can configure conditional error processing and use variables to create custom error messages.



The table lists the properties that you can specify for this policy:


Property	Description
<b>Condition</b>	<p>Conditions are used to specify when the policy has to be executed. You can add multiple conditions with logical operators.</p> <p>Available values are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>AND.</b> API Gateway transforms the error responses that comply with all the configured conditions</li> <li>■ <b>OR.</b> This is selected by default. API Gateway transforms the error responses that comply with any one configured condition.</li> </ul> <p>Click <b>Add Condition</b> and provide the following information and click  .</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Variable.</b> Specifies the variable type with a syntax.</li> <li>■ <b>Operator.</b> Specifies the operator to use to relate variable and the value. You can select one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Equals</b></li> <li>■ <b>Equals ignore case</b></li> <li>■ <b>Not equals</b></li> <li>■ <b>Not equals ignore case</b></li> <li>■ <b>Contains</b></li> <li>■ <b>Not Contains</b></li> <li>■ <b>Exists</b></li> <li>■ <b>Not Exists</b></li> <li>■ <b>Greater Than</b></li> <li>■ <b>Less Than</b></li> </ul> </li> <li>■ <b>Value.</b> Specifies a plain value or value with a syntax.</li> </ul>

Property	Description
	<p>For details about the variables available in API Gateway, see <a href="#">“Variables Available in API Gateway”</a> on page 171.</p>
<b>Pre-Processing.</b>	<p>Specifies how the error response is to be processed before this policy processes it.</p>
<p><b>Invoke webMethods Integration Server Service</b></p>	<p>Specify the webMethods IS service to pre-process the error message. Provide the following information</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>webMethods IS Service.</b> Specify the webMethods IS service to be invoked to pre-process the error messages. <p>You can add multiple entries for webMethods IS service by clicking  .</p> </li> <li>■ <b>Run as User.</b> Specifies the authentication mode to invoke the IS service. If this field is left blank the incoming credentials of the user, identified by API Gateway, are used to authenticate and invoke the IS service. You can also specify a particular user, you want API Gateway to use to run the IS service.</li> <li>■ <b>Comply to IS Spec.</b> Mark this as <code>true</code> if you want the input and the output parameters to comply to the IS Spec present in <code>pub.apigateway.invokeISservice.specifications</code> folder in <code>wmAPIGateway</code> package.</li> <li>■ <b>webMethods IS Service alias.</b> Start typing the webMethods alias name and select the alias from the type-ahead search results displayed to add one or more aliases.</li> </ul>
<b>XSLT Transformation</b>	<p>Provide the XSLT file and feature you want to use to transform the service error response.</p> <p>Click <b>Browse</b> to select the XSLT file and upload it.</p> <p>Provide the following information for the XSLT feature:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Feature Name.</b> Specifies the name of the XSLT feature.</li> <li>■ <b>Feature Value.</b> Specifies the value for the feature.</li> </ul> <p>You can add multiple entries for feature name and value by clicking  .</p> <p><b>Note:</b> API Gateway supports XSLT 1.0 and XSLT 2.0.</p>

Property	Description
<b>Transformation Configuration.</b>	Specifies various transformations to be configured.
<b>Header Transformation</b>	<p>Customizes the list of headers in the error response that is sent to the client.</p> <p>You can add or modify header parameters by providing the following information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Variable.</b> Specifies the variable type with a syntax.</li> <li>■ <b>Value.</b> Specifies a plain value or value with a syntax.</li> </ul> <p>You can add multiple variables and corresponding values by clicking .</p> <p>You can remove any header by typing the plain value or value with a syntax.</p> <p>For details about the variables available in API Gateway, see <a href="#">“Variables Available in API Gateway” on page 171.</a></p>
<b>Status Transformation</b>	<p>Specifies the status transformation to be configured for the error responses.</p> <p>Provide the following information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Code.</b> Specifies the status code that is sent in the response to the client.</li> </ul> <p>For example if you want to transform status code as 403, provide 403 in the <b>Code</b> field.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Message.</b> Specifies the Status message that is sent in the response to the client.</li> </ul> <p>For example <i>The data you are looking for is not found</i> can be used to transform the original <i>404 Not Found</i> status message.</p>
<b>Define custom variables</b>	<p>Defines a custom variable name to a complex variable expression or constant value. This can be particularly useful when you want to use this complex expression multiple times in the error payload transformation or when you want to use a short notation for a complex variable expression.</p> <p>Provide the following information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Variable.</b> Specifies the variable type with a syntax.</li> <li>■ <b>Value.</b> Specifies a plain value or value with a syntax.</li> </ul>

Property	Description
	<p>For example if you provide a variable as <code>id</code> and the corresponding value as <code>\${response.payload.jsonPath[\$.id]}</code>, this creates a custom variable that can be used in failure message transformation.</p> <p>For details about the variables available in API Gateway, see <a href="#">“Variables Available in API Gateway” on page 171</a>.</p>
<b>Failure Message.</b>	<p>Specifies the custom failure message format that API Gateway should send to the application.</p>
<b>Failure Messages</b>	<p>Specifies the payload transformation to be configured for the error responses.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Click <b>text</b> and specify the payload to use to transform the error response messages as required.</li> <li>■ Click <b>json</b> and specify the payload to use to transform the error response messages as required.</li> <li>■ Click <b>xml</b> and specify the payload to use to transform the error response messages as required.</li> </ul> <p>As this property supports variable framework, to transform the error response messages you can make use of the available variables in addition to the custom variables defined in this policy. For details about the variables available in API Gateway, see <a href="#">“Variables Available in API Gateway” on page 171</a>.</p> <div style="background-color: #f0f0f0; padding: 5px;"> <p><b>Note:</b> For a SOAP API, select the type <b>text</b> and provide the failure message to be included in the faultstring of the SOAP response.</p> <p>Failure message in type <b>json</b>, <b>xml</b> are not used for the SOAP response.</p> </div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Click <b>Send Native Provider Fault Message</b> to send the native failure message to the application without applying payload transformation.</li> </ul> <div style="background-color: #f0f0f0; padding: 5px;"> <p><b>Note:</b> This field is not applicable for APIs when they participate in API mashups.</p> </div>
<b>Post-Processing.</b>	<p>Specifies how the error response sent by the native service is to be processed before sending the same to the application.</p>
<b>Invoke webMethods Integration Server Service</b>	<p>Specify the webMethods IS Service for post-processing the error message.</p>

Property	Description
	<p>Provide the following information</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>webMethods IS Service.</b> Specify the webMethods IS service to be invoked to post-process the error messages.</li> </ul> <p>You can add multiple entries for webMethods IS service by clicking .</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Run as User.</b> Specifies the authentication mode to invoke the IS service. If this field is left blank the incoming credentials of the user, identified by API Gateway, are used to authenticate and invoke the IS service. You can also specify a particular user, you want API Gateway to use to run the IS service.</li> <li>■ <b>Comply to IS Spec.</b> Mark this as <code>true</code> if you want the input and the output parameters to comply to the IS Spec present in <code>pub.apigateway.invokeISService.specifications</code> folder in <code>wmAPIGateway</code> package.</li> <li>■ <b>webMethods IS Service alias.</b> Start typing the webMethods alias name and select the alias from the type-ahead search results displayed to add one or more aliases.</li> </ul>
<b>XSLT Transformation</b>	<p>Provide the XSLT file that you want to use to transform the service error response.</p> <p>Provide the following information for the XSLT feature:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Feature Name.</b> Specifies the name of the XSLT feature.</li> <li>■ <b>Feature Value.</b> Specifies the value for the feature.</li> </ul> <p>You can add multiple entries for feature names and values by clicking .</p> <div style="background-color: #f0f0f0; padding: 5px;"> <p><b>Note:</b> API Gateway supports XSLT 1.0 and XSLT 2.0.</p> </div>
<b>Transformation Metadata.</b>	<p>Specifies the metadata for transformation of the error responses received from the native API. For example, the namespaces configured in this section can be used when you provide the syntax for XPath <code>\${response.payload.xpath}</code> For example: <code>\${response.payload.xpath[//ns:emp/ns:empName]}</code></p>
<b>Namespace</b>	<p>Specifies the namespace information to be configured for transformation. This is applicable only for XML transformation.</p> <p>Provide the following information:</p>



Property	Description
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Namespace Prefix.</b> The namespace prefix of the payload expression to be validated. For example, specify the namespace prefix as <code>SOAP_ENV</code>.</li> <li>■ <b>Namespace URI.</b> The namespace URI of the payload expression to be validated. For example, specify the namespace URI as <code>http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/soap/envelope/</code>. This declaration defines <code>SOAP_ENV</code> as an alias for the namespace: <code>http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/soap/envelope/</code>.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> You can add multiple namespace prefixes and URIs by clicking .</p>

## Data Masking


Data masking is a technique whereby sensitive data is obscured in some way to render it safe and to protect the actual data while having a functional substitute for occasions when the real data is not required.

This policy is used to mask sensitive data in the custom error messages being processed and sent to the application. Fields can be masked or filtered in the error messages. You can configure the masking criteria as required for the XPath, JPath, and Regex expressions. This policy can also be applied at the API scope level.

The table lists the masking criteria properties that you can configure to mask the data in the request messages received:

Property	Description
<b>Consumer Applications</b>	<p>Specifies the applications for which the masking criterion has to be applied.</p> <p>Start typing the application name, select the application from the type-ahead search results displayed, and click  to add one or more applications.</p> <p>You can use the delete icon  to delete the added applications from the list.</p>

**XPath.** Specifies the masking criteria for XPath expressions in the error messages.

Property	Description
<b>Masking Criteria</b>	<p>Click <b>Add masking criteria</b> and provide the following information and click <b>Add</b>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Query expression.</b> Specify the query expression that has to be masked or filtered.</li> <li>■ <b>Masking Type.</b> Specifies the type of masking required. You select either <b>Mask</b> or <b>Filter</b>. Selecting <b>Mask</b> replaces the value with the given value (the default value being <b>*****</b>). Selecting <b>Filter</b> removes the field completely.</li> <li>■ <b>Mask Value.</b> Appears only if you have selected the <b>Masking Type</b> as <b>Mask</b>. Provide a mask value.</li> </ul> <p>You can add multiple masking criteria.</p> <p>As <b>Query expression</b> and <b>Mask Value</b> properties support variable framework, you can use the available variables.</p> <p>In case of query expression, if you provide variable syntax, the XPath is applied on the payload using the value that is resolved from the variable given.</p> <p>For example, if you provide a query expression as <code>\${request.headers.myxpath}</code> and the corresponding mask value as <code>\${request.headers.var1}</code>, and if the incoming request header <code>myxpath</code> is configured with value <code>//ns:cardNumber</code>, then the card number derived from the payload is masked with the header value in <code>var1</code>.</p> <p>For details about the variables available in API Gateway, see <a href="#">“Variables Available in API Gateway” on page 171</a>.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Namespace.</b> Specifies the following Namespace information: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Namespace Prefix.</b> The namespace prefix of the payload expression to be validated.</li> <li>■ <b>Namespace URI.</b> The namespace URI of the payload expression to be validated</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <div style="background-color: #f0f0f0; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p><b>Note:</b> You can add multiple namespace prefix and URI by clicking  .</p> </div>
<b>JSONPath.</b>	This is applicable only for REST API. Specifies the masking criteria for JSONPath expressions in the error messages.
<b>Masking Criteria</b>	Click <b>Add masking criteria</b> and provide the following information and click <b>Add</b> :



Property	Description
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Query expression.</b> Specify the query expression that has to be masked or filtered.</li> <li>■ <b>Masking Type.</b> Specifies the type of masking required. You select either <b>Mask</b> or <b>Filter</b>. Selecting <b>Mask</b> replaces the value with the given value (the default value being <b>*****</b>). Selecting <b>Filter</b> removes the field completely.</li> <li>■ <b>Mask Value.</b> Appears only if you have selected the <b>Masking Type</b> as <b>Mask</b>. Provide a mask value.</li> </ul> <p>As <b>Query expression</b> and <b>Mask Value</b> properties support variable framework, you can use the available variables.</p> <p>In case of query expression, if you provide variable syntax, the JSONPath is applied on the payload using the value that is resolved from the variable given.</p> <p>For example, if you provide a query expression as <code>\${request.headers.myjsonpath}</code> and the corresponding mask value as <code>\${request.headers.var1}</code>, and if the incoming request header <code>myjsonpath</code> is configured with value <code>\$.cardNumber</code>, then the card number derived from the payload is masked with the header value in <code>var1</code>.</p> <p>For details about the variables available in API Gateway, see <a href="#">“Variables Available in API Gateway” on page 171</a>.</p>

---

**Regex.** Specifies the masking criteria for regular expressions in the error messages.

---

<b>Masking Criteria</b>	<p>Click <b>Add masking criteria</b> and provide the following information and click <b>Add</b>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Query expression.</b> Specify the query expression that has to be masked or filtered.</li> <li>■ <b>Masking Type.</b> Specifies the type of masking required. You select either <b>Mask</b> or <b>Filter</b>. Selecting <b>Mask</b> replaces the value with the given value (the default value being <b>*****</b>). Selecting <b>Filter</b> removes the field completely.</li> <li>■ <b>Mask Value.</b> Appears only if you have selected the <b>Masking Type</b> as <b>Mask</b>. Provide a mask value.</li> </ul> <p>As <b>Query expression</b> and <b>Mask Value</b> properties support variable framework, you can use the available variables.</p> <p>In case of query expression, if you provide variable syntax, the regex is applied on the payload using the value that is resolved from the variable given.</p>
-------------------------	---

Property	Description
	<p>For example, if you provide a query expression as <code>\${request.headers.myregex}</code> and the corresponding mask value as <code>\${request.headers.var1}</code>, then the regex is applied using the value configured in the request header <code>myregex</code> and the derived value is masked with the header value in <code>var1</code>.</p> <p>For details about the variables available in API Gateway, see <a href="#">“Variables Available in API Gateway” on page 171</a>.</p>
<b>Apply for transaction Logging</b>	<p>Select this option to apply masking criteria for transactional logs.</p> <p>When you select this option the transactional log for the response is masked on top of response sent to the client.</p>
<b>Apply for payload</b>	<p>Select this option to apply masking criteria for payload.</p> <p>When you select this option the payload in the response sent to the client is masked.</p> <div style="background-color: #f0f0f0; padding: 5px;"> <p><b>Note:</b> When you select this option it automatically masks the data in the transactional log.</p> </div>

## System Context Variables

API Gateway provides predefined system context variables and you can declare your own custom context variables. Any context variable state defined during the inbound request processing steps is available during the outbound response processing steps. To set, get, or remove the predefined context variables, use [“The API for Context Variables” on page 340](#) provided in API Gateway.

The table lists the predefined system context variables that you can configure in the conditional routing policy through the API Gateway user interface.

System Context Variable Name	Description
User	The identified API Gateway user for the current request.
Inbound HTTP method	<p>The HTTP method used by the client to send the request.</p> <p>For example, GET, POST, PUT, DELETE, and PATCH.</p>
Routing method	<p>The HTTP method used by the routing policy when you select CUSTOM as the HTTP method.</p> <p>If you do not define this context variable, then the method used is from the Inbound HTTP method.</p>
Inbound content type	Content type of the request.

System Context Variable Name	Description
Inbound accept	Accept header in the incoming request from the client.
Inbound protocol	The protocol of the request. For example, HTTP or HTTPS.
Inbound request URI	A partial reference to an API (for HTTP and HTTPS only). The protocol, host and port are not part of the value. For example, if the API is invoked: <code>http://host:port/gateway/API</code> then the expected value of this variable would be <code>/gateway/API</code> . For a REST API, the URL also includes query string parameters. For example, if the following API is invoked: <code>http://host:port/gateway/cars?vin=1234</code> the expected value of this variable would be <code>/gateway/cars?vin1234</code> .
Inbound IP	The Client IP address used to send the request.
Gateway hostname	API Gateway host name.
Gateway IP	API Gateway IP address.
Operation name	Operation name for SOAP APIs. It is empty for REST API.
Native Endpoint	Retrieves the native endpoint in the incoming request from the client.

The table lists the predefined context variables that you can set or get in API Gateway using an IS service. For details, see [“The API for Context Variables” on page 340](#).

Context Variable Name	Description
CONSUMER_APPLICATION	The name of the consumer application accessing the API.
INTERVAL_FAULT_COUNT	The number of service faults for the interval.
INTERVAL_SUCCESS_COUNT	The number of success counts for a given API.
INTERVAL_TOTAL_COUNT	The total number of counts for a given service.
AVG_SUCCESS_TIME	The average amount of time it took the service to complete all invocations in the current interval. This is measured from the moment API Gateway receives the request until the moment it returns the response to the caller.

**Note:**  
By default, average response time does not include metrics for failed invocations.

Context Variable Name	Description
FASTEST_SUCCESS_INVOKE	<p>Minimum Response Time.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> By default, Minimum Response Time does not include metrics for failed invocations.</p>
SLOWEST_SUCCESS_INVOKE	<p>Maximum Response Time.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> By default, Maximum Response Time does not include metrics for failed invocations.</p>
SOAP_HEADERS	Contains an array of the SOAP header elements in the request.
PROTOCOL_HEADERS	Contains a map of key-value pairs in the request, where the values are provided as strings.
SERVICE_NAME	The name of the service.
NATIVE_PROVIDER_ERROR	<p>The reason returned by the native provider in the case where it produced a SOAP fault. This will not contain API Gateway errors such as security policy enforcement errors. This variable only contains the reason text wrapped in a SOAP fault.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> When you use this variable in Conditional Error Processing message that you specify in the Response Processing step, note the following: if a request is denied due to security policy enforcement, the fault handler variable <code>\$ERROR_MESSAGE</code> would contain a native service provider error message or other error messages that result from enforced security assertions. However, <code>\$NATIVE_PROVIDER_ERROR</code> is null in this case.</p>
ROUTING_ENDPOINT	API Gateway takes the <code>ROUTING_ENDPOINT</code> value from the message context and replaces the <code>sys:dyn-Endpoint</code> variable in the <b>Route Through</b> field of dynamic routing policy configuration.

## The API for Context Variables

API Gateway provides an IS service that you can use to:

- Set, get, declare, and remove custom context variables.
- Set and get the predefined system context variables. (It is not allowed to declare or remove the predefined system context variables.)

API Gateway provides the following JAVA services, which are defined in the class `ISMediatorRuntimeFacade.java`:

- `pub.apigateway.ctxvar:getContextVariable`
- `pub.apigateway.ctxvar:setContextVariable`
- `pub.apigateway.ctxvar:declareContextVariable`
- `pub.apigateway.ctxvar:removeContextVariable`

### **pub.apigateway.ctxvar:getContextVariable**

Use this JAVA service to retrieve a context variable's value and assign it to a pipeline variable. All parameter names are case-sensitive.

Parameter	Pipeline Data Type	Data Type	Description	Examples
MessageContext	in	Object ref	This object is inserted into the pipeline by API Gateway.	N/A
varName	in	String	Context variable name (system or custom).	For system context variable, use just the variable name to get its value. For example, <code>PROTOCOL_HEADERS</code> .  For custom context variable, use the prefix " <b>mx:</b> " with the variable name to get its value. For example, <code>mx:CUSTOM_VAR</code>
serValue	out	Object ref	Java.io.serializable value. (Usually a string).	

The table lists the predefined system context variables and its syntax used to get system context variables using `pub.apigateway.ctxvar:getContextVariable`.

System Context Variable Name	ctxVar	IS Service Syntax	Set or Get Supported
User		USER	Supports get
Inbound HTTP method		INBOUND_HTTP_METHOD	Supports get
Routing method		ROUTING_METHOD	Supports get
Inbound content type		MESSAGE_TYPE	Supports get
Inbound accept		BUILDER_TYPE	Supports get
Inbound protocol		INBOUND_PROTOCOL	Supports get

System Context Variable Name	ctxVar IS Service Syntax	Set or Get Supported
Inbound request URI	INBOUND_REQUEST_URI	Supports get
Inbound IP	INBOUND_IP	Supports get
Gateway hostname	MEDIATOR_HOSTNAME	Supports get
Gateway IP	MEDIATOR_IP	Supports get
Operation name	OPERATION	Supports get
Native Endpoint	NATIVE_ENDPOINT	Supports get
		<b>Note:</b> This variable returns native endpoint value, only after Routing policy gets executed.
Protocol headers	PROTOCOL_HEADERS[xxx]	Supports set and get
SOAP headers	SOAP_HEADERS[xxx]	Supports set and get

### Notes on getting and setting the PROTOCOL\_HEADERS

All context variable values are typed as either `string` or `int` except for the predefined context variables, `PROTOCOL_HEADERS`, which is of the type `IData`. You can set or get value for `PROTOCOL_HEADERS` in one of the following ways:

- **set or get the entire structure.**

To set the entire structure, you must:

- Set the `varName` parameter in `pub.apigateway.ctxvar:setContextVariable` to `PROTOCOL_HEADERS`.
- Use the method `ISMediatorRuntimeFacade.setContextVariableValue()`.

To get the entire structure, you must:

- Set the `varName` parameter in `pub.apigateway.ctxvar:getContextVariable` to `PROTOCOL_HEADERS`.
- Use the method `ISMediatorRuntimeFacade.getContextVariableValue()`.

If the `varName` is set to `PROTOCOL_HEADERS`, you get or set the entire `IData` structure containing all of the transport headers. The key is the transport header name (for example, `Content-Type`) and the value is a `String`. The `IData` object for `PROTOCOL_HEADERS` contains a set of `string` values where each `IData` `string` key matches the header name in the transport headers map. The set of possible keys includes the HTTP v1.1 set of headers as well as any custom key-value pairs you might have defined.

Alternatively, you can set the `varName` parameter to address a specific element in the array. For example, setting it to `PROTOCOL_HEADERS[Content-Type]` would apply to the Content-Type transport header.

#### ■ set or get a nested value.

Set a nested value in one of the following ways:

- Set the `varName` parameter in `pub.apigateway.ctxvar:setContextVariable` to `PROTOCOL_HEADERS[arrayElement]`, where `[arrayElement]` refers to a specific element. For example, `PROTOCOL_HEADERS[Content-Type]` (to indicate the first array element in the set).
- Alternatively, use the method `ISMediatorRuntimeFacade.setContextVariableValue()`. Use this method only if you are writing a JAVA service and you want to access it through the JAVA source code.

Get a nested value in one of the following ways:

- Set the `varName` parameter in `pub.apigateway.ctxvar:getContextVariable` to `PROTOCOL_HEADERS[arrayElement]`, where `[arrayElement]` refers to a specific element. For example, `PROTOCOL_HEADERS[Content-Type]` (to indicate the first array element in the set).
- Alternatively, use the method `ISMediatorRuntimeFacade.getContextVariableValue()`. Use this method only if you are writing a JAVA service and you want to access it through the JAVA source code.

You can set or get a nested value inside `PROTOCOL_HEADERS` through an additional `keyName`. In this case, the object reference is *not* an `IData` object. For `PROTOCOL_HEADERS`, the `keyName` must match the transport header name in a case-sensitive manner (for example, `PROTOCOL_HEADERS[Content-Type]` or `PROTOCOL_HEADERS[Authorization]`). In this case, the `Serializable` value will be a string.

### pub.apigateway.ctxvar:setContextVariable

Use this JAVA service to set a value on a context variable. The pipeline variable containing the context variable value should be an object reference that implements `java.io.Serializable`. All parameter names are case-sensitive.

Parameter	Pipeline Data Type	Description	Examples
<code>MessageContext</code>	in	Object ref	This object is inserted into the pipeline by API Gateway. N/A
<code>varName</code>	in	String	Context variable name (predefined or custom). <code>PROTOCOL_HEADERS</code> <code>mx: CUSTOM_VAR</code>
<code>serValue</code>	in	Object ref	Java.io.serializable value. (Usually a string).

## pub.apigateway.ctxvar:declareContextVariable

Use this JAVA service to declare a *custom* context variable. All custom-defined context variables must be declared in a custom namespace that is identified by using the prefix `mx` (for example, `mx:CUSTOM_VARIABLE`). All parameter names are case-sensitive.

### Note:

It is not legal to use this service to declare the predefined context variables; you can only declare custom variables.

Parameter	Pipeline Data Type	Data Type	Description
ctxVar	in	Object ref	The document type defining the context variable object. Use the ctxVar Document Type provided in the JAVA service pub.apigateway.ctxvar:ctxVar and map it to this input variable. Define the name (for example, <code>mx:CUSTOM_VARIABLE</code> ), the schema_type (string or int), and isReadOnly (true or false).
ctxVar	out	Object ref	The set Context variable document type.
varNameQ	out	Object ref	javax.xml.namespace.QName value. The QName of the variable.

Note the following:

- After declaring the context variable, you can use the setContext variable to set a value on the context variable.
- You do *not* need to declare the following kinds of context variables:
  - The predefined context variables provided by API Gateway. If you attempt to declare an existing predefined context variable, an error will occur.
  - Any custom context variable that you define in a routing rule that you create in the conditional routing step.
- Any custom context variables that you explicitly declare in source code using the API will have a declaration scope of SESSION.
- Any custom context variable's state that is defined during the inbound request processing steps will still be available during the outbound response processing steps.
- All context variable values are typed as either string or int (excluding the PROTOCOL\_HEADERS variables, which are of the type IData).
- Valid names should be upper case (by convention) and must be a valid JAVA Identifier. In general, use alpha-numeric, \$ or \_ symbols to construct these context names. Names with punctuation, whitespace or other characters will be considered invalid and will fail deployment.



- All custom context variables must be declared in a custom namespace that is identified by using an `mx` prefix (for example, `mx:CUSTOM_VARIABLE`).
- To reference a custom context variable in a flat string, you need to prepend a `$` symbol to the context variable name to indicate that variable's value should be referenced. Think of this usage as being similar to the `&` address operation for C variables.

An expression that references a custom context variable might look like this:

```
$mx:TAXID=1234 OR $mx:ORDER_SYSTEM_NAME="Pluto"
```

Notice that the values of the data type "int" are not enclosed in quotation marks, while the values of the data type "string" are. The quotation marks are only needed if a context variable *expression* (as opposed to a reference) is defined.

- Referencing an undefined context variable does not result in an error.
- Once a variable has been declared it cannot be declared again.

### **pub.apigateway.ctxvar:removeContextVariable**

Use this JAVA service to remove a *custom* context variable from a request or response session. All parameter names are case-sensitive.

#### **Note:**

Keep the following points in mind:

- It is not legal to use this service to remove any predefined context variables; you can only remove custom variables.
- Attempting to remove a non-existent context variable will *not* result in an error.

Parameter	Pipeline Data Type	Description	Examples
MessageContext	in	Object ref	This object is inserted into the pipeline by API Gateway.
varName	in	String	Custom context variable name. <code>mx:CUSTOM_VAR</code>

### **Sample Flow Service: Getting a Context Variable Value**

This flow service sets the value of a custom context variable to be used in a response.

This flow service declares a pipeline variable named `customName`, which is set to the value `mx:COMP_TEST`.

This flow service will retrieve the context variable for `customName` and create an element for its context variable value in the response message return to the consumer.

#### **Step 1. Declaring customName**

The screenshot displays the configuration for a policy named `pg.test:setCtxVarToResponse`. The policy is implemented as a **SEQUENCE** of actions:

- `MAP`
- `mediator.cbvar:getContextVariable`
- `pg.test:addCtxToMessage`

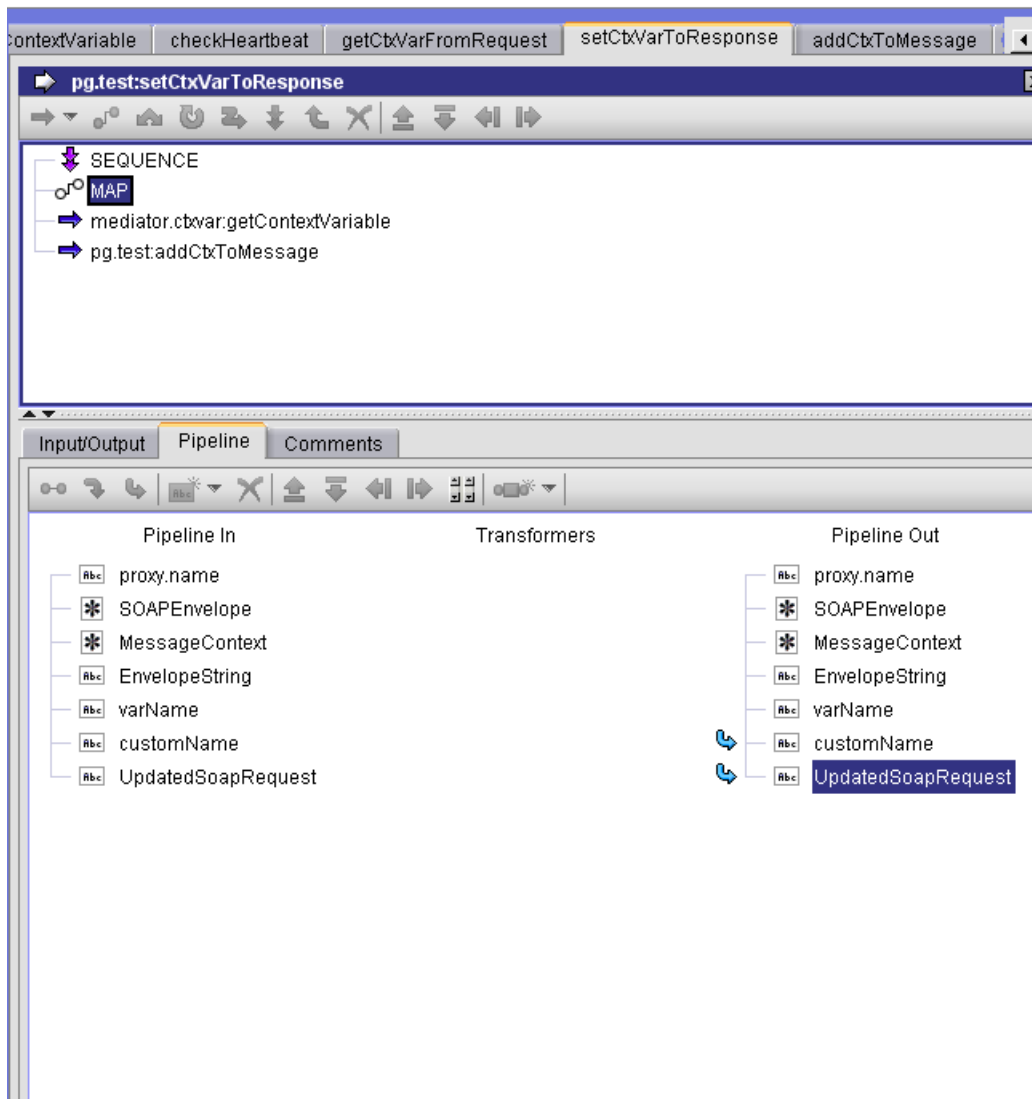
The **Input/Output** tab is active, showing the following structure:

- Input:**
  - `proxy.name`
  - `SOAPEnvelope` (marked with a star)
  - `MessageContext` (marked with a star)
  - `EnvelopeString`
  - `varName`
  - `customName`
  - `UpdatedSoapRequest`
- Output:**
  - `UpdatedSoapRequest`
  - `EnvelopeString`
  - `customName`
  - `UpdatedSoapRequest`

There are checkboxes for `Validate input` and `Validate output`, both of which are currently unchecked.

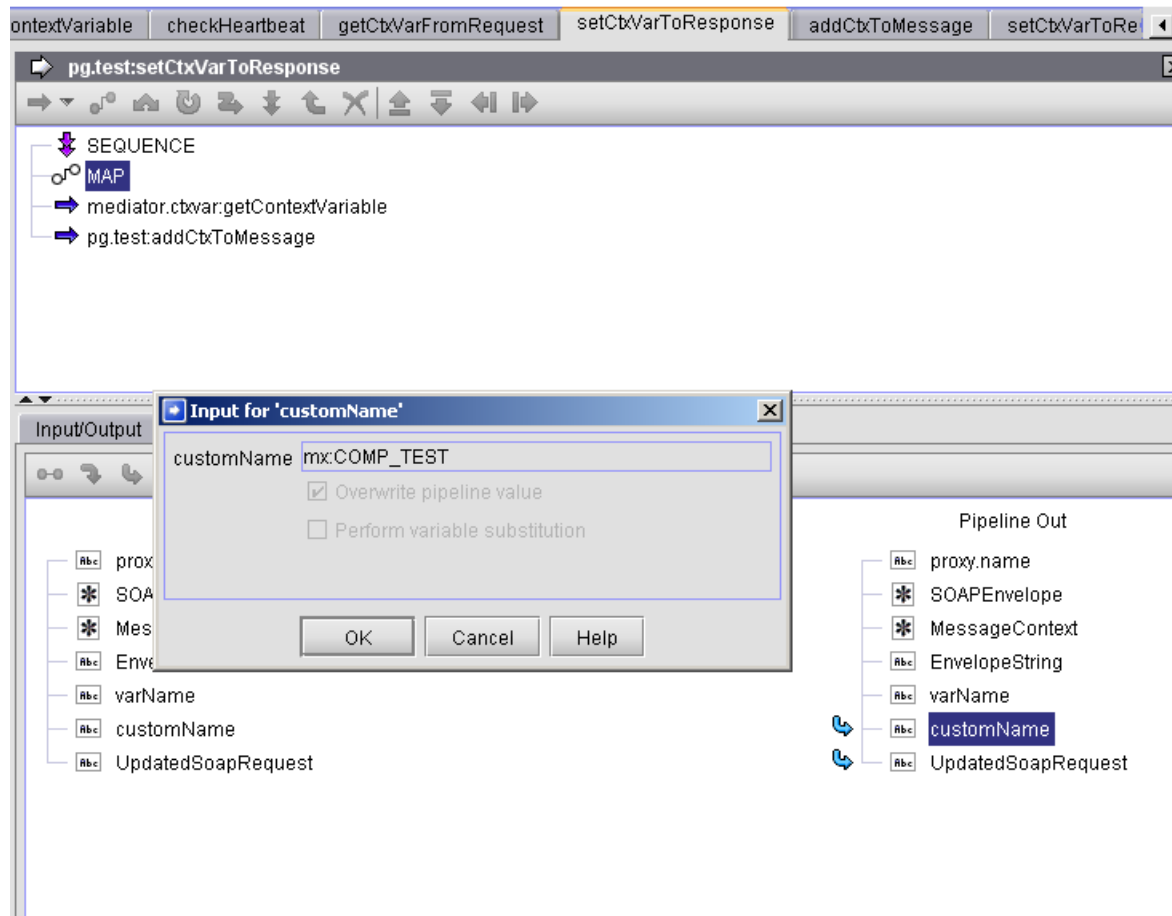
You can define the `customName` variable value to be `mx:COMP_TEST` so you can use this variable to lookup the custom variable name that was seeded in the previous example.

### **Step 2. Setting `customName` to `mx:COMP_TEST`**



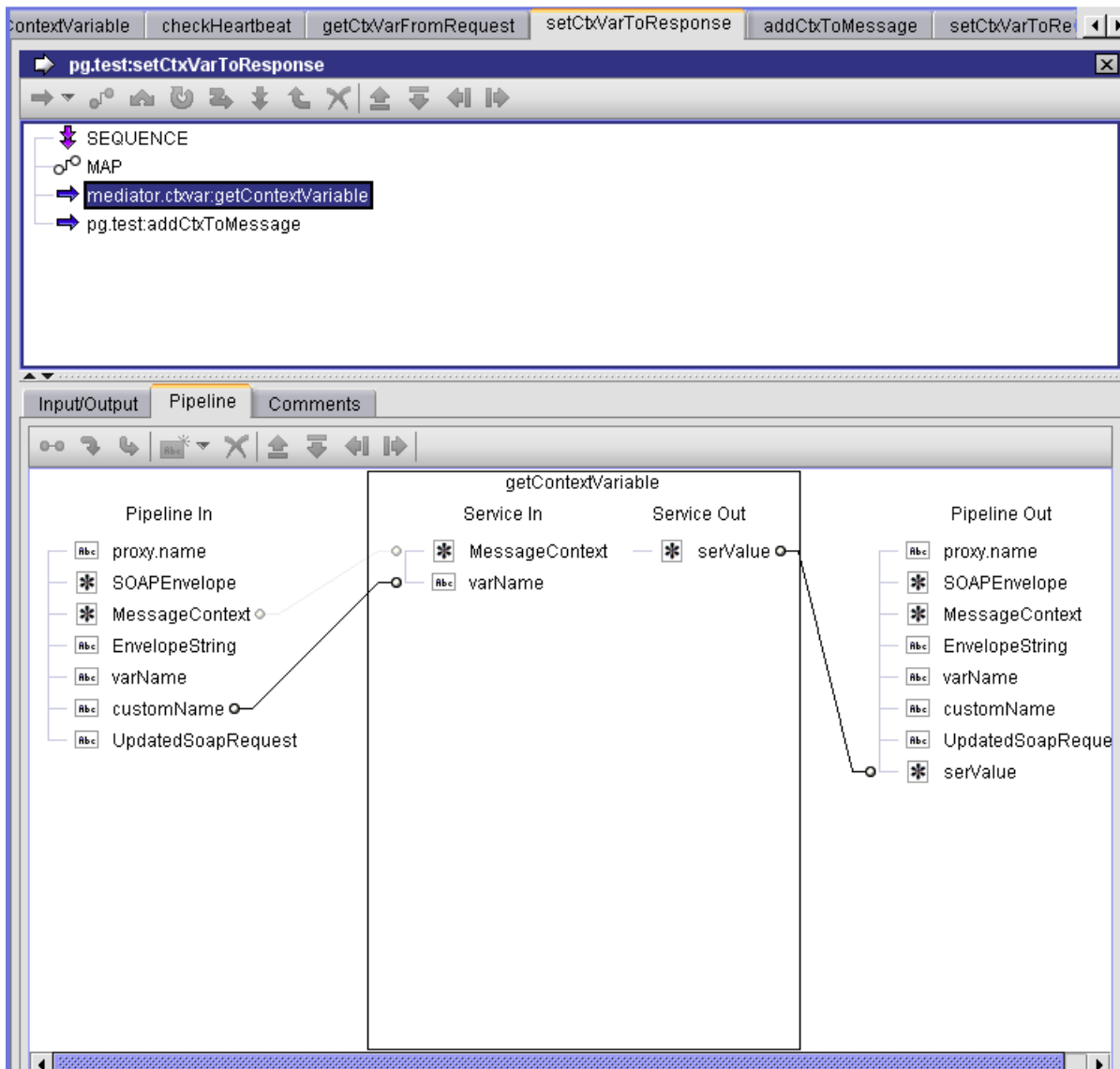
Clicking on the `customName` pipeline variable displays the name.

### ***Step 3. Displaying the value of customName***



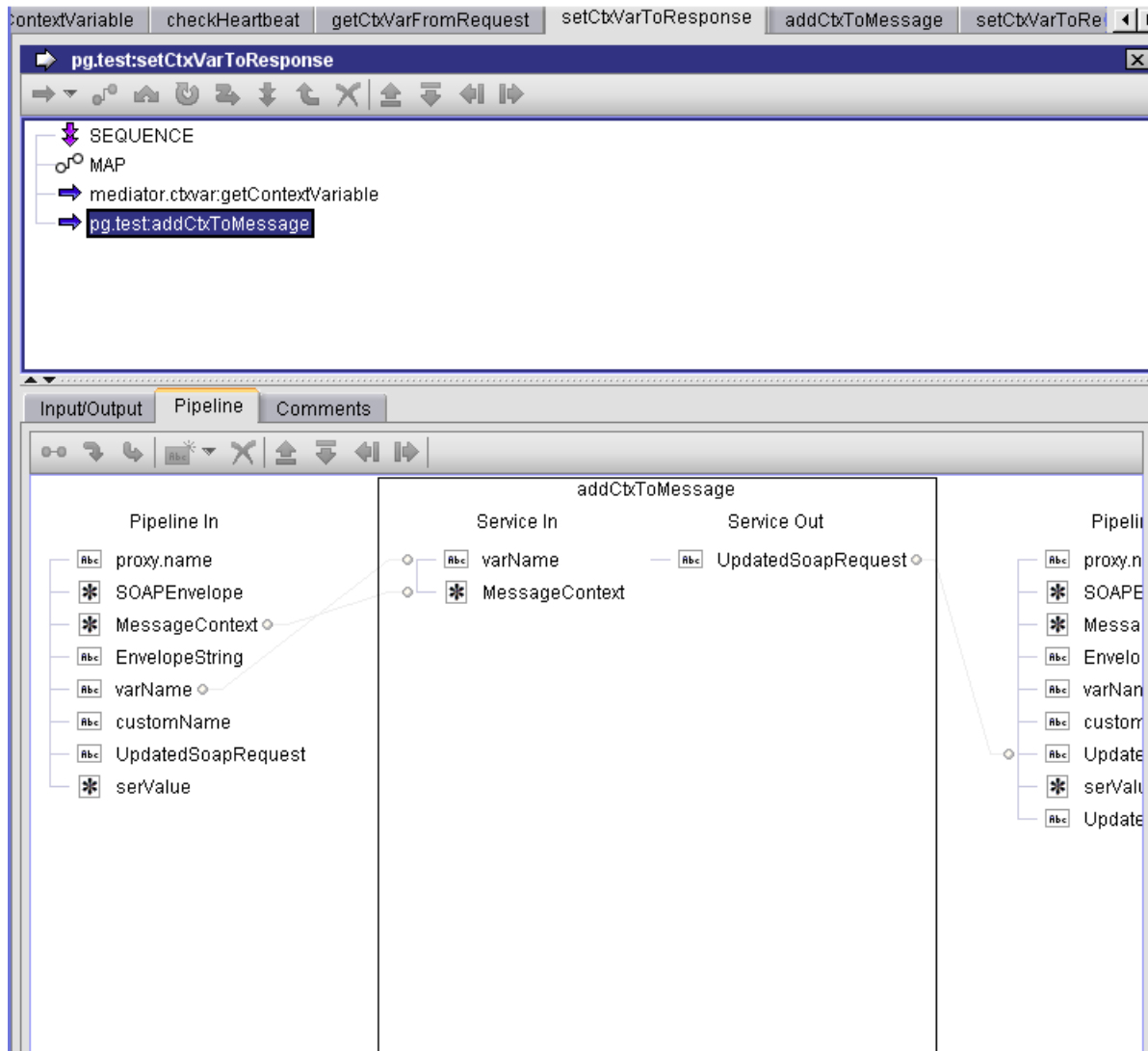
The call to `pub.mediator.ctxvar:getContextVariable` retrieves the value of the custom context variable from the context variable map.

#### **Step 4. Calling `mediator.ctxvar:getContextVariable`**



This is just a sample JAVA service that takes the context variable and creates a top-level element in the response message using the same name and value.

### **Step 5. Sample service using the context variable**



### Sample Flow Service: Setting a Context Variable Value

This flow service sets the value of a custom context variable to be used in a response.

This flow service declares a pipeline variable named `customName`, which is set to the value `mx:COMP_TEST`.

This flow service retrieves the context variable for `customName` and create an element for its context variable value in the response message return to the consumer.

#### **Step 1. Declaring `customName`**

The screenshot displays the configuration interface for a policy named `pg.test:setCtxVarToResponse`. The top navigation bar includes tabs for `contextVariable`, `checkHeartbeat`, `getCtVarFromRequest`, `setCtxVarToResponse`, and `addCtToMessage`. The main area shows a tree view of the policy structure:

- SEQUENCE
  - MAP
    - mediator.cbvar.getContextVariable
    - pg.test:addCtToMessage

Below the tree view, the `Input/Output` tab is active, showing the following configuration:

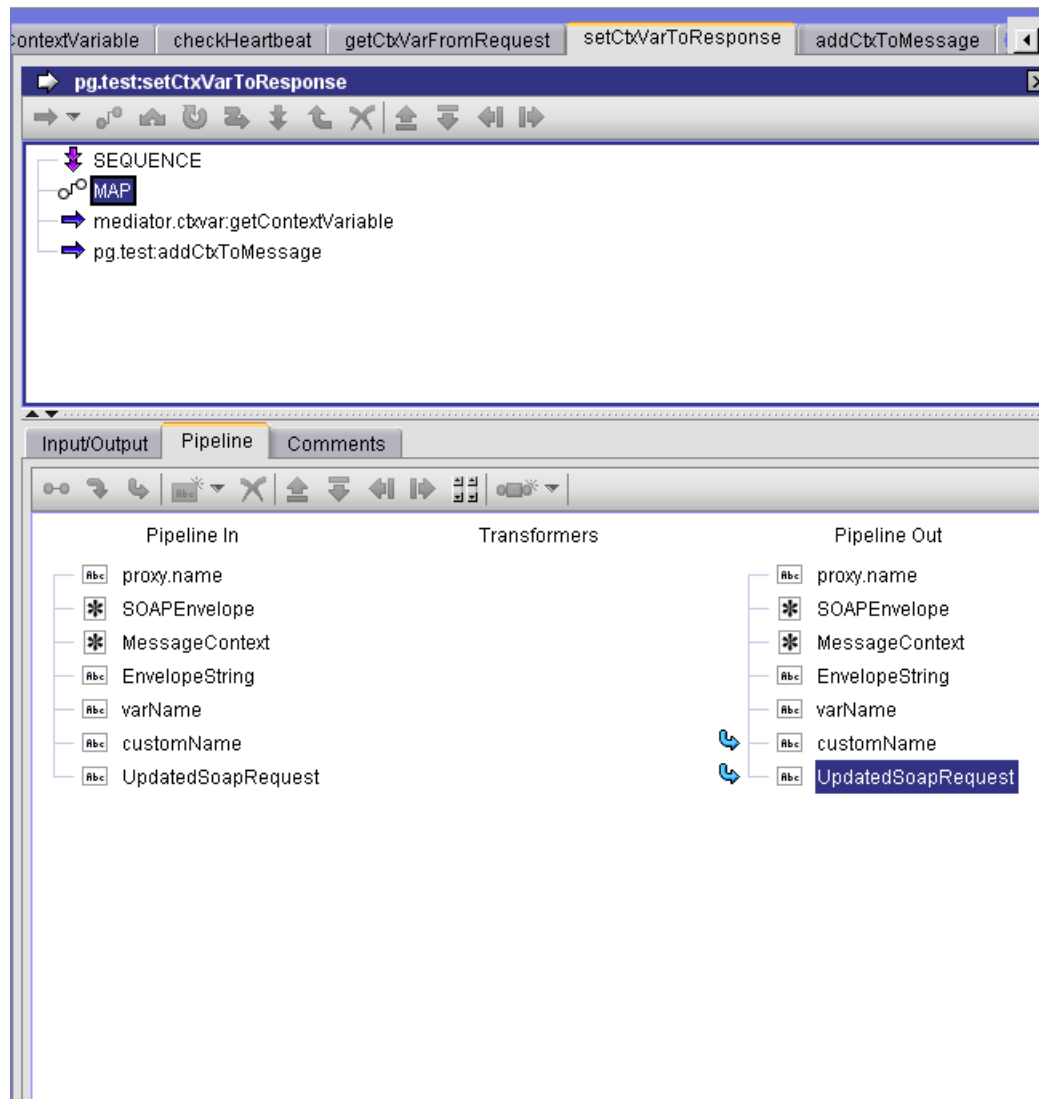
- Specification Reference: [Empty field]
- Input: [Empty field]
- Output: [Empty field]
- Validate input
- Validate output

The `Input` and `Output` sections contain tree views of the message structure:

- Input:**
  - proxy.name
  - SOAPEnvelope
  - MessageContext
  - EnvelopeString
  - varName
  - customName
  - UpdatedSoapRequest
- Output:**
  - UpdatedSoapRequest
  - EnvelopeString
  - customName
  - UpdatedSoapRequest

You define the `customName` variable value to be `mx:COMP_TEST` so you can use this variable to lookup the custom variable name that was seeded in the previous example.

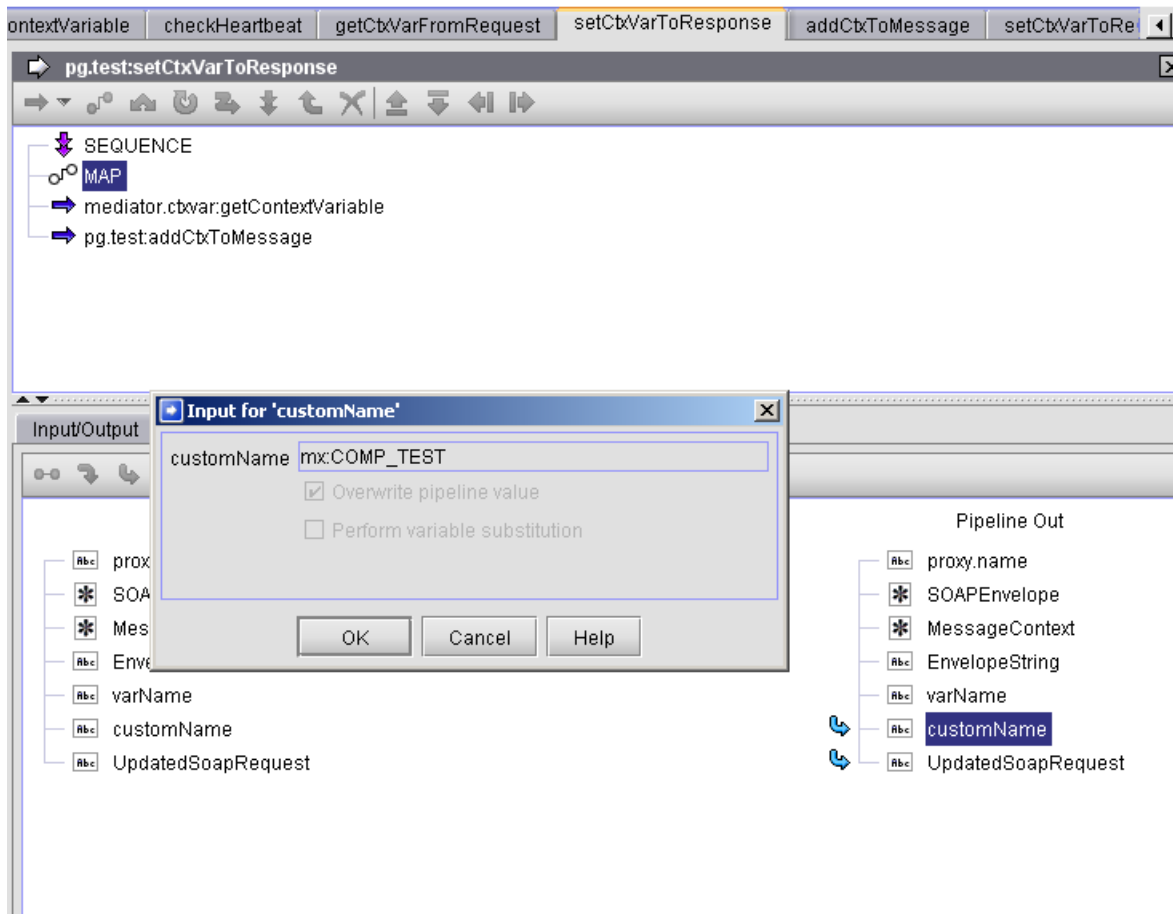
### **Step 2. Setting `customName` to `mx:COMP_TEST`**



Clicking on the `customName` pipeline variable displays the name.

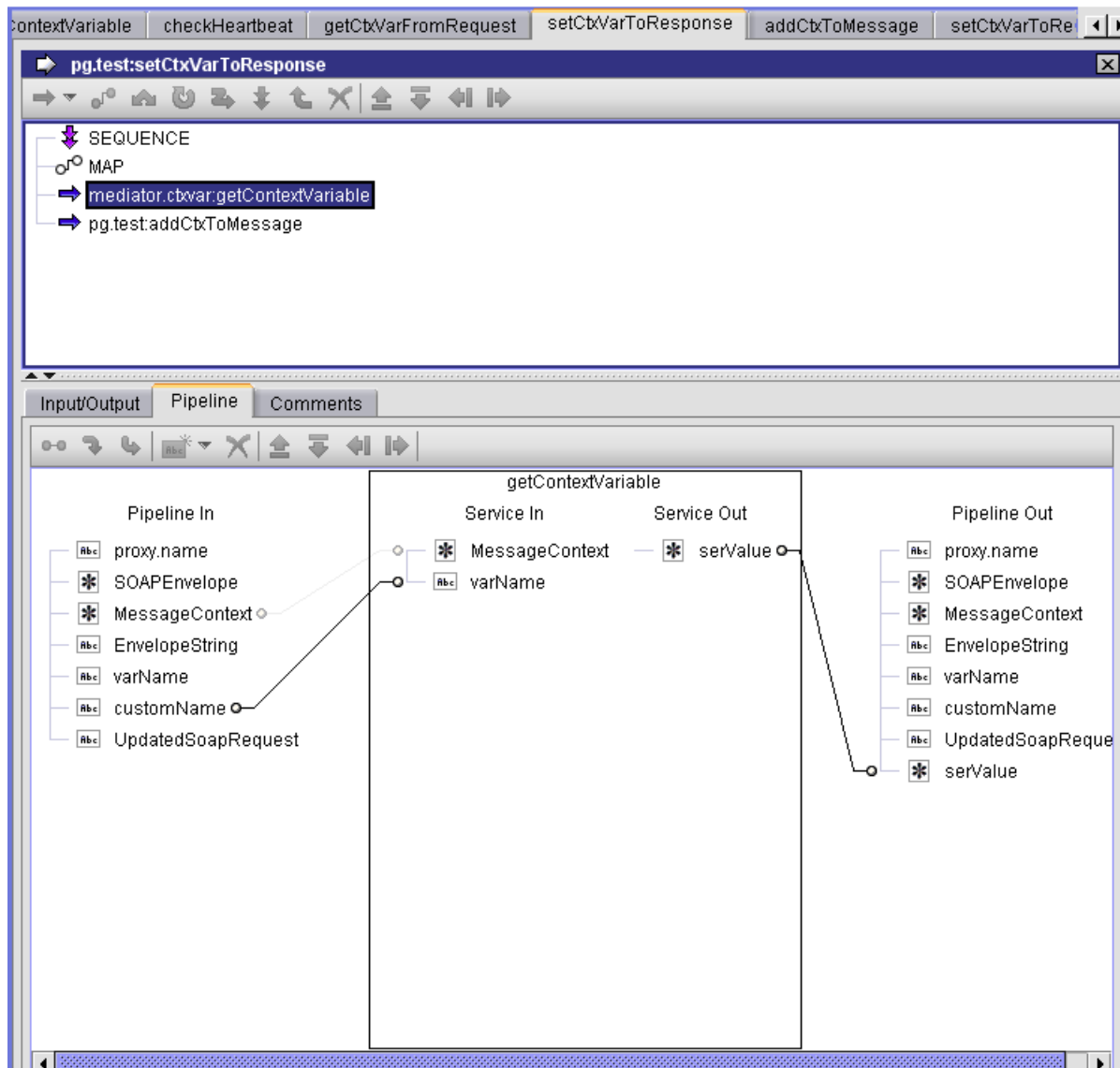
### ***Step 3. Displaying the value of customName***





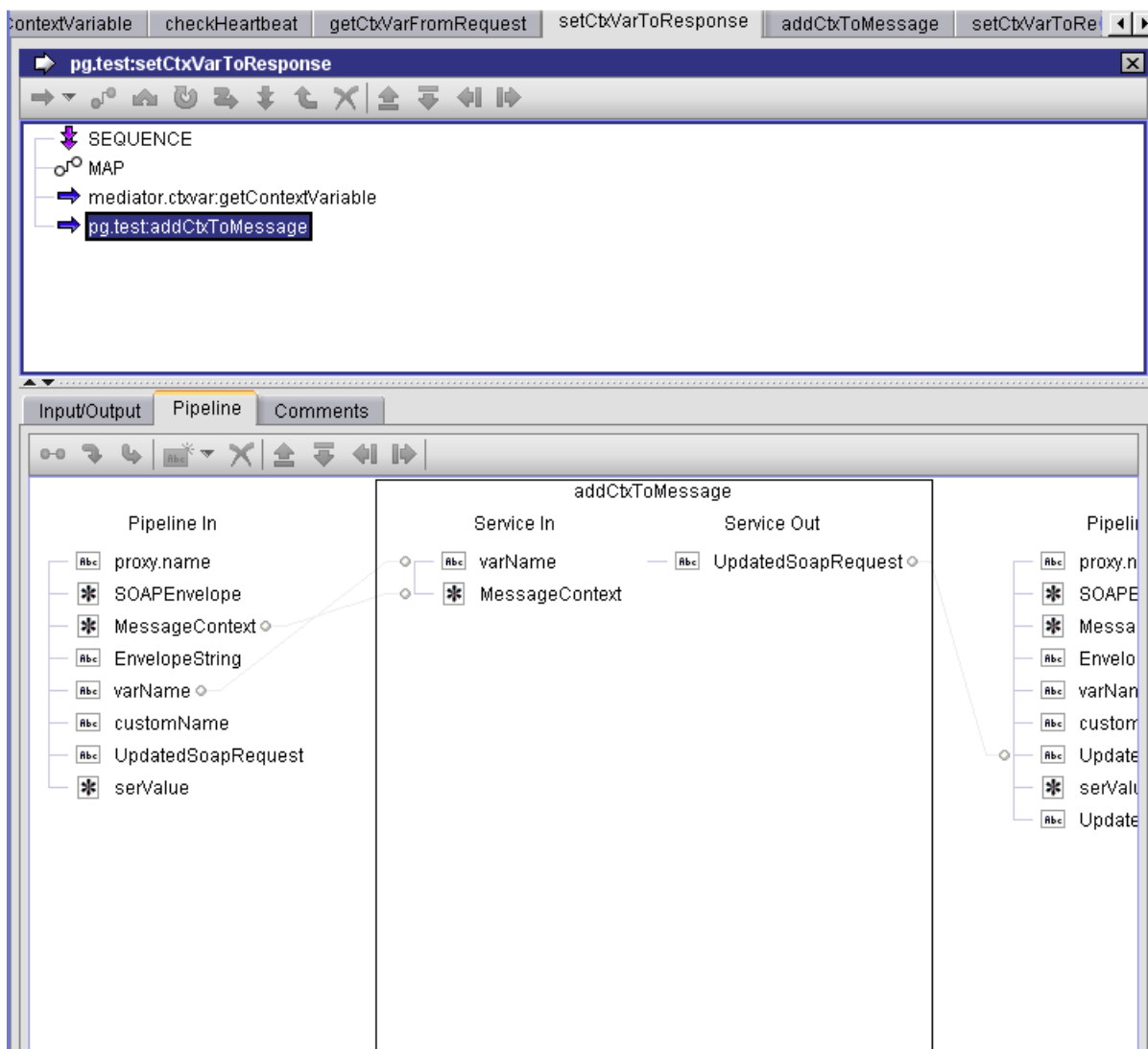
The call to `pub.mediator.ctxvar:getContextVariable` retrieves the value of the custom context variable from the context variable map.

#### **Step 4. Calling `mediator.ctxvar:getContextVariable`**



This is just a sample JAVA service that takes the context variable and creates a top-level element in the response message using the same name and value.

### **Step 5. Sample service using the context variable**



## Managing Global Policies

### Important:

API Gateway's Standard Edition License does not support the functionality of Global Policies. You can create and manage global policies only using the Advanced Edition License.

Global policies are a set of policies that are associated globally to all APIs or the selected set of APIs. Global policies are supported for SOAP and REST APIs but not supported for GraphQL API.

By associating policies globally to all APIs or the selected set of APIs, the administrator can ensure that a set of policies is applied to the selected APIs by default. The administrator can, for example, define a global policy that attaches a WS-Security (WSS) authentication to all SOAP API endpoints within a specific IP range. In this case, any client request from the specific IP range automatically inherits the security configuration defined in the global policy for SOAP APIs.

## Global Policy Matrix

This table lists the stage-specific policies that can be configured as global policy for different types of APIs at the global level.

**Note:**

The **Policy configuration** page displays only the policies that are common to one or more API types selected in the global policy filter.

Stages	Policies
Transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Enable HTTP/HTTPS - This policy can be enforced for all types of API. But the SOAP versions 1.1 and 1.2 are applicable only for SOAP-based APIs. The SOAP 1.1 and SOAP 1.2 sub types are not available in UI when the REST and ODATA APIs are selected.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> Software AG recommends to create a separate policy for each API type.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Set Media Type - This policy is applicable only for a REST request and the policy name is not listed in <b>Policy configuration</b> page when the SOAP and ODATA APIs are selected.</li> <li>■ Enable JMS/AMQP - This policy is applicable only for SOAP APIs and the policy name is not listed in <b>Policy configuration</b> page when the REST and ODATA APIs are selected.</li> </ul>
Identity & Access	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Authorize User, Identify &amp; Authorize - These policies can be enforced to any API Type.</li> <li>■ Inbound Auth - Message - This policy is applicable only for SOAP-based APIs and the policy name is not listed in <b>Policy configuration</b> page when the REST and ODATA APIs are selected.</li> </ul>
Request Processing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Invoke webMethods IS, Validate API Specification, Data Masking - These policies can be enforced to any API Type.</li> <li>■ Request Transformation - This policy is applicable only for SOAP and REST APIs. and not for ODATA services. When all three API types are selected, Request Transformation policy cannot be applied at the global level.</li> </ul>
Routing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Custom HTTP Header, Outbound Auth - Transport, Outbound Auth - Message. The Routing stage policies can be applied at a global level for all types of API.</li> </ul>
Traffic Monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Log Invocation, Monitor Performance, Monitor SLA, Traffic Optimization, and Service Result Cache. The Traffic Monitoring stage policies can be applied at a global level for all types of API.</li> </ul>
Response Processing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Invoke webMethods IS, Validate API Specification, Data Masking - These policies can be enforced to any API Type.</li> </ul>

Stages	Policies
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Response Transformation - This policy can be enforced only for SOAP and REST APIs and the policy name is not listed in <b>Policy configuration</b> page when ODATA API type is selected.</li> <li>■ CORS - This policy can be enforced only for REST and ODATA APIs and the policy name is not listed in <b>Policy configuration</b> page when SOAP-based API is selected.</li> </ul>
Error handling	Conditional Error Processing and Data Masking. The Error handling stage policies can be applied at a global level for all types of API.

## Creating a Global Policy

You must have the API Gateway's manage global policies functional privilege assigned.

To create a global policy you must perform the following high-level steps:

1. **Create a new global policy:** During this step, you specify the basic details of the global policy.
2. **Optionally refine the scope of the policy:** During this step, you can specify additional criteria to narrow the set of APIs to which the global policy applies.
3. **Configure the policies:** During this step, you associate one or more policies, and assign values to each of the associated policy's properties.
4. **Activate the policy:** During this step, you put the new global policy into effect.

### > To create a global policy

1. Click **Policies** in the title navigation bar.
2. Click the **Global policies** tab.

A list of all available global policies appears. Use the **Show** drop-down list at the bottom of the page to set the maximum number of policies you want to display in a page.

3. In the **Policies** page, click the **Create global policy** button.

If you do not see the **Create global policy** button, it is probably because you do not have the API Gateway Administrator role to create a global policy in API Gateway.

This opens the Create global policy page with the default **Policy details** tab.

4. In the Basic information section, provide the required information as follows:

Field	Description
<b>Name</b>	Name of the global policy.
<b>Description</b>	Description of the global policy.

You can save the global policy by clicking **Save** at this stage and add the filters and policy configuration at a later time.

5. Click **Continue to filters >**.

Alternatively, you can click **Filters** in the left navigation panel.

6. To filter APIs by API type, select one or more API types.

Available API types are **REST**, **SOAP**, and **OData**. The global policy would apply to the APIs specified by the filter.

7. *This is applicable to REST APIs.* To filter APIs by HTTP methods, select one or more HTTP methods.

Available HTTP methods are **GET**, **POST**, **PUT**, **DELETE**, **PATCH**, and **HEAD**. The global policy would apply to the APIs that have the methods specified by the filter.

For details about the HTTP methods, see “[Refining the Scope of a Global Policy](#)” on page 361.

8. To filter APIs by attributes:

- a. Select an attribute

Available attributes are **API name**, **API description**, **API version**, **API tag**, **Resource/Operation tag**, **Method tag**.

- b. Select a comparison operator.

- c. Specify the match string.

- d. Click **+ Add**.

You can add multiple criteria by clicking the **+ Add** button and repeating the above steps.

- e. Select the logical conjunction (**AND**) or disjunction (**OR**) operation to apply when multiple criteria are specified for the global policy. The default value is **AND**.

The global policy would apply to the APIs that match the attributes specified in the filter. For details about attributes, see “[Refining the Scope of a Global Policy](#)” on page 361.

Example: To apply the global policy to APIs that match the criteria API name that contains pet and API tag that contains a, you can configure a filter as follows:

The screenshot shows the 'Policy configuration' section with the 'Filters' tab selected. Under 'Filter using HTTP methods (Applicable for REST only)', several methods are listed: GET, POST, PUT, DELETE, PATCH, and HEAD. Below this, the 'Filter using attributes' section is active. A blue box highlights the 'Logical Operator' dropdown, which is set to 'AND'. A blue arrow points from this dropdown to the text 'logical operator applicable for the attributes specified'. Another blue arrow points from the 'AND' option to the text 'Attributes specified for the filter'. The filter configuration includes three rows: 'API Name' with 'Contains' operator and value 'pet', 'API tag' with 'Contains' operator and value 'a', and 'Select attribute' with 'Select operator' and 'Value' fields. An '+ Add' button is visible at the bottom of the filter group.

- To add multiple attribute filter groups, as required, click the **+Add** button, and specify the logical conjunction (**AND**) or disjunction (**OR**) operation to apply between filter groups. The global policy would apply to the APIs that match the filter groups specified in the filter.

Example: To apply the global policy to APIs that match criteria API name that contains pet and API tag that contains a in filter group 1 and API version that equals 1 in filter group 2, you can configure a filter as follows:

The screenshot shows the 'Policy configuration' section with two filter groups. The first filter group, labeled 'Filter group 1', has 'API Name' with 'Contains' operator and value 'pet', and 'API tag' with 'Contains' operator and value 'a'. The second filter group, labeled 'Filter group 2', has 'API Version' with 'Equals' operator and value '1'. A blue box highlights the 'Logical Operator' dropdown between the two groups, which is set to 'AND'. A blue arrow points from this dropdown to the text 'Logical operator applicable between groups'. Another blue arrow points from the 'AND' option to the text 'Filter group 2'. The '+ Add' button is visible at the bottom of the second filter group.

You can save the global policy by clicking **Save** at this stage and configure policies at a later time.

- Click **Continue to policy configuration >**.

Alternatively, you can click the **Policy configuration** tab.

- In the Policy configuration section, you can select the policies and configure the properties for each policy that you want API Gateway to enforce when it applies this global policy.

For details, see “ [Associating Policies to a Global Policy](#)” on page 364 and “ [Configuring Properties for a Global Policy](#)” on page 365.

12. Click **Save**.

The global policy is created and displays the policy details page.

You can now activate the global policy. For details, see “ [Activating a Global Policy](#)” on page 368.

## Modifying the Scope of a Global Policy

You must have the API Gateway's manage global policies functional privilege assigned.

Scope refers to the set of properties that determine a selected set of APIs for the enforcement of the policy. For a global policy, scope is determined by the policy's property **API type** in the **Policy details** tab.

API Type	Description
<b>REST</b>	Global policy is applied on all REST APIs in API Gateway.
<b>SOAP</b>	Global policy is applied on all SOAP APIs in API Gateway.
<b>ODATA</b>	Global policy is applied on all OData APIs in API Gateway.

### » To modify the scope of a global policy

1. Click **Policies** in the title navigation bar.
2. Click the **Global policies** tab.

A list of all available global policies appears. Use the **Show** drop-down list at the bottom of the page to set the maximum number of policies you want to display in a page.

3. Select the required policy.

The global policy details page appears.

4. Click **Edit**.

If you do not see the **Edit** button, it is probably because you do not have the API Gateway Administrator role to modify the scope of a global policy in API Gateway.

5. In the Filters section, specify the following:
  - a. In the **API type** section, select the API types (**REST**, **SOAP**, **ODATA**, or all) to which you want to apply the policy.



- b. *Optional.* In the Filter using attributes section, specify additional selection criteria to narrow the set of APIs to which this policy will be applied. For details, see [“Refining the Scope of a Global Policy” on page 361.](#)

6. Click **Save**.

## Refining the Scope of a Global Policy

You must have the API Gateway's manage global policies functional privilege assigned.

If you want to further restrict the set of APIs to which the global policy is applied, you can specify additional selection criteria in the Filter section of the API details page. Using the Filter section, you can filter APIs by Name, Description, Version attributes, HTTP Methods (applicable only for REST APIs), API tag (applicable for all selected API types), Resource/Operation tag (applicable for REST and SOAP APIs) and Method tag (applicable for a REST API). For details about the API types and their components for which you can add a tag, see [“Adding Tags to an API” on page 133.](#) If you specify no filter criteria, API Gateway applies the global policy to all the selected APIs.

If the specified attribute does not apply for the selected API type, it is not evaluated for that API type alone. For example, if you specify Resource/Operation tag = `secure` and select all API types, REST, SOAP, and ODATA, then while evaluating the condition for each API, the expression evaluates only for SOAP and REST API and does not evaluate the filter for OData API.

### Filtering by Name, Description, Version and Tag attributes

You can filter APIs based on their Name, Description, Version, API tag, Resource/Operation tag and Method tag attributes using any of the following comparison operators:

Comparison Operators	Description
<b>Equals</b>	Selects APIs whose Name, Description, Version or Tag value matches a given string of characters. For example, use this operator to apply a policy only to REST APIs with the Name or Description value <code>4G Mobile Store</code> .
<b>Not Equals</b>	Selects APIs whose Name, Description, Version or Tag value does not match a given string of characters. For example, use this operator to apply a policy only to all REST APIs except those with the Name, Description, or Tag value <code>Mobile</code> .
<b>Contains</b>	Selects APIs whose Name, Description or Tag value includes a given string of characters anywhere within the attribute's value. For example, use this operator to apply a policy to REST APIs that had the word <code>Mobile</code> anywhere in their Name, Description, or Tag attribute.
<b>Starts with</b>	Selects APIs whose Name, Description, or Tag value begins with a given string. For example, use this operator to apply a policy only to REST APIs whose Name, Description, or Tag begins with the characters <code>4G</code> .

Comparison Operators	Description
<b>Ends with</b>	Selects APIs whose Name, Description, or Tag value ends with a given string. For example, use this operator to apply a policy only to REST APIs whose Name, Description, or Tag value ends with the characters Store.

When specifying match strings for the comparison operators described above, keep the following points in mind:

- Match strings *are not case-sensitive*. If you define a filter for names that start with ABC it select names starting with abc and Abc.
- Wildcard characters are not supported. That is, you cannot use characters such as \* or % to represent *any sequence of characters*. These characters, if present in the match string, are simply treated as literal characters that are to be matched.

### Filtering by HTTP Methods (Applicable only for REST APIs)

- You can optionally restrict a policy to specific HTTP methods of the REST APIs by specifying the options GET, POST, PUT, DELETE, PATCH, and HEAD.

HTTP Methods	Description
<b>GET</b>	Policy applies only to HTTP GET requests for any resource in the API. For example, use this option to apply a policy to resources of a REST API during an incoming GET request.
<b>POST</b>	Policy applies only to HTTP POST requests for any resource in the API. For example, use this option to apply a policy to resources of a REST API during an incoming POST request.
<b>PUT</b>	Policy applies only to HTTP PUT requests for any resource in the API. For example, use this option to apply a policy to resources of a REST API during an incoming PUT request.
<b>DELETE</b>	Policy applies only to HTTP DELETE requests for any resource in the API. For example, use this option to apply a policy to resources of a REST API during an incoming DELETE request.
<b>PATCH</b>	Policy applies only to HTTP PATCH requests for any resource in the API. For example, use this option to apply a policy to resources of a REST API during an incoming PATCH request.
<b>HEAD</b>	Policy applies only to HTTP HEAD requests for any resource in the API. For example, use this option to apply a policy to resources of a REST API during an incoming HEAD request.

➤ **To refine the scope of a global policy**

1. Click **Policies** in the title navigation bar.

2. Click the **Global policies** tab.

A list of all available global policies appears. Use the **Show** drop-down list at the bottom of the page to set the maximum number of policies you want to display in a page.

3. Select the required policy.

The global policy details page appears.

4. Click **Edit**.

If you do not see the **Edit** button, it is probably because you do not have the API Gateway Administrator role to refine the scope of a global policy in API Gateway.

5. Click Filters.

6. To filter by API types, select the API types by which you want to filter APIs.

7. *Applicable only for REST APIs.* To filter by HTTP methods, in the Filter using HTTP methods section, select the HTTP methods by which you want to filter APIs with appropriate incoming requests.

8. To filter by Name, Description, Version, or Tags perform the following steps in the Filter using attributes section:

- a. Select an attribute to filter the APIs to which you want to apply the global policy.

Available attributes: **API name, API description, API version, API tag, Resource/Operation tag, Method tag.**

- b. Select the comparison operator.

- c. Specify the match string in the third field.

- d. To specify additional criteria, click the **Add** button and repeat the above steps.

- e. Select the logical conjunction (**AND**) or disjunction (**OR**) operation to apply when multiple criteria are specified for the global policy. The default value is AND.

You can add multiple attribute filter groups by clicking the **+Add** button. You can also specify the logical conjunction (**AND**) or disjunction (**OR**) operation to apply between filter groups.

9. Click **Save** to save the updated policy.

## Associating Policies to a Global Policy

You must have the API Gateway's manage global policies functional privilege assigned.

The **Policy Configuration** tab on the Global Policy details page specifies the policy stages and the list of policies (applicable for each stage) that you want API Gateway to execute when it enforces the global policy.

When modifying the list of policies for a global policy, API Gateway validates the policies to ensure that there are no policy conflicts.

### > To modify the list of policies of a global policy

1. Click **Policies** in the title navigation bar.
2. Click the **Global Policies** tab.

A list of all available global policies appears. Use the **Show** drop-down list at the bottom of the page to set the maximum number of policies you want to display in a page.

3. Select the required policy.

The Global Policy details page appears.

4. Click **Edit**.

If you do not see the **Edit** button, it is probably because you do not have the API Gateway Administrator role to modify the list of policies of a global policy in API Gateway.

5. Select the policy's **Policy Configuration** tab.

The policy information is provided in the following sections:

- Policy catalog - Transport, Identify and Access, Request Processing, Routing, Traffic Monitoring, Response Processing, Error Handling
- Infographic - List of applied policies
- Policy properties - Collection of policy properties

6. In the Policy catalog section, click the chevron to expand the required policy stage.

This displays a list of policies that are classified under the particular stage.

7. In the expanded list of policies, select the policies that you want API Gateway to execute when it applies this global policy. To select a policy, click the **Add (+)** icon next to the policy name. The selected policies are displayed in the Infographic section.

When you select the policies for the global policy, keep the following points in mind:

- The policies shown in the Policy catalog section are determined by the API types that you have specified on the Filters section of the Global Policy Details page.

If you do not see a policy that you need, that policy is probably not compatible with the API type that you selected in the Filters section.

- If necessary, you can click the **Policy Details** tab and change your API type selection.

Use the **x** icon in any individual policy to remove that particular policy from the Infographic section.

- To configure the properties for any new policies that you might have added to the Infographic section in the preceding steps or to make any necessary updates to the properties for existing policies in the global policy, see “[Configuring Properties for a Global Policy](#)” on page 365.
- Click **Save**.

- Click  to view the complete list of policies in the updated policy.

The **Overview** button is located in the lower right-corner of the Infographic section.

To exit the overview, click the **Close** icon.

## Configuring Properties for a Global Policy

You must have the API Gateway's manage global policies functional privilege assigned.

The **Policy Configuration** tab on the Global Policy details page specifies the list of policies that are applicable for each policy stage in the Policy catalog section. Each policy in the Infographic section has properties that you must set to configure the policy's enforcement behavior.

### > To configure the properties for a global policy

- Click **Policies** in the title navigation bar.
- Click the **Global Policies** tab.

A list of all available global policies appears. Use the **Show** drop-down list at the bottom of the page to set the maximum number of policies you want to display in a page.

- Select the required policy.

The Global Policy details page appears.

- Click **Edit**.

If you do not see the **Edit** button, it is probably because you do not have the API Gateway Administrator role to configure the properties of a global policy in API Gateway.

5. Select the policy's **Policy Configuration** tab.

The policy information is provided in the following sections:

- Policy catalog - Transport, Identify and Access, Request Processing, Routing, Traffic Monitoring, Response Processing, Error Handling
- Infographic - List of applied policies
- Policy properties - Collection of policy properties

6. In the Policy catalog section, click the chevron to expand the required policy stage.

This displays a list of policies that are classified under the particular stage.

7. In the Infographic section, do the following for each policy in the list:

- a. Select the policy whose properties you want to examine or set.
- b. In the Policy properties section, set the values for the policy's properties as necessary.

**Note:**

Required properties are marked with an asterisk.

8. Click **Open in full-screen** to view the policy's properties in full screen mode.

The **Open in full-screen** link is located in the upper right-hand corner of the **Policy Configuration** tab. Set the properties of the displayed policy, and then click **OK**.

To exit out of full screen mode, click the **Minimize** icon.

9. Click **Save**.

10. Click  to view the complete list of policies in the updated policy.

The **Overview** button is located in the lower right-corner of the Infographic section.

To exit the overview, click the **Close** icon.

## Viewing List of Global Policies and Policy Details

The **Global Policies** tab displays a list of all globally available policies in API Gateway. Global policies are listed alphabetically by name.

In addition to viewing the list of policies, you can also examine the details of a policy, create a copy of the template, activate, and delete a global policy in the **Global Policies** tab.

> **To view the policy list and properties of a global policy**

1. Click **Policies** in the title navigation bar.
2. Click the **Global Policies** tab.

A list of all available global policies appears. Use the **Show** drop-down list at the bottom of the page to set the maximum number of policies you want to display in a page.

The **Global Policies** tab provides the following information about each policy:

Column	Description
<b>Name</b>	Name of the global policy.
<b>Description</b>	The description for the global policy.

You can also perform the following operations on a global policy:

- Activate a policy to begin enforcing runtime behaviors.
- Deactivate a policy to suspend enforcement of runtime behaviors.
- Create a new copy of the policy.
- Delete a policy to remove it from API Gateway.

3. Select the required policy whose details you want to examine.

The Global Policy details page appears. The policy details are displayed in the following tabs:

- **Policy Details:** This tab contains a summary of basic information such as name, description, scope of the policy as to when the policy will apply, applicable APIs, and other information.
- **Policy Configuration:** This tab contains the policy stages, applied policies, as well as the configuration details of individual policies.

## Modifying Global Policy Details

You must have the API Gateway's manage global policies functional privilege assigned.

You use the Global Policy details page to examine and modify the properties of a policy.

When modifying the details of a global policy, keep the following points in mind:

- You will not be allowed to save the policy unless all of its properties have been set.
- On successful modification of the policy details for an active global policy, the policy changes apply with immediate effect in all the active APIs that are applicable for this global policy.
- You will not be allowed to remove an individual policy (for example, Identify & Authorize) from the active global policy, if the global policy is already applied to an active API, and if the Identify & Authorize is a dependent policy for another policy (for example, Traffic Optimization) that is applied for the API.

- If modification of the policy details for an active global policy fails, API Gateway issues an error message with details of the incompatible or conflicting policies.

### ➤ To modify the properties of a global policy

1. Click **Policies** in the title navigation bar.
2. Click the **Global Policies** tab.

A list of all available global policies appears. Use the **Show** drop-down list at the bottom of the page to set the maximum number of policies you want to display in a page.

3. Select the required policy.

The Global Policy details page appears. The policy details are displayed in the following tabs:

- **Policy Details:** This tab contains a summary of basic information such as name, description, scope of the policy as to when the policy will apply, applicable APIs, and other information.
- **Policy Configuration:** This tab contains the policy stages, applied policies, as well as the configuration details of individual policies.

4. Click **Edit**.

If you do not see the **Edit** button, it is probably because you do not have the API Gateway Administrator role to modify the properties of a global policy in API Gateway.

5. On the **Policy Details** tab, modify the basic properties, selection criteria, and the applicable APIs as necessary.
6. On the **Policy Configuration** tab, modify the policy list and the policy's configuration properties as necessary.
7. When you have completed the required modifications in the Global Policy details page, click **Save** to save the updated policy.
8. Click **Overview** to view the complete list of policies in the updated policy.

The **Overview** button is located in the lower right-corner of the Infographic section.

To exit the overview, click the **Close** icon.

## Activating a Global Policy

You must have the API Gateway's activate global policies functional privilege assigned.



Global policies are not enforced until they are activated.

When you activate a global policy, be aware that:



- When a global policy becomes active, API Gateway begins enforcing it immediately in all the applicable APIs that are currently in the **Active** state. You can suspend enforcement of a policy by switching it to the **Inactive** state as described in “[Deactivating a Global Policy](#)” on page 369.
- Activation of a global policy fails if there is a conflict in the effective policy validation in at least one of the active APIs that are applicable for this policy. API Gateway reports the conflict, and the global policy can only be activated when the conflict is resolved.

To determine whether a global policy is active or inactive, examine the policy's **Active** indicator on the **Policies > Global Policies** tab. The icon in the **Active** column indicates the policy's activation state as follows:

Icon	Description
	Policy is active.
	Policy is inactive.

The activation state of a policy is also reported in the Global Policy Details page.

#### ➤ To activate a global policy

1. Click **Policies** in the title navigation bar.
2. Click the **Global Policies** tab.

A list of all available global policies appears. Use the **Show** drop-down list at the bottom of the page to set the maximum number of policies you want to display in a page.

3. Select the required policy.

The Global Policy details page appears.

4. Click **Activate**.

If you do not see the **Activate** button, it is probably because you do not have the API Gateway Administrator role to activate a global policy, or the policy is already in an **Active** state in API Gateway.

## Deactivating a Global Policy

You must have the API Gateway's activate global policies functional privilege assigned.

Deactivating a global policy causes API Gateway to suppress enforcement of the policy.



You usually deactivate a policy to suspend enforcement of a particular policy (temporarily or permanently).

To deactivate a policy, you change the policy to the **Inactive** state. At a later time, you can begin enforcing a global policy by switching it to the **Active** state as described in “[Activating a Global Policy](#)” on page 368.

When you deactivate a global policy, be aware that:

- Deactivation of a global policy fails if there is a conflict in the effective policy validation in at least one of the active APIs that are applicable for this policy. API Gateway reports the conflict, and the global policy can only be activated when the conflict is resolved.

To determine whether a global policy is active or inactive, examine the policy's **Active** indicator on the **Policies > Global Policies** tab. The icon in the **Active** column indicates the policy's activation state as follows:

Icon	Description
	Policy is active.
	Policy is inactive.

The deactivation state of a policy is also reported in the Global Policy Details page.

#### > To deactivate a global policy

1. Click **Policies** in the title navigation bar.
2. Click the **Global Policies** tab.

A list of all available global policies appears. Use the **Show** drop-down list at the bottom of the page to set the maximum number of policies you want to display in a page.

3. Select the required policy.

The Global Policy details page appears.

4. Click **Deactivate**.

If you do not see the **Deactivate** button, it is probably because you do not have the API Gateway Administrator role to deactivate a global policy, or the policy is already in an **Inactive** state in API Gateway.

## Deleting a Global Policy

You must have the API Gateway's manage global policies functional privilege assigned.

You delete a global policy to remove it from API Gateway permanently.

To delete a global policy, the following conditions must be satisfied:

- The policy must not be in-progress.
- The policy must be inactive.

### ➤ To delete a global policy

1. Click **Policies** in the title navigation bar.
2. Click the **Global Policies** tab.

A list of all available global policies appears. Use the **Show** drop-down list at the bottom of the page to set the maximum number of policies you want to display in a page.

3. Click the **Delete** (🗑️) icon for the required policy.

If you do not see the **Delete** button, it is probably because you do not have the API Gateway Administrator role to delete a global policy, or the policy is in an **Active** state in API Gateway.

4. Click **Yes** in the confirmation dialog.

## Copying a Global Policy

You must have the API Gateway's manage global policies functional privilege assigned.

A global policy can become quite complex, especially if it includes many policies. Instead of creating a new policy from scratch, it is sometimes easier to copy an existing policy that is similar to the one you need and edit the copy.

When you create a copy of a global policy, be aware that:

- When API Gateway creates a copy of a policy, the new copy of the policy is identical to the original one.
- Like all new policies, the copied policy is marked as **Inactive**.
- There is no expressed relationship between the copy and the original policy (that is, API Gateway does not establish any type of association between the two policies).

In general, a copied policy is no different from a policy that you create from scratch.

### ➤ To copy a global policy

1. Click **Policies** in the title navigation bar.
2. Click the **Global Policies** tab.

A list of all available global policies appears. Use the **Show** drop-down list at the bottom of the page to set the maximum number of policies you want to display in a page.

- Click the **Copy** icon for the required policy.

If you do not see the **Copy** button, it is probably because you do not have the API Gateway Administrator role to create the copy of a global policy in API Gateway.

- In the **Copy of Global Policy** dialog box, provide the required information for each of the displayed data fields:

Field	Description
<b>Name</b>	Name of the global policy.  API Gateway automatically adds the name of the existing global policy to the <b>Name</b> field. You can change the name of the policy to suit your needs. But you cannot leave this field empty.
<b>Description</b>	The description for the global policy.

- Click **Copy** to save the new policy.
- Modify the new policy as necessary and then save it.

Activate the new policy when you are ready to put it into effect.


## Exporting Global Policies

You must have the API Gateway's export assets functional privilege assigned.

### Note:

For more information about exporting and importing global policies, see [“Overview” on page 446](#).

### > To export the global policies

- Click **Policies** in the title navigation bar.
- Select **Global Policies**.
- Click  to export a single policy.

Alternatively, you can select multiple APIs to be exported simultaneously by clicking the checkboxes adjacent to the names of the API.

Click  and select **Export** from the drop-down list.

The browser prompts you to either open or save the export archive.

4. Select the appropriate option and click **OK**.

## Managing API-level Policies

---

The API-level policies apply to all APIs at the API level within an instance of API Gateway.

A policy at an API-level provides run-time governance capabilities to an API. The policy can be used to identify and authenticate consumers, validate digital signatures, capture performance measurements, and so on. Policies have one or more properties, which you can configure in a policy when you apply it to an API. For example, a policy that identifies consumers specifies one or more identifiers to identify the consumers who are trying to access the API.

The API level policies are categorized in the following stages:

- Threat protection - These policies can be viewed on the API details page of an API but can be managed only through the Policies > Global threat protection section and cannot be managed from the API details page.
- Transport
- Identify & Access
- Request Processing
- Routing
- Traffic Monitoring
- Response Processing
- Error Handling

## Assigning a Policy to an API

Ensure that the API is in **Edit** mode before you start assigning a policy to the API.

### ➤ To assign a policy to an API

1. Click **APIs** in the title navigation bar.
2. Select the required API.
3. Click the **Policies** tab.
4. Select the policy stage and the required policy.

The policy is displayed in the infographic with its properties displayed in properties section.

5. Provide the properties for the selected policy.

- Click **Save**.

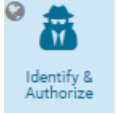

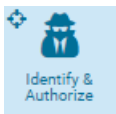
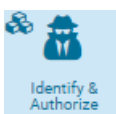
The policy is assigned to the API.

## Viewing API Policy Details

The **Policies** tab on the API details page specifies the set of policies that are applied for that particular API.

The API can have a set of policies that are configured globally through a policy, or directly through a policy template or a scope-level policy.

The global policy in an API details page has each of its policies differentiated using a specific icon from the rest of the policies that are defined at the API-level and scope-level. The icon in the policy indicates the Identify & Authorize policy's enforcement level within an API:


Icon	Description
	Policy is applied from a global policy. This policy is applicable across all resources / methods / operations of all APIs.
	Policy is applied from a policy template or at the API definition. This policy is applicable across all resources / methods / operations of that particular API.
	Policy is applied for the API's scope. This policy is applicable across a set of resources / methods / operations of that particular API.
	Policy is applied through an active package definition. This policy is applicable across all resources / methods / operations of that particular API.

Unlike the policy defined at API-level or scope-level, the policy defined as part of a global policy cannot be edited or deleted through the details page of an API.

### > To view the policy details of an API

- Click **APIs** in the title navigation bar.  
A list of all registered APIs appears.
- Select the required API.
- Click the **Policies** tab.

The Infographic view displays policies configured for the API.

When this API is associated with one or more plans through active packages, a list of the **Identify & Authorize** policies and **Threat Protection** policies that are inherited from the corresponding plans and enforced on the API also appears. The inherited policies are differentiated using the package  icon. The **Identify & Authorize** policy, always, has the **Identification Type** set to API Key.

4. Click  .

A list of all available policies enforced on the API appears.

## Modifying API Policy Details

Ensure that the API is in **Edit** mode before you modify a policy that is assigned to the API.

### > To modify the policy details of an API

1. Click **APIs** in the title navigation bar.
2. Select the required API.
3. Click the **Policies** tab.
4. Select the policy stage, and the required policy.

The Infographic view displays policies configured for the API.

5. You can do one of the following:
  - Add more policies to the API. Select the policy stage and add the required policy. Configure the properties for the newly added policy as required.
  - Modify the already configured policy. Select the required policy and modify the properties as required.
  - Delete policies from the API. To remove a policy, click the **x** icon.
6. Click **Save**.

## Managing Scope-level Policies

You can define policies at the API-level or scope-level for an API. API-level policies are processed for all incoming requests to the API. Scope-level policies are processed only for incoming requests that apply to a specific scope in the API. Any policy you specify at the API-level is overridden by the policy defined at the scope-level if the policies are the same. In contrast, the API-level policies will not affect the scope-level policies. But if there are policies applied at the global-level (through

a global policy) for the API, then those policies will override every other policy configured at the API-level.

The scope-level policies for an API provide a granular enforcement of policies at the resource-level, method-level, or both for the REST API, or at the operation-level for the SOAP API.

**Note:**

Scope-level policies are not supported for OData APIs.

An API can have zero or more scope-level policies. When you define the scope-level policies for an API, keep the following points in mind:

- For a policy (for example, Identify & Authorize) that can appear only once in an API, if the same policy is already applied through the API details page, API Gateway prompts you with a warning message that the scope-level policy takes precedence over the API-level policy, and is enforced on the API at run-time.
- For a policy (for example, Monitor SLA) that can appear multiple times in an API, if the same policy is already applied to the API through a global policy, API Gateway prompts you with a warning message that the global policy takes precedence over the scope-level policy, and is enforced on the API at run-time.
- If a resource or method or operation has the same policy (for example, Require HTTP / HTTPS) applied through different scopes, API Gateway prompts you with an error message and sets the focus to the conflicting policies. You must remove the required policy from the individual scope(s) to resolve the conflicts.

API Gateway supports scope-level policies only for the following stages:

- Identify and Access: All policies in this stage are supported.
- Request Processing: Only Data Masking policy in this stage is supported.
- Traffic Monitoring: All policies in this stage are supported.
- Response Processing: Only Data Masking policy in this stage is supported.
- Error Handling: Only Data Masking policy in this stage is supported.

For information on the usage scenarios of policies configured for the scopes of an API, see [“Example: Usage Scenarios of API Scopes”](#) on page 126.

## Creating a Scope-level Policy

You create a policy for the API scope, to enforce the specific set of policies on a collection of resources, methods, or both, or operations that are associated to the scope. An API can have zero or more scope-level policies.

### ➤ To create a scope-level policy

1. Click **APIs** in the title navigation bar.



This displays a list of APIs available in API Gateway.

2. Click the name of the required API.

This opens the API details page.

3. Click **Edit**.

If the API is active, API Gateway displays a warning message to let you know that the API is active.

4. Click the **Policies** tab.

This displays a list of scopes and policies available in the API.

5. In the **API Scope** box, select the scope for that you want to create a policy.
6. In the Policy catalog section, click the chevron to expand the required policy stage.

This displays a list of policies that are classified under the particular stage.

7. In the expanded list of policies, select the policies that you want to associate with this scope. To select a policy, click the **Add (+)** icon next to the policy name. The selected policies are displayed in the **Infographic** section.

When you select the policies for the scope-level policy, keep in mind that the policies shown in the **Policy catalog** section are determined by the type of the displayed API. If you do not see a policy that you need, that policy is probably not compatible with this API.

Use the **Delete (X)** icon in any individual policy to remove that particular policy from the **Infographic** section.

8. In the Infographic section, do the following for each policy in the list:
  - a. Select the policy whose properties you want to examine or set.
  - b. In the Policy properties section, set the values for the policy's properties as necessary.

**Note:**

Required properties are marked with an asterisk.

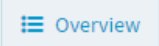
9. Click **Open in full-screen** to view the policy's properties in full-screen mode.

The **Open in full-screen** link is located in the upper right-corner of the **Policies** tab.

10. Set the properties of the displayed policy, and then click **OK**.

To exit out of full-screen mode, click the **Minimize** icon.

11. Click **Save** to create the new scope-level policy.

Click  to view the complete list of policies in the updated API. Activate the API, if it is not active, to put it into effect.

## Viewing List of Scope-level Policies and Policy Details

The Infographic section displays the list of policies that are associated to a selected scope in the API's **Policies** tab.

### » To view the scope-level policies and properties of a policy

1. Click **APIs** in the title navigation bar.

This displays a list of APIs available in API Gateway.

2. Click the name of the required API.

This opens the API details page.

3. Click the **Policies** tab.

This displays a list of scopes and policies available in the API.

4. In the **API Scope** box, select the scope whose policy details you want to examine.

5. In the Infographic section, do the following for each policy in the list:

- a. Select the policy whose properties you want to examine.
- b. In the Policy properties section, examine the values for the policy's properties as required.

6. Click **Open in full-screen** to view the policy's properties in full-screen mode.

The **Open in full-screen** link is located in the upper right-corner of the **Policies** tab. Examine the properties of the displayed policy, and then click **OK**.

To exit out of full-screen mode, click the **Minimize** icon.

7. Click  to view the complete list of policies in the updated API.

The **Overview** button is located in the lower right-corner of the Infographic section.

To exit the overview, click the **Close** icon.

---

## Modifying Scope-level Policy Details

The API can have a set of policies that are configured globally through a global policy, or directly through a policy template, or a set of individual policies at the API-level or scope-level.

To customize the policy configurations at the scope-level, you need to apply the policies that are available for the API's scope, and then configure the properties of the individual policies to suit the needs of runtime behavior of that particular API.

You use the **Policies** tab to examine and modify the properties of a policy at the scope-level.

### ➤ To modify the properties of a scope-level policy

1. Click **APIs** in the title navigation bar.

This displays a list of APIs available in API Gateway.

2. Click the name of the required API.

This opens the API details page.

3. Click **Edit**.

If the API is active, API Gateway displays a warning message to let you know that the API is active.

4. Click the **Policies** tab.

This displays a list of scopes and policies available in the API.

5. In the **API Scope** box, select the scope whose policy details you want to modify.

6. On the Infographic section, modify the policy list and the policy's configuration properties as necessary.

Use the **Delete** (X) icon in any individual policy to remove that particular policy from the **Infographic** section.

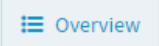
7. Click **Open in full-screen** to view the policy's properties in full-screen mode.

The **Open in full-screen** link is located in the upper right-corner of the **Policies** tab.

8. Modify the properties of the displayed policy, and then click **OK**.

To exit full-screen mode, click the **Minimize** icon.

9. When you have completed the required modifications for the scope-level policy, click **Save** to save the updated scope-level policy.

Click  to view the complete list of policies in the updated API. Activate the API, if it is not active, to put it into effect.

## Deleting a Scope-level Policy

You delete a policy at the scope-level to remove the association between the policy and a scope.

When deleting a scope-level policy in the API details page, keep the following points in mind:

- When a scope is deleted from the API details, API Gateway removes the policies that were associated with the deleted scope.

### > To delete a scope-level policy

1. Click **APIs** in the title navigation bar.

A list of all registered APIs appears.

2. Select the required API.

This opens the API details page.

3. Click **Edit**.

If the API is active, API Gateway displays a warning message to let you know that the API is active.


4. Click the **Policies** tab.

A list of scopes and policies available with the API appears.

5. In the **API Scope** box, select the scope whose policy you want to remove.

6. On the Infographic section, click the **x** icon in any individual policy to remove that particular policy from the scope.

7. When you have removed the policy, click **Save** to save the updated scope-level policy.

Click  to view the complete list of policies in the updated API. Activate the API, if it is not active, to put it into effect.

## Managing Policy Templates

---

### Important:

API Gateway's Standard Edition License does not support policy templates. You can create and manage policy templates only using the Advanced Edition License.

Policy templates are a set of policies that can be associated directly with an individual API. The direct association of the policy template with an API provides the flexibility to alter the policy's configurations to suit the individual API requirements.

To apply a policy template to an API, modify the details page of the API, and apply the selected policy template.

## Creating a Policy Template

You must have the API Gateway's manage policy templates functional privilege assigned.

To create a policy template you must perform the following high-level steps:

1. **Create a new policy template:** During this step, you specify the basic details of the policy template.
2. **Configure the policies:** During this step, you associate one or more policies with the template, and assign values to each of the associated policy's properties.

### ➤ To create a policy template

1. Click **Policies** in the title navigation bar.
2. Click the **Policy Templates** tab.

A list of all available policy templates appears. Use the **Show** drop-down list at the bottom of the page to set the maximum number of templates you want to display in a page.

3. In the **Policies** page, click the **Create Policy Template** button.

This opens the Create Policy Template page with the default **Policy Details** tab.

4. In the Basic Information section, provide the required information for each of the displayed data fields:

Field	Description
<b>Name</b>	Name of the policy template.
<b>Description</b>	Description of the policy template.

5. Click **Continue to policy configuration**.
6. In the **Policy Configuration** tab, select the policies and configure the properties for each policy that you want API Gateway to execute when it applies this policy template. For details, see [“Associating Policies with a Policy Template” on page 382](#) and [“Configuring Properties for a Policy Template” on page 383](#).

7. Click **Save**.

## Associating Policies with a Policy Template

You must have the API Gateway's manage policy templates functional privilege assigned.

The **Policy Configuration** tab on the Policy Template details page specifies the set of policy stages and the list of policies (applicable for each stage).

### » To modify the list of policies of a policy template

1. Click **Policies** in the title navigation bar.
2. Click the **Policy Templates** tab.

A list of all available policy templates appears. Use the **Show** drop-down list at the bottom of the page to set the maximum number of templates you want to display in a page.

3. Select the required template.

The Policy Template details page appears.

4. Click **Edit**.
5. Click the **Policy Configuration** tab.

The policy template information is provided in the following sections:

- Policy catalog - Transport, Identify and Access, Request Processing, Routing, Traffic Monitoring, Response Processing, Error Handling
- Infographic - List of applied policies
- Policy properties - Collection of policy properties

6. In the Policy catalog section, click the chevron to expand the required policy stage.

This displays a list of policies that are classified under the particular stage.

7. In the expanded list of policies, select the policies that you want API Gateway to execute when it applies this policy template. To select a policy, click the **Add** (+) icon next to the policy name. The selected policies are displayed in the Infographic section.

Use the **Delete** (X) icon in any individual policy to remove that particular policy from the Infographic section.

8. To configure the properties for any new policies that you might have added to the Infographic section in the preceding steps or to make any necessary updates to the properties for existing policies in the policy template, see “[Configuring Properties for a Policy Template](#)” on page 383.

- When the list of policies is complete and you have configured all of the properties for the policies correctly, click **Save** to save the updated policy template.

- Click  to view the complete list of policies in the updated policy template.

The **Overview** button is located in the lower right-corner of the Infographic section. In addition, you can view the configured properties for the individual policies.

To exit the overview, click the **Close** icon.

## Configuring Properties for a Policy Template

You must have the API Gateway's manage policy templates functional privilege assigned.

The **Policy Configuration** tab on the Policy Template details page specifies the list of policies that are applicable for each policy stage in the Policy catalog section. Each policy in the Infographic section has properties that you must set to configure the policy's enforcement behavior.

### ➤ To configure the properties for a policy template

- Click **Policies** in the title navigation bar.
- Click the **Policy Templates** tab.

A list of all available policy templates appears. Use the **Show** drop-down list at the bottom of the page to set the maximum number of templates you want to display in a page.

- Select the required template.

The Policy Template details page appears.

- Click **Edit**.
- Click the **Policy Configuration** tab.

The policy template information is provided in the following sections:

- Policy catalog - Transport, Identify and Access, Request Processing, Routing, Traffic Monitoring, Response Processing, Error Handling
- Infographic - List of applied policies
- Policy properties - Collection of policy properties

- In the Policy catalog section, click the chevron to expand the required policy stage.

This displays a list of policies that are classified under the particular stage.

7. In the Infographic section, do the following for each policy in the list:
  - a. Select the policy whose properties you want to examine or set.
  - b. In the Policy catalog section, set the properties as necessary.

**Note:**  
Required properties are marked with an asterisk.

8. Click **Open in full-screen** to view the policy's properties in full screen mode.

The **Open in full-screen** link is located in the upper right-hand corner of the **Policy Configuration** tab. Set the properties of the displayed policy, and then click **OK**.

To exit full screen mode, click the **Minimize** icon.

9. After you configure the properties for all of the policies in the Infographic section, click **Save** to save the updated policy template.

10. Click  **Overview** to view the complete list of policies in the updated policy template.

The **Overview** button is located in the lower right-corner of the Infographic section.

To exit the overview, click the **Close** icon.

## Viewing List of Policy Templates and Template Details

The **Policy Templates** tab displays a list of all available policy templates in API Gateway. Policy templates are listed alphabetically by name.

In addition to viewing the list of policy templates, you can also examine the details of a template, create a copy of the template, and delete a policy template in the **Policy Templates** tab.

### > To view the policy template list and properties of a policy template

1. Click **Policies** in the title navigation bar.
2. Click the **Policy Templates** tab.

A list of all available policy templates appears. Use the **Show** drop-down list at the bottom of the page to set the maximum number of templates you want to display in a page. This tab provides the following information about each template:

Column	Description
<b>Name</b>	Name of the policy template.



Column	Description
<b>Description</b>	The description for the policy template.

You can also perform the following operations on a policy template:

- Create a new copy of the policy template.
  - Delete a policy template to remove it from API Gateway.
3. Select the required policy template.

The Policy Template details page appears. The policy template details are displayed in the following tabs:

- **Policy Details:** This tab contains a summary of basic information such as the name and description of the policy template.
- **Policy Configuration:** This tab contains the policy stages, applied policies, as well as the configuration details of individual policies.

## Modifying Policy Template Details

You must have the API Gateway's manage policy templates functional privilege assigned.

You use the Policy Template details page to examine and modify the properties of a policy template.

### ➤ To modify the properties of a policy template

1. Click **Policies** in the title navigation bar.
2. Click the **Policy Templates** tab.

A list of all available policy templates appears. Use the **Show** drop-down list at the bottom of the page to set the maximum number of templates you want to display in a page.

3. Select the required template.

The Policy Template details page appears. The policy template details are displayed in the following tabs:

- **Policy Details:** This tab contains a summary of basic information such as name and description of the policy template.
- **Policy Configuration:** This tab contains the policy stages, applied policies, as well as the configuration details of individual policies.

4. Click **Edit**.
5. On the **Policy Details** tab, modify the basic properties of the policy as necessary.

6. On the **Policy Configuration** tab, modify the policy list and the policy's configuration properties as necessary.
7. When you have completed the required modifications on the Policy Template details page, click **Save** to save the updated policy template.

If update of a policy template fails, API Gateway displays a pop-up style error message.

8. Click **Overview** to view the complete list of policies in the updated policy template.

The **Overview** button is located in the lower right-corner of the Infographic section.

To exit the overview, click the **Close** icon.

## Deleting a Policy Template

You must have the API Gateway's manage policy templates functional privilege assigned.

You delete a policy template to remove it from API Gateway permanently.

### ➤ To delete a policy template

1. Click **Policies** in the title navigation bar.
2. Click the **Policy Templates** tab.

A list of all available policy templates appears. Use the **Show** drop-down list at the bottom of the page to set the maximum number of templates you want to display in a page.

3. Click the **Delete** (🗑️) icon for the required template.
4. Click **Yes** in the confirmation dialog.

## Copying a Policy Template

You must have the API Gateway's manage policy templates functional privilege assigned.

A policy template can become quite complex, especially if it includes many policies. Instead of creating a new policy template from scratch, it is sometimes easier to copy an existing template that is similar to the one you need and edit the copy.

When you create a copy of a policy template, be aware that:

- When API Gateway creates a copy of a policy template, the new copy of the policy template is identical to the original one.
- There is no expressed relationship between the copy and the original policy (that is, API Gateway does not establish any type of association between the two policy templates).

In general, a copied policy template is no different from a policy template that you create from scratch.

### ➤ To copy a policy template

1. Click **Policies** in the title navigation bar.
2. Click the **Policy Templates** tab.

A list of all available policy templates appears. Use the **Show** drop-down list at the bottom of the page to set the maximum number of templates you want to display in a page.

3. Click the **Copy** icon for the required template.
4. In the **Copy of Policy Template** dialog box, provide the required information for each of the displayed data fields:

Field	Description
<b>Name</b>	Name of the policy template.  API Gateway automatically adds the name of the existing policy template to the <b>Name</b> field. You can change the name of the template to suit your needs. But you cannot leave this field empty.
<b>Description</b>	The description for the policy template.

5. Click **Copy** to save the new policy template.
6. Modify the new policy template as necessary and then save it.

## Applying a Policy Template on the API Details Page

You must have the API Gateway's manage APIs functional privilege assigned.

The **Policies** tab on the API details page specifies the set of policies that API Gateway will execute when an application requests access to that particular API.

The API can have a set of policies that are applied through a global policy, through a policy template, through a scope-level policy, and through API-level policies.

To customize the policy configurations for an API using a policy template, you need to apply the template (containing a set of policies), and then configure the properties of the individual policies to suit the runtime requirements for that API.

### ➤ To apply a policy template on the API details page

1. Click **APIs** in the title navigation bar.

A list of all registered APIs appears.

2. Select the required API.
3. Click **Edit**.
4. Click the **Policies** tab.

The API's policy information is provided in the following sections:

- Policy stages - Threat Protection, Transport, Identify and Access, Request Processing, Routing, Traffic Monitoring, Response Processing, Error Handling
- Infographic - List of applied policies
- Policy properties - Collection of policy properties

5. Click **Apply template** located in the lower right-corner of the **Infographic** section.

This opens the **Apply template** dialog box.

6. In the **Template chooser**, select one or more policy templates that you want to apply to the API.

You can choose to display the details of an individual policy template by clicking the **Info** icon. This option populates the list of policies that are defined in the particular template.

7. Select one or more policy templates that you want API Gateway to execute at run-time.
8. Click **Next**.

You must have at least one template selected to use the **Next** button.

9. In the **Apply Templates to API** wizard, review the list of policies and the configuration details of the associated policies.

- If necessary, you can click **Previous** to return to the **Template chooser** wizard and change your template selections.
- If at any time you wish to abandon all your changes and return to the **Policies** tab, click **Cancel**.

10. Click **Apply**.

If you have one or more policy conflicts, API Gateway displays the conflicting/incompatible policies with a **Conflict** icon. You can choose to resolve the policy conflicts and do a **Apply**, or simply continue to **Apply with conflicts**.

If you choose the continue with conflicts, API Gateway sets the focus on the conflicting policies with Conflict (▲) icon displayed next to the policy names in the Infographic section and the corresponding policy stages.

API Gateway will redirect you to the **Policies** tab. The newly applied policy template comprising a set of policies and the policy properties is displayed in the Infographic section.

11. After you apply the required policy templates, click **Save** to save the updated API.

#### **Post-requisites:**

Activate the API when you are ready to put it into effect.

## **Modifying a Policy Template on the API Details Page**

You must have the API Gateway's manage policy templates functional privilege assigned.

The **Policies** tab on the API details page specifies the set of policies that API Gateway executes when an application requests access to that particular API.

The API can have a set of policies that are applied through a global policy, through a policy template, through a scope-level policy, and through API-level policies.

#### **➤ To modify the details of a policy template on the API details page**

1. Click **APIs** in the title navigation bar.

A list of all registered APIs appears.

2. Select the required API.

3. Click **Edit**.

If the API is active, API Gateway displays a warning message to let you know that the API is active.

4. Click the **Policies** tab.

The API's policy information is provided in the following sections:

- Policy catalog - Threat Protection, Transport, Identify and Access, Request Processing, Routing, Traffic Monitoring, Response Processing, Error Handling
- Infographic - List of applied policies
- Policy properties - Collection of policy properties

5. In the Infographic section, do the following for each policy in the list:

- a. Select the policy whose properties you want to examine or set.

- b. In the Policy properties section, set the properties as necessary.

**Note:**

Required properties are marked with an asterisk.

- c. Use the **Delete** (X) icon in any individual policy to remove that particular policy from the Infographic section.
6. Click **Open in full-screen** to view policy properties in full screen mode.

The **Open in full-screen** button is located in the upper right-hand corner of the **Policy Configuration** tab.

7. Set the properties of the displayed policy, and then click **OK**.

To exit full screen mode, click the **Minimize** icon.

8. Click **Save** to save the updated API.

Activate the API, if it is not active, to put it into effect.

## Saving Policy Definition of an API as Policy Template

You must have the API Gateway's manage policy templates functional privilege assigned.

The **Policies** tab on the API details page specifies the set of policies that API Gateway will execute when an application requests access to that particular API.

The API can have a set of policies that are applied through a global policy, through a policy template, through a scope-level policy, and through API-level policies.

You can save the current policy definition of an API as a new policy template. At a later time, you can reuse this policy template in other APIs. For more information, see "[Applying a Policy Template on the API Details Page](#)" on page 387.

### ➤ To save policy definition as policy template

1. Click **APIs** in the title navigation bar.

A list of all registered APIs appears.

2. Select the required API.
3. Click the **Policies** tab.

The API's policy information is provided in the following sections:

- Policy catalog - Threat Protection, Transport, Identify and Access, Request Processing, Routing, Traffic Monitoring, Response Processing, Error Handling

- Infographic - List of applied policies
  - Policy properties - Collection of policy properties
4. Click **Save as template** located in the lower right-hand corner of the Infographic section.
  5. In the **Save as template** dialog box, provide the required information for each of the displayed data fields:

Field	Description
<b>Name</b>	Name of the policy template.
<b>Description</b>	Description of the policy template.

6. Click **Save**.

## Supported Alias and Policy Combinations

API Gateway provides a set of aliases whose runtime-specific environment variables can be used in configuring the policy routing endpoints, routing rules, endpoint connection properties, and outbound authentication tokens. The types of aliases whose properties you can use for the policy configurations are:

- Simple alias
- Endpoint alias
- HTTP transport security alias
- SOAP message security alias
- webMethods IS Service alias
- XSLT Transformation alias

Not all policies support the full set of aliases that are available in API Gateway. Some aliases are applicable only with certain policies and for certain policy parameters. For example, a *Simple* alias applies to the routing and traffic monitoring policies, whereas an *Endpoint* alias applies only to the routing policies. When you define a Straight Through Routing policy with a simple alias, the alias property is defined using the Endpoint URI field. When you define the same Straight Through Routing policy with an endpoint alias, the alias property is defined using a set of fields - Endpoint URI, SOAP Optimization Method, HTTP Connection Timeout, Read Timeout, Pass WS-Security Headers, and Keystore Alias.

The following table identifies the policies and policy parameters that each alias type supports:

### Simple Alias

Policy Name	Policy Parameter Name
Straight Through Routing	In the <b>Straight Through Routing</b> definition: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ Endpoint URI</li></ul>
Content-based Routing	In the default and custom <b>Route To</b> rule definitions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ Endpoint URI</li></ul>
Conditional Routing	In the default and custom <b>Route To</b> rule definitions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ Endpoint URI</li></ul>
Load Balancer Routing	In the <b>Route To</b> rule definition: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ Endpoint URI</li></ul>
Dynamic Routing	In the default and custom <b>Route To</b> rule definitions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ Endpoint URI</li></ul>
Log Invocation	In the <b>Email Destination</b> section: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ Email Address</li></ul>
Monitor Performance	In the <b>Email Destination</b> section: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ Email Address</li></ul>
Monitor SLA	In the <b>Email Destination</b> section: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ Email Address</li></ul>
Traffic Optimization	In the <b>Email Destination</b> section: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ Email Address</li></ul>

### Endpoint Alias

Policy Name	Policy Parameter Name
Straight Through Routing	In the <b>Straight Through Routing</b> definition: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ Endpoint URI</li><li>■ SOAP Optimization Method (Applicable only for SOAP APIs)</li><li>■ HTTP Connection Timeout</li><li>■ Read Timeout</li><li>■ Pass WS-Security Headers (Applicable only for SOAP APIs)</li><li>■ Keystore Alias</li></ul>



Policy Name	Policy Parameter Name
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Key Alias</li> </ul>
Content-based Routing	<p>In the default and custom <b>Route To</b> rule definitions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Endpoint URI</li> <li>■ SOAP Optimization Method (Applicable only for SOAP APIs)</li> <li>■ HTTP Connection Timeout</li> <li>■ Read Timeout</li> <li>■ Pass WS-Security Headers (Applicable only for SOAP APIs)</li> <li>■ Keystore Alias</li> <li>■ Key Alias</li> </ul>
Conditional Routing	<p>In the default and custom <b>Route To</b> rule definitions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Endpoint URI</li> <li>■ SOAP Optimization Method (Applicable only for SOAP APIs)</li> <li>■ HTTP Connection Timeout</li> <li>■ Read Timeout</li> <li>■ Pass WS-Security Headers (Applicable only for SOAP APIs)</li> <li>■ Keystore Alias</li> <li>■ Key Alias</li> </ul>
Load Balancer Routing	<p>In the <b>Route To</b> rule definition:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Endpoint URI</li> <li>■ SOAP Optimization Method (Applicable only for SOAP APIs)</li> <li>■ HTTP Connection Timeout</li> <li>■ Read Timeout</li> <li>■ Pass WS-Security Headers (Applicable only for SOAP APIs)</li> <li>■ Keystore Alias</li> <li>■ Key Alias</li> </ul>
Dynamic Routing	<p>In the default and custom <b>Route To</b> rule definitions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Endpoint URI</li> <li>■ SOAP Optimization Method (Applicable only for SOAP APIs)</li> </ul>

Policy Name	Policy Parameter Name
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ HTTP Connection Timeout</li> <li>■ Read Timeout</li> <li>■ Pass WS-Security Headers (Applicable only for SOAP APIs)</li> <li>■ Keystore Alias</li> <li>■ Key Alias</li> </ul>

### HTTP Transport Security Alias

Policy Name	Policy Parameter Name
Outbound Auth - Transport	In the <b>Authentication</b> scheme: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Alias</li> </ul>

### SOAP Message Security Alias (Applicable only for SOAP APIs)

Policy Name	Policy Parameter Name
Outbound Auth - Message	In the <b>Authentication</b> scheme: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Alias</li> </ul>

### webMethods IS Service Alias

Policy Name	Policy Parameter Name
Invoke webMethods IS (Request Processing)	webMethods IS Service Alias
Invoke webMethods IS (Response Processing)	webMethods IS Service Alias

### XSLT Transformation Alias

Policy Name	Policy Parameter Name
Request Transformation (Request Processing)	Transformation Configuration <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Payload Transformation</li> <li>■ XSLT Transformation alias</li> </ul>
Response Transformation (Response Processing)	Transformation Configuration <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Payload Transformation</li> </ul>

**Policy Name****Policy Parameter Name**

- XSLT Transformation alias
-



# 5 Aliases

■ Overview .....	398
■ Creating a Simple Alias .....	398
■ Creating an Endpoint Alias .....	399
■ Creating an HTTP Transport Security Alias .....	402
■ Creating a SOAP Message Security Alias .....	406
■ Creating a webMethods Integration Server Service Alias .....	409
■ Creating an XSLT Transformation Alias .....	410

## Overview

---

An alias in API Gateway holds environment-specific property values that can be used in policy routing configuration. The aliases can be referred to in routing endpoints, routing rules, endpoint connection properties, and outbound authentication tokens instead of providing a real value. The corresponding alias value is substituted in place of an alias name during run-time. Thus the same alias can be referred to in multiple policies and the change in a particular alias would affect all the policy properties in which it is being referred. When an API is exported and imported to a different environment, you can update the alias values specific to the environment instead of updating the policy with environment specific values.

Not all policies support the full set of aliases that are available in API Gateway. Some aliases are applicable only with certain policies and for certain policy parameters. For details, see [“Supported Alias and Policy Combinations” on page 391](#).

You can create six types of alias:

- Simple alias
- Endpoint alias
- HTTP transport security alias
- SOAP message security alias
- webMethods IS Service alias
- XSLT Transformation alias


## Creating a Simple Alias

---

You must have the API Gateway's manage aliases functional privilege assigned to perform this task.

A simple alias holds simple key property values. The name of the alias can be used in the configuration of the properties of a routing policy or an email destination for the Log Invocation, Monitor SLA, Monitor Performance, and Traffic Optimization policies.

### > To create a simple alias

1. Expand the menu options icon  in the title bar, and select **Aliases**.
2. Click **Create alias**.
3. In the Basic information section, provide the following information:

Field	Description
<b>Name</b>	Name of the alias.
<b>Type</b>	Select <b>Simple alias</b> .
<b>Description</b>	Description of the alias.

- Click **Technical information** and specify a value in the **Default value** field.

**Note:**

You can specify multiple email addresses, if you are creating an email alias, for example, abc@gmail.com, test@gmail.com, and so on.

- Specify a stage, if you want the alias to be applicable to a specific stage.
- Click **Save**.

**Note:**


If you want to configure this alias in the routing policies, you can follow the syntax `${aliasname}`. For example, if you want to route it to an endpoint `http/mydevenv.com:7000/api`, you can create a simple alias with the name `mystage` and its value being `http/mydevenv.com:7000`. The endpoint URL can be specified in the properties as `${mystage}/api`.

## Creating an Endpoint Alias

You must have the API Gateway's manage aliases functional privilege assigned to perform this task.

An endpoint alias stores the endpoint value along with additional properties such as connection timeout, read timeout, whether to pass security headers or not, keystore alias, key alias, and so on.

### > To create an endpoint alias

- Expand the menu options icon  in the title bar, and select **Aliases**.
- Click **Create alias**.
- In the Basic information section, provide the following information:

Field	Description
<b>Name</b>	Name of the alias.

Field	Description
<b>Type</b>	Select <b>Endpoint alias</b> .
<b>Description</b>	Description of the alias.

4. Click **Technical information** and provide the following information:

Field	Description
<b>Optimization technique</b>	<p>This is applicable only for a SOAP API.</p> <p>Specify the optimization technique for the SOAP request received. Select any one of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>None</b>. This is the default value. API Gateway does not use any optimization method to parse the SOAP requests to the API.</li> <li>■ <b>MTOM</b>. Indicates that API Gateway expects to receive a request with a Message Transmission Optimization Mechanism (MTOM) attachment and forwards the attachment to the native service.</li> <li>■ <b>SWA</b>. Indicates that API Gateway expects to receive a SOAP with Attachment (SWA) request and forwards the attachment to the native service.</li> </ul>
<b>Pass WS-Security Headers</b>	Passes the security header.
<b>Endpoint URI</b>	Specify the default URI or components of the URI such as service name.
<b>Connection timeout</b>	<p>Specify the time interval (in seconds) after which a connection attempt times out.</p> <p>The precedence of the Connection Timeout configuration is as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. If you specify a value for the <b>Connection timeout</b> field in routing endpoint alias, then the <b>Connection timeout</b> value specified in the Endpoint alias section takes precedence over the timeout values defined at the API level and the global level.</li> <li>b. If you specify a value 0 for the <b>Connection timeout</b> field in routing endpoint alias, then API Gateway uses the value specified in the <b>Connection timeout</b> field in the routing protocol processing step of an API. The Read Timeout value</li> </ol>



Field	Description
	<p>specified at an API level takes precedence over the global configuration.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>c. If you specify a value 0 or do not specify a value for the <b>Connection timeout</b> field in the routing protocol processing step at the API level or specify a value 0 at an alias level, then API Gateway uses the value specified in this <code>pg.endpoint.connectionTimeout</code> property.</li> <li>d. If you do not specify any value for <code>pg.endpoint.connectionTimeout</code>, then API Gateway uses the default value of 30 seconds.</li> </ul>
<b>Read timeout</b>	<p>Specify the time interval (in seconds) after which a socket read attempt times out.</p> <p>The precedence of the Read Timeout configuration is as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. If you specify a value for the <b>Read timeout</b> field in routing endpoint alias, then the <b>Read timeout</b> value specified in the Endpoint alias section takes precedence over the timeout values defined at the API level and the global level.</li> <li>b. If you specify a value 0 for the <b>Read timeout</b> field in routing endpoint alias, then API Gateway uses the value specified in the <b>Read Timeout</b> field in the routing protocol processing step of an API. The Read Timeout value specified at an API level takes precedence over the global configuration.</li> <li>c. If you specify a value 0 or do not specify a value for the <b>Read timeout</b> field in the routing protocol processing step at the API level or specify a value 0 at an alias level, then API Gateway uses the value specified in this <code>pg.endpoint.readTimeout</code> property.</li> <li>d. If you do not specify any value for <code>pg.endpoint.readTimeout</code>, then API Gateway uses the default value of 30 seconds.</li> </ul>
<b>Keystore alias</b>	<p>Specifies the keystore alias configured in API Gateway. This value (along with the value of Client Certificate Alias) is used for performing SSL client authentication.</p> <p>Lists all available keystores. If you have not configured any keystore, the list is empty.</p>
<b>Key alias</b>	<p>Specifies the alias for the private key, which must be stored in the keystore specified by the keystore alias.</p>

Field	Description
<b>Truststore alias</b>	Specifies the alias for the truststore that contains the list of CA certificates that API Gateway uses to validate the trust relationship with the native API.  If you do not configure any truststore alias, it implies that API Gateway does not validate the certificates provided by native APIs.
<b>Stage</b>	Specify a stage, if you want the alias to be applicable to a specific stage.

5. Click **Save**.


## Creating an HTTP Transport Security Alias

You must have the API Gateway's manage aliases functional privilege assigned to perform this task.

An HTTP Transport security alias contains transport level security information required while accessing the native API. Transport level security that are supported in API Gateway outbound are as follows:

- HTTP Basic authentication
- OAuth2 authentication
- NTLM authentication
- Kerberos authentication
- JWT authentication

### > To create an HTTP transport secure alias

1. Expand the menu options icon , in the title bar, and select **Aliases**.
2. Click **Create alias**.
3. In the Basic information section, provide the following information:

Field	Description
<b>Name</b>	Name of the alias.
<b>Type</b>	Select <b>HTTP transport security alias</b> .

Field	Description
<b>Description</b>	Description of the alias.

4. Click **Technical information** and provide the following information:

Field	Description
<b>Authentication scheme</b>	<p>Specify the type of authentication you want to use while communicating with the native API.</p> <p>Select one of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Basic.</b> Uses basic authentication (user name and password).</li> <li>■ <b>Kerberos.</b> Uses Kerberos authentication.</li> <li>■ <b>NTLM.</b> Uses NTLM authentication.</li> <li>■ <b>OAuth2.</b> Uses OAuth2 authentication.</li> <li>■ <b>JWT.</b> Uses JWT authentication.</li> </ul>

For the Authentication type **Basic**, authenticate using the following:

<b>Custom credentials</b>	<p>Specifies the values provided in the policy required to access the native API.</p> <p>Provide the following information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Username.</b> Specify a username to access the native API.</li> <li>■ <b>Password.</b> Specify a password to access the native API.</li> <li>■ <b>Domain.</b> Specify a domain to access the native API.</li> </ul>
<b>Incoming HTTP basic auth credentials</b>	No properties required. Considers the incoming HTTP basic authentication credentials.

For Authentication type **Kerberos**, authenticate using any of the following:

<b>Custom credentials</b>	<p>Specifies the values provided in the policy required to obtain the Kerberos token to access the native API.</p> <p>Provide the following information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Client principal.</b> A valid client LDAP user name.</li> <li>■ <b>Client password.</b> A valid password of the client LDAP user.</li> <li>■ <b>Service principal.</b> A valid Service Principal Name (SPN). The specified value is used by the client to obtain a service ticket from the KDC server.</li> </ul>
---------------------------	--

Field	Description
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Service principal nameform.</b> Specifies the format in which you want to specify the principal name of the service that is registered with the principal database. Select one of the following:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Username.</b> Represents the principal name as a named user defined in LDAP used for authentication to the KDC.</li> <li>■ <b>Hostbased.</b> Represents the principal name using the service name and the host name, where host name is the host computer.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Delegate incoming credentials</b>	<p>Specifies the values provided in the policy required by the API providers to select whether to delegate the incoming Kerberos token or act as a normal client.</p> <p>Provide the following information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Client principal.</b> A valid client LDAP user name.</li> <li>■ <b>Client password.</b> A valid password of the client LDAP user.</li> <li>■ <b>Service principal.</b> A valid Service Principal Name (SPN). The specified value is used by the client to obtain a service ticket from the KDC server.</li> <li>■ <b>Service principal nameform.</b> Specifies the format in which you want to specify the principal name of the service that is registered with the principal database. Select one of the following:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Username.</b> Represents the principal name as a named user defined in LDAP used for authentication to the KDC.</li> <li>■ <b>Hostbased.</b> Represents the principal name using the service name and the host name, where host name is the host computer.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Incoming HTTP basic auth credentials</b>	<p>Specifies the incoming HTTP basic authentication credentials in the transport header of the incoming request for client principal and client password.</p> <p>Provide the following information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Service principal.</b> A valid Service Principal Name (SPN). The specified value is used by the client to obtain a service ticket from the KDC server.</li> </ul>

Field	Description
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Service principal nameform.</b> Specifies the format in which you want to specify the principal name of the service that is registered with the principal database. Available values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Username.</b> Represents the principal name as a named user defined in LDAP used for authentication to the KDC.</li> <li>■ <b>Hostbased.</b> Represents the principal name using the service name and the host name, where host name is the host computer.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Incoming kerberos credentials</b>	No properties required. Considers the incoming kerberos credentials.
For Authentication type <b>NTLM</b> , authenticate using any of the following:	
<b>Custom credentials</b>	<p>Specifies the credentials that are required for the NTLM handshake.</p> <p>Provide the following information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Username.</b> Name of a consumer who is available in the Integration Server on which API Gateway is running.</li> <li>■ <b>Password.</b> A valid password of the consumer.</li> <li>■ <b>Domain.</b> The domain used by the server to authenticate the consumer.</li> </ul>
<b>Incoming HTTP basic auth credentials</b>	No properties required. Considers the incoming HTTP basic authentication credentials.
<b>Transparent</b>	No properties required.
For the Authentication type <b>OAuth2</b> , authenticate using any of the following:	
<b>Custom credentials</b>	Specifies the OAuth2 token value that would be added as bearer token in the transport header while accessing the native API.
<b>Incoming OAuth token</b>	Considers the incoming OAuth token to access the native API.
For Authentication type <b>JWT</b> , authenticate using any of the following:	
<b>Incoming JWT</b>	Considers the incoming JSON web token to access the native API.

5. Specify a stage, if you want the alias to be applicable to a specific stage.
6. Click **Save**.


## Creating a SOAP Message Security Alias

---

You must have the API Gateway's manage aliases functional privilege assigned to perform this task.

A SOAP message security alias contains message level security information that is requires to access the native API. If the native service is enforced with any WS security policy, API Gateway enforces those policies in the outbound request while accessing the native API using the configuration parameters specified in the alias.

### > To create SOAP message secure alias

1. Expand the menu options icon , in the title bar, and select **Aliases**.
2. Click **Create alias**.
3. In the Basic information section, provide the following information:

Field	Description
<b>Name</b>	Name of the alias.
<b>Type</b>	Select <b>SOAP message secure alias</b> .
<b>Description</b>	Description of the alias.

4. Click **Technical information** and provide the following information:

Field	Description
<b>Authentication scheme</b>	<p>Specify the type of authentication scheme you want to use to authenticate the client.</p> <p>Available values are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ <b>None</b>. Does not use any authentication types to authenticate the client.</li><li>■ <b>WSS Username</b>. Generates a WSS username token and sends it in the soap header to the native API.</li><li>■ <b>Kerberos</b>. Fetches a Kerberos token and sends it to the native API.</li><li>■ <b>SAML</b>. Fetches a SAML token and sends it to the native API.</li></ul>

---

For Authentication scheme **None**. Does not require any properties.

---

Field	Description
For Authentication type <b>WSS Username</b> , authenticate using any of the following:	
<b>Custom credentials</b>	<p>Specifies the values provided in the policy to be used to obtain the WSS username token to access the native API.</p> <p>Provide the following information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Username.</b> Specifies a username used to generate the WSS username token.</li> <li>■ <b>Password.</b> Specifies the password used to generate the WSS username token.</li> </ul>
For Authentication type <b>Kerberos</b> , authenticate using any of the following:	
<b>Custom Credentials</b>	<p>Uses the Basic authentication credentials coming in the transport header of the incoming request for client principal and client password.</p> <p>Provide the following information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Client principal.</b> A valid client LDAP user name.</li> <li>■ <b>Client password.</b> A valid password of the client LDAP user.</li> <li>■ <b>Service principal.</b> A valid Service Principal Name (SPN). The specified value is used by the client to obtain a service ticket from the KDC server.</li> <li>■ <b>Service principal nameform.</b> Specifies the format in which you want to specify the principal name of the service that is registered with the principal database. Select one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Username.</b> Represents the principal name as a named user defined in LDAP used for authentication to the KDC.</li> <li>■ <b>Hostbased.</b> Represents the principal name using the service name and the host name, where host name is the host computer.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Delegate incoming credentials</b>	<p>Specifies the values provided in the policy to be used by the API providers to select whether to delegate the incoming Kerberos token or act as a normal client.</p> <p>Provide the following information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Client principal.</b> A valid client LDAP user name.</li> <li>■ <b>Client password.</b> A valid password of the client LDAP user.</li> </ul>

Field	Description
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Service principal.</b> A valid Service Principal Name (SPN). The specified value is used by the client to obtain a service ticket from the KDC server.</li> <li>■ <b>Service principal nameform.</b> Specifies the format in which you want to specify the principal name of the service that is registered with the principal database. Available values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Username.</b> Represents the principal name as a named user defined in LDAP used for authentication to the KDC.</li> <li>■ <b>Hostbased.</b> Represents the principal name using the service name and the host name, where host name is the host computer.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Incoming HTTP basic auth credentials</b>	<p>Specifies the incoming HTTP basic authentication credentials to access the native API.</p> <p>Provide the following information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Service principal nameform.</b> Specifies the format in which you want to specify the principal name of the service that is registered with the principal database. Select one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Username.</b> Represents the principal name as a named user defined in LDAP used for authentication to the KDC.</li> <li>■ <b>Hostbased.</b> Represents the principal name using the service name and the host name, where host name is the host computer.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
For Authentication type <b>SAML</b>	
<b>SAML issuer configuration</b>	<p>Specifies the SAML issuer configuration that is used by the API Gateway to fetch the SAML token which is then added in the SOAP header and sent to the native API.</p> <p>This field is visible and required only if you have configured a SAML issuer in <b>Administration &gt; Security &gt; SAML issuer</b> section.</p>
<b>Signing configurations</b>	
<b>Keystore alias</b>	Specify the keystore that needs to be used by API Gateway while sending the request to the native API. A keystore is a repository of private key and its corresponding public certificate.
<b>Key alias</b>	The key alias is the private key that is used sign the request sent to the native API.
<b>Encryption configurations</b>	



Field	Description
<b>Truststore alias</b>	Select the truststore to be used by API Gateway when sending the request to the native API. Truststore is a repository that holds all the trusted public certificates.
<b>Certificate alias</b>	Select the certificate from the truststore that is used to encrypt the request that is sent to the native API.
<b>Stage</b>	Specify a stage, if you want the alias to be applicable to a specific stage.


5. Click **Save**.

## Creating a webMethods Integration Server Service Alias

You must have the API Gateway's manage aliases functional privilege assigned to perform this task.

A webMethods Integration Server service alias holds the IS service value. The name of the alias can be used to invoke the Invoke webMethods IS policy for request and response processing.

### » To create a webMethods IS service alias

1. Expand the menu options icon , in the title bar, and select **User management**.
2. Click **Create alias**.
3. In the Basic information section, provide the following information:

Field	Description
<b>Name</b>	Name of the alias.
<b>Type</b>	Select <b>webMethods IS Service alias</b> .
<b>Description</b>	Description of the alias.

4. Click **Technical information** and provide the following information:

Field	Description
<b>Service name</b>	Specify the IS service name.
<b>Note:</b>	

Field	Description
	The IS service must be available in the Integration Server, to which the aliases are deployed.
<b>Comply to IS Spec</b> (pub.apigateway.invokeISService.specifications)	Select <b>Comply to IS Spec</b> , if you want the input and the output parameters to comply to the IS Spec specified.
<b>Stage</b>	Specify a stage, if you want the alias to be applicable to a specific stage.


5. Click **Save**.

## Creating an XSLT Transformation Alias

You must have the API Gateway's manage aliases functional privilege assigned to perform this task.

An XSLT transformation alias holds a list of XSLT style sheets. The name of the alias can be used in the XSLT Transformation policies for request and response processing.

### > To create a transformation alias

1. Expand the menu options icon  in the title bar, and select **User management**.
2. Click **Create alias**.
3. In the Basic information section, provide the following information:

Field	Description
<b>Name</b>	Name of the alias.
<b>Type</b>	Select <b>XSLT Transformation alias</b> .
<b>Description</b>	Description of the alias.

4. Click **Technical information** and browse and select an XSLT style sheet in the **Select transformation file** field.
5. Specify a stage, if you want the alias to be applicable to a specific stage.
6. Click **Save**.

# 6 Applications

■ Overview .....	412
■ Creating an Application .....	413
■ Viewing List of Applications and Subscriptions .....	422
■ Regenerating API Access Key .....	422
■ Modifying Application Details .....	423
■ Registering an API with Consumer Applications from API Details Page .....	424
■ Suspending an Application .....	424
■ Activating a Suspended Application .....	425

## Overview

---

An application defines the precise identifiers by which messages from a particular application is recognized at run time. The identifiers can be, for example, user name in HTTP headers, a range of IP addresses, such that API Gateway can identify or authenticate the applications that are requesting an API.

The ability of API Gateway to relate a message to a specific application enables it to:

- Control access to an API at run time (that is, allow only authorized applications to invoke an API).
- Monitor an API for violations of a Service-Level Agreement (SLA) for a specified application.
- Indicate the application to which a logged transaction event belongs.

An application has the following attributes for specifying the identifiers:

- IP address, which specifies one or more IP addresses that identify requests from a particular application. Example: 192.168.0.10

This attribute is queried when the Identify & Authorize policy is configured to identify applications using IP address.

- Claims set, which specifies one or more claims that identify requests from a particular application. The claims are a set of name-value pairs that provide sufficient information about the application. Example: sub = Administrator.

This attribute is queried when the Identify & Authorize policy is configured to identify applications using a JWT token or an OpenID token.

- Client certificate, which specifies the X.509 certificates that identify requests from a particular application.

This attribute is queried when the Identify & Authorize policy is configured to identify the applications by a client certificate.

- Identification token, which specifies the host names, user names or other distinguishing strings that identify requests from a particular application.

This attribute is queried when the Identify & Authorize policy action is configured to identify applications by host name, token, HTTP user name, and WSS user name.

You can configure various authentication strategies to authenticate an incoming request to the application. You can create multiple strategies authorized by an API for an application. These strategies provide multiple authentication mechanisms or multiple authorization servers for a single authentication scheme. For example, in case of OAuth authentication scheme, you want the application to support both OKTA and PINGFederate or OKTA with multiple tenants. This can be configured as OAuth strategy for the application.

If you have the **Manage Application** functional privilege assigned, you can create and manage applications, and register applications with the APIs.

These are the high level stages of managing and using an application:

1. API developers request the API Gateway administrators to create an application for access as per the required identification criteria.
2. API Gateway provider or administrator validates the request and creates a new application, there by provisioning the application specific access tokens (API access key and OAuth credentials).
3. API Developer, upon finding a suitable API, sends a request to API Gateway for consumption by providing the application details.
4. After validating the request, API Gateway provider or administrator associates the application with the API. Keys are generated for applications and not for every API that the application consumes.

**Note:**

The approval process, if any, is handled by the requesting application and not handled by API Gateway.

5. The API developer can then use the application with the proper identifier (such as the access key or identifier) to access the API.

### API key expiration date

An API Gateway application has an optional expiration date for its API key. When the API access key expires, the application cannot be identified. The API Gateway Administrator can configure the **apiKeyExpirationPeriod** parameter from the **General > Extended settings** page. If the expiration date is not specified, then the API key never expires.

### Suspended Applications

You can suspend applications so as to disable the identification of requests temporarily. If a suspended application is identified while processing a request the request is rejected with HTTP 403 (Forbidden) error. The response body has the following content:

```
Application has been identified but it is currently suspended. Please contact the API Gateway administrator for further details.
```

You can resume the suspended applications to enable the identification again.

## Creating an Application


You must have the API Gateway's manage applications functional privilege assigned to perform this task.

You can create an application from the Applications page.

### > To create an application

1. Click **Applications** in the title navigation bar.

- Click **Create application**.
- Provide the following information in the Basic information section:

Field	Description
<b>Name</b>	Type a name for the application.
<b>Version</b>	Version of the application. By default it is 1.0 but can be modified to a required value.
<b>Team</b>	<p>This field is visible when the <b>enableTeamWork</b> is set to true in the <b>Administration &gt; General &gt; Extended Settings</b> section.</p> <p>Team to which the application must be assigned to. You can select more than one team.</p> <p>To remove a team, click the  icon next to the team.</p>
<b>Description</b>	Type a description of the application.
<b>Requestor comment</b>	This field is visible when Approval configuration for Create application is enabled in the <b>Administration &gt; General &gt; Approval Configuration &gt; Create application</b> section.

- Click **Continue to Identifiers >**.

Alternatively, you can click **Identifiers** in the left navigation panel.

You can save the application by clicking **Save** at this stage and add the Identifiers and APIs at a later time.

- Provide the following information in the Identifiers section:

Field	Description
<b>IP address range</b>	<p>Provide the IP address range or range of trusted IPv4 or IPv6 addresses that identify requests from a particular application.</p> <p>You can add more range options by clicking <b>+Add</b> and adding the required information.</p>
<b>Partner identifier</b>	<p>Specifies the third-party partner's identity.</p> <p>The specified partner can access the APIs if business-to-business communication between trading partners is enabled and where partners can invoke the exposed APIs to exchange information.</p> <p>For example, if you have enabled business-to-business communication between trading partners using APIs, partners</p>

Field	Description
	<p>can invoke the exposed APIs to exchange information. These APIs are available by associating Trading Networks with API Gateway. A partner can access the APIs that appear in the Partner Profiles and associated Partner Groups page. Once APIs are added as part of Partner, respective application is created in API Gateway with name <b>partnerName Application</b> and appropriate <b>Partner ID</b>.</p> <p>For more details on information on enabling business-to-business communication between trading partners and required configuration, see <i>webMethods Trading Networks Administrator's Guide</i></p> <p><b>Note:</b> No identification or enforcement of application happens in API Gateway using this identifier.</p>
<b>Client certificates</b>	<p>Click <b>Browse</b> and select the client certificate or certificate chain to be uploaded. The client certificate specifies the X.509 certificates that requests from a particular application.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> API Gateway supports .cer and .pem certificates for identifying consumer applications.</p> <p>You can add multiple certificates by clicking <b>+Add</b>.</p>
<b>Claims</b>	<p>Provide a set of claims for the JWT and OpenID clients.</p> <p>A claim is a unique identifying information that identify requests from a particular consumer application. The claim set is identified by a unique <b>Name</b> and is defined as a name-value pair that consists of a <b>Claim name</b> and a <b>Claim value</b>.</p> <p>You can add more claims and claims sets by clicking <b>+Add</b> and adding the required information.</p>
<b>Header key</b>	<p>Specify the HTTP header key to identify the requests from an application.</p>
<b>Header value</b>	<p>Specify the HTTP header value to identify the requests from an application.</p> <p>You can add multiple header key and value by clicking <b>+Add</b></p>
<b>Other identifiers</b>	<p>Select one of the options to identify requests from a particular application and provide the required value:</p>

Field	Description
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Hostname.</b> The host name to identify requests from an application.</li> <li>■ <b>Payload identifier.</b> The payload identifier to identify requests from an application.</li> <li>■ <b>Team.</b> The team to identify requests from an application. A team can contain one or more groups or LDAP groups the application can be identified against a user belonging to any of these groups by the specified team.</li> <li>■ <b>Token.</b> The token to identify requests from an application.</li> <li>■ <b>Username.</b> The username credential to identify requests from an application.</li> <li>■ <b>WS-Security username.</b> The WSS username to identify requests from an application.</li> </ul>

6. Click **Continue to APIs >**

Alternatively you can click **APIs** in the left navigation panel.

You can save the application by clicking **Save** at this stage and add the APIs at a later time.

7. Type a keyword to find the required API and click **+** to add the API.

Adding an API to the application enables the application to access the API. An API developer while invoking the API at runtime, has to provide the access token or identification token for API Gateway to identify the application.

8. Type the required Requestor comment.

9. Click **Continue to Advanced >**

Alternatively you can click **Advanced** in the left navigation panel.

You can save the application by clicking **Save** at this stage and add the APIs at a later time.

10. Specify the origin from which the responses originating are allowed during response processing for the application.

**Note:**

You cannot provide Regular expressions for allowed origins.

11. Click **+Add** to add the origin.

You can add multiple origins using .



12. Click **Continue to Authentication** >

Alternatively you can click **Authentication** in the left navigation panel.

You can save the application by clicking **Save** at this stage and add the Authentication strategy at a later time.

13. Click **Create strategy**.

A strategy is a way to authenticate the incoming request and provides multiple authentication mechanisms or multiple authorization servers for a single authentication scheme. You can create multiple strategies authorized by an API for an application.

14. Select one of the **Authentication schemes**:

- **OAuth2**. Provide the following information:

Field	Description
<b>Name</b>	Provide the name for the strategy.
<b>Description</b>	Provide a description to describe the strategy.
<b>Authentication server</b>	Specify the authentication server.  The available values are <b>local</b> , which is the default server or any other configured external authorization server.
<b>Audience</b>	Provide a value or URI, the intended recipient of the authorization server scope.  The application that receives the token verifies that the audience value is correct and rejects any tokens intended for a different audience.
<b>Generate Credentials</b>	Enable the toggle button to generate the client dynamically in the authorization server and provide the following information:

- **Type**. Select one of the client types:
  - **Confidential**. A confidential client is an application that is capable of keeping a client password confidential to the world. This client password is assigned to the client app by the authorization server. This password is used to identify the client to the authorization server, to avoid fraud. An example of a confidential client could be a web app, where no one but the administrator can get access to the server, and see the client password.
  - **Public**. A public client is an application that is not capable of keeping a client password confidential. For instance, a mobile phone application or a desktop

Field	Description
	<p>application that has the client password embedded inside it. Such an application could get cracked, and this could reveal the password. The same is true for a JavaScript application running in the users browser. The user could use a JavaScript debugger to look into the application, and see the client password.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="591 491 1383 527">■ <b>Application type.</b> Specify the application type. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="639 552 1383 726">■ <b>WEB.</b> A web application is an application running on a web server. In reality, a web application typically consists of both a browser part and a server part. The client password could be stored on the server. The password would thus be confidential.</li> <li data-bbox="639 751 1383 926">■ <b>USER_AGENT.</b> A user agent application is for instance a JavaScript application running in a browser. The browser is the user agent. A user agent application may be stored on a web server, but the application is only running in the user agent once downloaded.</li> <li data-bbox="639 951 1383 1157">■ <b>NATIVE.</b> A native application is for instance a desktop application or a mobile phone application. Native applications are typically installed on the users computer or device (phone, tablet etc.). Thus, the client password will be stored on the users computer or device too.</li> </ul> </li> <li data-bbox="591 1182 1383 1251">■ <b>Token lifetime.</b> Specify the token lifetime in seconds for which the token is active</li> <li data-bbox="591 1276 1383 1346">■ <b>Token refresh limit.</b> Specify the number of times you can use the refresh token to get a new access token.</li> <li data-bbox="591 1371 1383 1514">■ <b>Redirect URIs.</b> Specify the URIs that the authorization server can use to redirect the resource owner's browser during the grant process. You can add multiple URIs by clicking <b>+Add</b>.</li> <li data-bbox="591 1539 1383 1787">■ <b>Grant type.</b> Specify the grant type to be used to generate the credentials. Available options can be <b>authorization_code</b>, <b>password</b>, <b>client_credentials</b>, <b>refresh_token</b>, and <b>implicit</b>, which are dynamically populated from the authorization server. For example, if the authorization server does not support client credentials, the option is not available in the options list.</li> <li data-bbox="591 1812 1383 1877">■ <b>Scopes.</b> Select the scopes that are to mapped for the authentication strategy.</li> </ul>

Field	Description
	<p><b>Note:</b> in API Gateway 10.2, the scopes are automatically created when you associate an API to an application. From API Gateway 10.3 onwards you have to select scopes from the authorization server that have to be associated with the strategy.</p>
<b>Client id</b>	<p>Specify the Client identifier for a client application available in the authorization server that identifies the client application in the authorization server to map the client to the API Gateway application.</p> <p><i>This is required if you have a client application available in the authorization server and do not want to dynamically create a client.</i></p>

- **JWT.** Provide the following information:

Field	Description
<b>Name</b>	Provide the name for the strategy.
<b>Description</b>	Provide a description to describe the strategy.
<b>Authentication server</b>	<p>Specify the authentication server.</p> <p>The possible values are local, which is the default server or any other configured external authorization server.</p>
<b>Audience</b>	<p>Provide a value or URI, the intended recipient of the authorization server scope.</p> <p>The application that receives the token verifies that the audience value is correct and rejects any tokens intended for a different audience.</p>
<b>HMAC algorithm</b>	Select if the authorization server is returning a JWT with HMAC algorithm and provide the shared secret value to validate the JWT.

- **OPENID.** Provide the following information:

Field	Description
<b>Name</b>	Provide the name for the strategy.
<b>Description</b>	Provide a description to describe the strategy.
<b>Authentication server</b>	Specify the authentication server.

Field	Description
	The available values are <b>local</b> , which is the default server or any other configured external authorization server.
<b>Audience</b>	<p>Provide a value or URI, the intended recipient of the authorization server scope.</p> <p>The application that receives the token verifies that the audience value is correct and rejects any tokens intended for a different audience.</p>
<b>Generate Credentials</b>	<p>Enable the toggle button to generate the credentials required to identify the client application and provide the following information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Type.</b> Select the client type, Public or Confidential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Confidential.</b> A confidential client is an application that is capable of keeping a client password confidential to the world. This client password is assigned to the client app by the authorization server. This password is used to identify the client to the authorization server, to avoid fraud. An example of a confidential client could be a web app, where no one but the administrator can get access to the server, and see the client password.</li> <li>■ <b>Public.</b> A public client is an application that is not capable of keeping a client password confidential. For instance, a mobile phone application or a desktop application that has the client password embedded inside it. Such an application could get cracked, and this could reveal the password. The same is true for a JavaScript application running in the users browser. The user could use a JavaScript debugger to look into the application, and see the client password.</li> </ul> </li> <li>■ <b>Application type.</b> Specify the application type. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>WEB.</b> A web application is an application running on a web server. In reality, a web application typically consists of both a browser part and a server part. The client password could be stored on the server. The password would thus be confidential.</li> <li>■ <b>USER_AGENT.</b> A user agent application is for instance a JavaScript application running in a browser. The browser is the user agent. A user agent application may be stored on a web server, but the application is only running in the user agent once downloaded.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

Field	Description
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="683 260 1474 464">■ <b>NATIVE.</b> A native application is for instance a desktop application or a mobile phone application. Native applications are typically installed on the users computer or device (phone, tablet etc.). Thus, the client password will be stored on the users computer or device too.</li> <li data-bbox="683 495 1474 558">■ <b>Token lifetime.</b> Specify the token lifetime in seconds for which the token is active.</li> <li data-bbox="683 590 1474 653">■ <b>Token refresh limit.</b> Specify the time in seconds for which the token refresh is applicable.</li> <li data-bbox="683 684 1474 821">■ <b>Redirect URIs.</b> Specify the URIs that the authorization server can use to redirect the resource owner's browser during the grant process. You can add multiple URIs by clicking +Add.</li> <li data-bbox="683 852 1474 947">■ <b>Grant type.</b> Specify the grant type to be used to generate the credentials. Available options are <b>Authorization code</b>, <b>Implicit</b>, <b>Resource owner</b>, <b>Client credentials</b>.</li> <li data-bbox="683 978 1474 1041">■ <b>Scopes.</b> Select the scopes that are to be associated to the generated client.</li> </ul> <div data-bbox="735 1062 1463 1304" style="background-color: #f0f0f0; padding: 5px;"> <p><b>Note:</b> In API Gateway 10.2, the scopes are automatically created when you associate an API to an application. From API Gateway 10.3 onwards you have to select scopes from the authorization server that have to be associated with the strategy.</p> </div>
<b>Client id</b>	<p>Specify the Client identifier that identifies the client application in the authorization server to map the client to the API Gateway application.</p> <p>This is required if you do not choose to generate credentials to identify the client application.</p>

15. Click **Add**.

The strategy is configured and listed in the Strategies table.

**Note:**

API Gateway allows you to generate a new Client ID and Client Secret for an existing strategy. However, once the credentials are generated for a strategy, it can no longer be removed. The Generate credentials toggle is disabled in the UI when you update a strategy.

## 16. Click **Save**.

The application creation request is sent for approval. If you are one of the approvers, then the application creation request is automatically approved, the application is created, and listed in the Manage applications page.

## Viewing List of Applications and Subscriptions

---


You can view the list of applications and subscriptions in the Manage applications page from where you can create, delete, and select an application to view its details.

### > To view the application list and application and subscription details

#### 1. Click **Applications** in the title navigation bar.

A list of all registered applications and subscriptions appear.

■  denotes application.

■  denotes subscription.

#### 2. Select an application.

The application details page displays the following information: basic information that contains details such as name, description, owner, and creation time, identifiers, access tokens, APIs registered for the application, advanced configurations, and authentication strategies configured for the application.

Application credentials, such as, API Keys or OAuth client secrets are visible only to the application owner. All other users can only see an encrypted value. Since API Portal and API Gateway do not support a central user management, API Gateway users cannot see the application credentials of the application requested through API Portal.

#### 3. Select a subscription.

You can view the applications and the associated package, plan, used quota, start time, end time, and the remaining period of the subscription.

**Note:**

You cannot create a subscription from this page. To create a subscription, use the subscription API. For details about creating subscriptions using a REST API, see "[Subscription Management](#)" on page 584. You can also create a subscription from the API Portal.

## Regenerating API Access Key

---

You must have the API Gateway's manage applications functional privilege assigned to perform this task.

You can regenerate an API access key in the Application details page from where you can view application details.

Only the API owner can view the **API access key** field. This field is masked in the identification profile for all other users. An administrator can renew or revoke the API access key but cannot view it.

#### ➤ To regenerate an API key

1. Click **Applications** in the title navigation bar.

A list of all registered applications is displayed.

2. Select an application.

The application details page displays the basic information, identifiers, access tokens, API key, APIs registered and strategies configured for that application.

3. Click .

The API access key is regenerated and the new API access key appears in the **API access key** field.

## Modifying Application Details

---

You can modify the details of an application as required from the application details page.

#### ➤ To modify application details

1. Click **Applications** in the title navigation bar.

A list of registered applications is displayed.

2. Select an application.

3. Click **Edit** in the application details page.

4. Modify the required fields in the Basic information section.

5. Click **Identifiers**.

6. Modify the required fields in the Identifiers section.

7. Click **APIs**.

8. Add or delete the APIs that are registered.

9. Modify the strategies or create a new strategy.
10. Modify the required values.
11. Click **Save**.

## Registering an API with Consumer Applications from API Details Page

---

Consumer applications created in API Gateway can be associated with APIs from the API details page.

### > To register APIs with consumer applications

1. Click **APIs** in the title navigation bar.

A list of APIs is displayed.

2. Select an API.
3. Click **Edit** in the API details page.
4. Click **Application** tab in the API details page.
5. Type characters in the search field and click the **Search** icon.

This field displays the only list of applications that are assigned to the teams that you are a part of.

6. Select the required applications and click **+**.

You can add more applications in a similar way.

7. Click **Save**.

## Suspending an Application

---

You must have the API Gateway's manage applications functional privilege assigned or you must be the owner of the application to perform this task.


You can suspend an application from the Applications details page.

### > To suspend an application

1. Click **Applications** in the title navigation bar.




A list of all the available applications are displayed.

2. Click the toggle button  (Active state), in the action column for the respective application, to suspend the application.

Alternatively, you can click **Suspend** in the application details page.

3. Click **Yes** in the confirmation dialog box.

The application is suspended. The toggle button in the Applications page changes to  (suspended state) and the option in the application details page changes to **Suspend**.

## Activating a Suspended Application


You must have the API Gateway's manage applications functional privilege assigned or you must be the owner of the application to perform this task.

You can activate a suspended application, from the Applications details page, which enables the identification again.

### > To activate a suspended application


1. Click **Applications** in the title navigation bar.

A list of all the available applications are displayed.

2. Click the toggle button  (suspended state), in the action column for the respective application, to activate the application.

Alternatively, you can click **Activate** in the application details page.

3. Click **Yes** in the confirmation dialog box.

The application resumes. The toggle button in the Applications page changes to  (active state) and the option in the application details page changes to **Suspend**.



# 7 API Packages and Plans

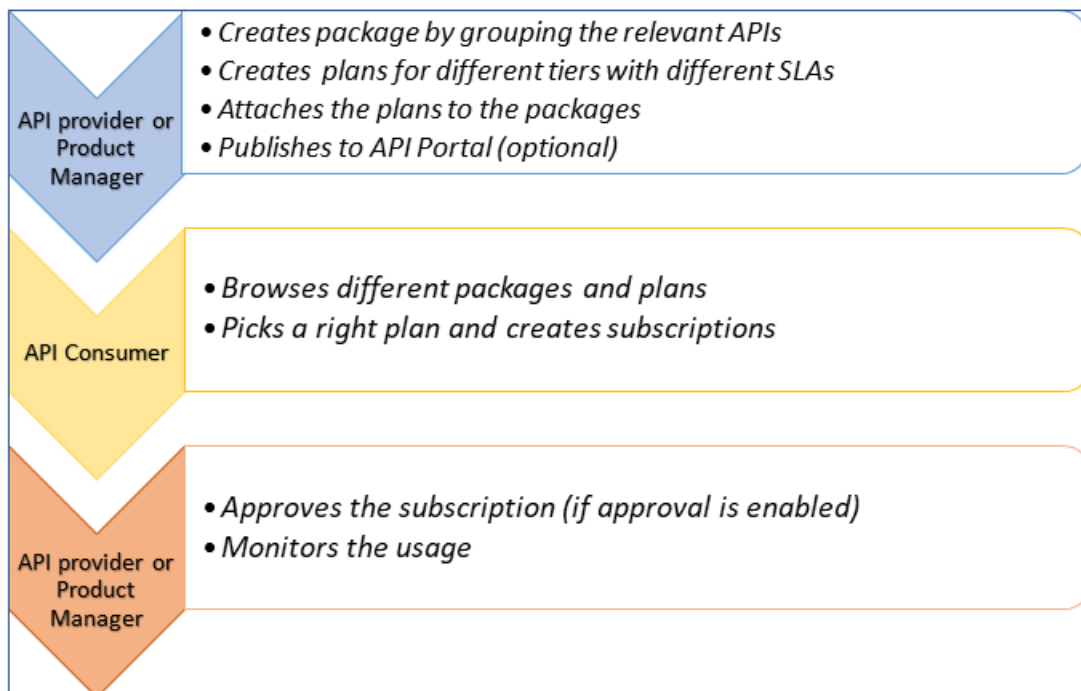
■ Overview .....	428
■ Creating a Package .....	429
■ Creating a Plan .....	432
■ Activating a Package .....	438
■ Publishing a Package .....	439
■ Viewing List of Packages and Package Details .....	440
■ Viewing List of Plans and Plan Details .....	440
■ Viewing a List of Subscriptions .....	440
■ Modifying a Package .....	441
■ Deleting a Package .....	442
■ Modifying a Plan .....	442
■ Deleting a Plan .....	444

## Overview

Once you create and configure your APIs in API Gateway, you can create a monetization strategy for your APIs. API Gateway allows you to create packages and plans. As an API provider or API product manager, you can configure the packages and plans as per your organization requirements to monetize your APIs.

For the purpose of monetization, when you add an API to a package, the **API key** authentication mechanism is automatically added to the IAM policy at API level. If the API already contains an IAM policy that has two or more authentication mechanisms with the **AND** condition, the condition will be switched to **OR**. This is done to ensure that the monetization is supported for consumers who access the API using only the API key.

The general flow to monetize APIs is as follows:



In a typical API Monetization solution, you have the following components:

- API Gateway - You can create APIs, packages and plans and host them in API Gateway. In addition you can enforce quota and rate limits and monitor the API usage.

**Note:**

If the intent is not monetization, and if the need is just to rate-limit the API consumption, apply the Traffic optimization policy. For information about the policy, see [“Traffic Optimization” on page 299](#).

- Billing solution - You can translate the APIs, Packages, and Plans are into billable products. You can perform customer information and billing related activities here, based on the usage quota.

- API Portal - Here consumers find and subscribe to the API packages and plans.

You can create an end-to-end monetization experience by integrating these components.

**Note:**

With API Gateway 10.11, you can create subscription by using the Subscription REST API. For more details about this API, see [“Subscription Management” on page 584](#).

API Gateway does not support billing solution. However, it provides the following extensions, which you can use to integrate with a billing system.

- APIs to create, read, update, delete the APIs, packages, plans, and subscriptions.
- Extensible model that enables extending meta data for packages, plans, and subscriptions to store additional (billing or consumer related) data.
- Auditing and lifecycle - Provides support to track the changes to assets. You can use the Search API to retrieve the audit data or you can configure the audit data to be pushed to different destinations as and when there is a change. For more details about Search API, see [“API Gateway Search” on page 577](#). For more details about custom destination, see *webMethods API Gateway Administration*.
- Monitoring and notifications - API Gateway monitors the usage and transactions. APIs are available to retrieve the monitoring and transactions data or you can configure API Gateway to push this data to different destinations. Alerts can be configured to be sent to different destinations for different metrics. To learn more, see [“Transaction Data” on page 582](#).
- Usage metrics - API Gateway provides APIs to retrieve the usage information per API or a subscription. You can use this data to determine the quota usage and for billing purposes.

**Note:**

To view usage metrics, you must either add log invocation policy to each API or use global policy to generate transaction events.

On the API Gateway to API Portal integration, API Gateway provides support for publishing APIs, packages and plans to API Portal and also provides support for creating subscriptions from the API Portal. Additionally, API Gateway pushes API transactions to API Portal.

## Creating a Package


You must have the API Gateway's manage packages and plans functional privilege assigned to perform this task.

An API Package refers to a logical grouping of multiple APIs from a single API provider. A package can contain one or more APIs and an API can belong to more than one package. You can subscribe to a package from the API Portal or using the Subscription APIs. To learn more about Subscription APIs, see [“Subscription Management” on page 584](#).

You can create an API Package from the Manage packages and plans page.

### > To create an API Package

1. Click **Packages** in the title navigation bar.
2. Click **Create** in the Manage packages and plans section.
3. Select **Package**.
4. Click **Create**.
5. Provide the following information in the Basic information section:

Field	Description
<b>Name</b>	Name of the API package.
<b>Version</b>	Version assigned for the API package.
<b>Team</b>	Team to which the application must be assigned to. You can select more than one team. To remove a team, click the  icon next to the team.
<b>Description</b>	A brief description for the API package.
<b>Icon</b>	An icon that is displayed for the API package.  Click Browse and select the required image to be displayed as the icon for the API package. The icon size should not be more than 100 KB.

You can save the API package at this point and add the plans at a later time. The above fields are basic fields, provided by API Gateway.

6. Click **Additional information** to create custom fields for your package.

You can use these fields to extend meta data for Packages to store additional (billing/consumer related) data. For example, you can create an additional field called Category, which determines the category of a package. You can add drop-down values like gold, silver, and bronze. So you can now categorize packages as gold package, silver package, and so on.

The screenshot shows the 'Create package' interface. On the left, a navigation pane lists 'Basic information', 'Additional information', 'Plans', and 'APIs'. The 'Additional information' section is selected, displaying an 'Add Field' form. This form has a 'Name' input field, and two rows for 'Field value' and 'Description', each with its own input field and an 'Add' button. A 'Cancel' button is also present. Below the form, there is a link that says 'Continue to add plans'.

7. Click **Add field** to create a new custom field.
8. (Optional) Click **Add** to add multiple custom fields.
9. Provide the following information:

Field	Description
<b>Name</b>	Name of the custom field.
<b>Field Value</b>	Value for the custom field.
<b>Description</b>	A brief description for the custom field.

10. Click **Save**.
11. Click **Plans** in the left navigation pane.
12. Select the plans that are to be associated with the API package.

You can save the API package at this point and add APIs at a later time.

13. Click **Continue to add APIs**.

Alternatively, click **APIs** in the left navigation pane.

For the purpose of monetization, when you add an API to a package, the **API key** authentication mechanism is automatically added to the IAM policy at API level. If the API already contains an IAM policy that has two or more authentication mechanisms with the **AND** condition, the condition will be switched to **OR**. This is done to ensure that the monetization is supported for consumers who access the API using only the API key.

14. Type characters in the search box and click the search icon to search for the required APIs.

A list of APIs that contain the characters specified in the search box appears.

15. Select the required APIs to be associated with the Package and click **+** to add them.

You can delete the APIs from the package by clicking the **Delete** icon adjacent to the API in the API list.

16. Click **Save**.

## Creating a Plan

---

You must have the API Gateway's manage packages and plans functional privilege assigned to perform this task.

An API Plan is the contract proposal presented to consumers who are about to subscribe to APIs. Plans are offered as tiered offerings with varying availability guarantees, SLAs or cost structures associated with them. An API package can be associated with multiple plans at a time. This helps the API providers in providing tiered access to their APIs to allow different service levels and pricing plans. Though you can edit or delete a plan that has subscribers, Software AG recommends you not to do so.

You can create packages and plans, associate a plan with a package, associate APIs with a package, view the list of packages, package details, and APIs and plans associated with the package in the API Gateway user interface.


You can create a plan from the Manage packages and plans page.

### > To create a plan

1. Click **Packages** in the title navigation bar.
2. Click **Create** in the Manage packages and plans section.
3. Select **Plan**.
4. Click **Create**.
5. Provide the following information in the Basic information section:

Field	Description
<b>Name</b>	Name of the plan.
<b>Version</b>	Version assigned for the plan.

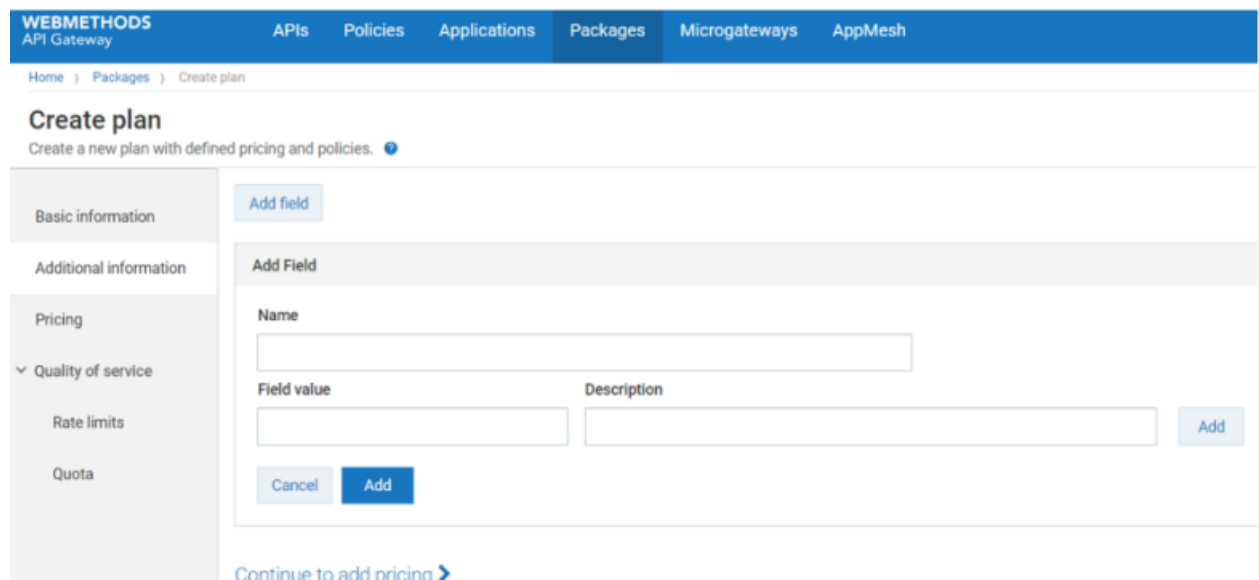


Field	Description
<b>Team</b>	Team to which the application must be assigned to. You can select more than one team. To remove a team, click the  icon next to the team.
<b>Description</b>	A brief description for the plan.
<b>Icon</b>	An icon that is displayed for the plan.  Click Browse and select the required image to be displayed as the icon for the plan. The icon size should not be more than 100 KB.

You can save the API package at this point and add the plans at a later time. The above fields are basic fields, provided by API Gateway. You can add additional information in the **Additional information** section.

- Click **Additional information** to create custom fields for your plan.

You can use these fields to extend meta data for Packages to store additional (billing/consumer related) data. For example, you can have a field called plan type. This field can have drop-down values called prepaid and postpaid. You can categorize all the plans as either prepaid or postpaid plans.



The screenshot shows the 'Create plan' page in the API Gateway console. The page has a blue header with the 'WEBMETHODS API Gateway' logo and navigation tabs for 'APIs', 'Policies', 'Applications', 'Packages', 'Microgateways', and 'AppMesh'. Below the header, there is a breadcrumb trail: 'Home > Packages > Create plan'. The main content area is titled 'Create plan' and includes a sub-header 'Create a new plan with defined pricing and policies.' On the left, there is a sidebar with navigation options: 'Basic information', 'Additional information', 'Pricing', 'Quality of service' (expanded), 'Rate limits', and 'Quota'. The main content area is divided into two sections: 'Basic information' and 'Additional information'. The 'Additional information' section is active and shows a form for adding a new field. The form has a title 'Add Field' and a button 'Add field'. Below the title, there is a 'Name' field, a 'Field value' field, and a 'Description' field. There are 'Add', 'Cancel', and 'Continue to add pricing' buttons.

- Click **Add field** to create a new custom field.
- (Optional) Click **Add** to add multiple custom fields.
- Provide the following information:

Field	Description
<b>Name</b>	Name of the custom field.
<b>Field Value</b>	Value for the custom field.
<b>Description</b>	A brief description for the custom field.

10. Click **Save**.
11. Click **Pricing** in the left navigation pane.
12. Provide the following information in the Pricing section:

Field	Description
<b>Cost</b>	Specifies the cost for the plan.
<b>Terms</b>	Specifies the terms of conditions for the pricing.
<b>License</b>	Specifies the license information.

You can save the plan at this point and provide traffic optimization configurations at a later time.

13. Click **Continue to Quality of Service**.

Alternatively, click **Rate limits** in the left navigation pane.

**Note:**

If the intent is not monetization, and if the need is just to rate-limit the API consumption, apply the Traffic optimization policy. For information about the policy, see [“Traffic Optimization” on page 299](#).

14. Click **+ Add Rule**.
15. Provide the following information in the Create Rule section:

Field	Description
<b>Maximum request count</b>	Specifies the maximum number of requests handled. Value provided should be an integer.
<b>Interval</b>	Specifies the value for the interval for which the maximum request count is handled. Value provided should be an integer.

Field	Description
<b>Interval unit</b>	<p>Specifies the unit of measurement of the time interval. For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Minutes</b></li> <li>■ <b>Hours</b></li> <li>■ <b>Days</b></li> <li>■ <b>Calendar Week.</b> The plan starts on the first day of the week and ends on the last day of the week. By default, the start day of the week is set to Monday.</li> </ul> <p>For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ If you subscribe to a package on a Wednesday and <b>Interval</b> is set to 1, the validity of the plan ends on Sunday, that is, 5 days.</li> <li>■ If you subscribe to a package on a Wednesday and <b>Interval</b> is set to 2, the validity of the plan still ends on Sunday, but the validity of the plan is two calendar weeks, that is 12 days.</li> </ul> <p>You can change the start day of the week using the extended setting <code>startDayOfTheWeek</code> in the <b>Administration &gt; General &gt; Extended settings</b> section. Restart the API Gateway server for the changes to take effect.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Calendar Month.</b> Starts on the first day of the month and ends on the last day of the month.</li> </ul> <p>For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ If you subscribe to a package in the month of August and <b>Interval</b> is set to 1, the validity of the plan ends on the last day of August.</li> <li>■ If you subscribe to a package in the month of August and <b>Interval</b> is set to 2, the validity of the plan ends in two calendar months, that is on the last day of September.</li> </ul>
<b>Alert frequency</b>	<p>Specifies how frequently to send alerts to API Gateway destination when the <b>Rate limits</b> condition is violated.</p> <p>Select one of the options:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Only Once.</b> Triggers an alert only the first time one of the specified conditions is violated.</li> <li>■ <b>Every Time.</b> Triggers an alert every time one of the specified conditions is violated.</li> </ul>

Field	Description
<b>Violation message</b>	Specifies the text that appears when the rule is violated.

16. Click **Ok**.

This creates the rule and displays it in the Configured rules table. Click **+ Add rule** to add more rules. You can edit or delete the rules by clicking the **Edit** and the **Delete** icons respectively.

At a later time, when this plan is applied to an API through a package, the rules that you configured for this plan are enforced on the applied API.

17. Click **Quota** and provide the following information in the Quota settings section.

Field	Description
<b>Maximum request quota</b>	Specifies the maximum number of requests handled.  Value provided should be an integer.
<b>Block on breach</b>	When selected, it specifies that the access to the API is blocked when there is a rule violation. Also, a notification is sent to API Gateway destination depending on the <b>Alert frequency</b> .  By default, this option is not selected.
<b>Interval</b>	Specifies the value for the interval for which the maximum request quota is handled.  Value provided should be an integer.
<b>Interval unit</b>	Specifies the unit of measurement of the time interval. For example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ <b>Minutes</b></li><li>■ <b>Hours</b></li><li>■ <b>Days</b></li><li>■ <b>Calendar Week</b>. The plan starts on the first day of the week and ends on the last day of the week. By default, the start day of the week is set to Monday.</li></ul> For example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ If you subscribe to a package on a Wednesday and <b>Interval</b> is set to 1, the validity of the plan ends on Sunday, that is, 5 days.</li><li>■ If you subscribe to a package on a Wednesday and <b>Interval</b> is set to 2, the validity of the plan still ends on Sunday, but</li></ul>

Field	Description
	<p>the validity of the plan is two calendar weeks, that is 12 days.</p> <p>You can change the start day of the week using the extended setting <code>startDayOfTheWeek</code> in the <b>Administration &gt; General &gt; Extended settings</b> section. Restart the API Gateway server for the changes to take effect.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Calendar Month.</b> Starts on the first day of the month and ends on the last day of the month.</li> </ul> <p>For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ If you subscribe to a package in the month of August and <b>Interval</b> is set to 1, the validity of the plan ends on the last day of August.</li> <li>■ If you subscribe to a package in the month of August and <b>Interval</b> is set to 2, the validity of the plan ends in two calendar months, that is on the last day of September.</li> </ul>
<b>Alert frequency</b>	<p>Specifies how frequently to send alerts to API Gateway destination when the <b>Quota</b> condition is violated.</p> <p>Select one of the options:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Only Once.</b> Triggers an alert only the first time one of the specified conditions is violated.</li> <li>■ <b>Every Time.</b> Triggers an alert every time one of the specified conditions is violated.</li> </ul>
<b>Violation message</b>	<p>Specifies the text that displays when the policy is violated.</p>
<b>Notification settings</b>	<p>Specifies whether notifications are to be sent on rule violations.</p> <p>Enable the toggle button to enable the notifications and provide the following information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Notify after (in %).</b> Provide a value which is a number. A notification is sent to the configured email IDs once the total request count reaches the % value as provided in the maximum quota value.</li> <li>■ <b>Violation message.</b> Provide the content of the mail that is sent to the configured email Ids once the quota request count reaches the limit specified.</li> <li>■ <b>Email Ids.</b> Provide an email Id of the recipient to which notifications have to be sent once the quota request count</li> </ul>

Field	Description
	<p>reaches the limit specified. Click <a href="#">+Add</a> to add multiple recipients.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The SMTP settings under <b>Administrator settings &gt; Destinations</b> has to be provided for an email to be sent.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Send Digital Events</b></li> <li>■ <b>Custom destination.</b> Select custom destinations to which the notification must be sent. You can select multiple custom destinations. The custom destinations displayed in this field are populated from the custom destinations, configured in the <b>Administration &gt; Destinations &gt; Custom destinations</b> page.</li> </ul>

**Important:**

Incase of a server crash or restart, the quota status is determined by the value set in the `pgmen.quotaSurvival.addLostIntervals` property and works as follows:

- If the property is set to false, remaining time in quota is retained even after a restart or crash. For example, If quota is of 60 minutes and 7 minutes was used before the server crash or restart, then quota remaining time of 53 minutes is retained after server crash or restart, if the property is set to false.
- If the property is set to true, and if the sum of time between server shutdown and restart and quota elapsed time does not exceed the interval of the subscription, the quota usage value is retained. In this case the remaining quota time is calculated as  $\{\text{current interval cycle} - (\text{elapsed time} + (\text{start time} - \text{shutdown time}))\}$ . For example, if the current subscription duration is 1 month and if the server starts on the 10th day of the cycle and restarts on the 12th day of the cycle, the remaining quota time is calculated as  $\{30 - (10 + (12-10))\} = 18$  days.
- If the property is set to true, and if the sum of time between server shutdown and restart and quota elapsed time exceeds the interval of the subscription, a new interval is created. Quota usage value is not retained in this case.

18. Click **Save**.

The plan is created and listed in the list of plans.

## Activating a Package

You must have the API Gateway's activate/deactivate packages assigned to perform this task.

You can activate a package so that a consumer can try out APIs in the package with the package level token. When the consumer requests a token from API Portal, the request is processed in API Gateway and a token is sent back to API Portal. This token is visible to the consumer on the Access Token page. The consumer can test the APIs in the package with this token on the API Try out page.

### > To activate a package

1. Click **Packages** in the title navigation bar.

A list of all packages appears with their status as **Inactive** or **Active**.

2. Click the activation toggle button for the package.

The package is now activated.

Alternatively you can click **Activate** on the Packages details page to activate the package.

## Publishing a Package

---

You must have the API Gateway's publish to API Portal functional privilege assigned to perform this task.

You can publish a package to the configured destination, for example API Portal. Once the package is published, the APIs associated with the package are available to consumers. The package level token is applicable to all APIs associated with the package. The consumers do not have to request an access token for individual APIs to consume them.

Ensure the following before publishing a package:

- A destination is configured.
- The package is active.
- The package has at least one plan and API associated with it.
- The APIs associated with the package is published to the destination.

### > To publish a package

1. Click **Packages** in the title navigation bar.

A list of all packages appears.

2. Click the **Publish** icon for the package that has to be published.
3. Select the communities to which the package needs to be published.

By default, a package is published to the Public Community of API Portal.

**Note:**

The list of communities displayed are those that are common to which the APIs associated with this package are already published to.

4. Click **Publish**.

A success messages is displayed when the package is successfully published. The package is now published to the destination, for example API Portal, that is configured and is available on API Portal to consumers.

You can unpublish a package once it is published by clicking the **Unpublish** icon for the required package.

## Viewing List of Packages and Package Details

---

You can view the list of packages in the Packages section of the Manage packages and plans page from where you can create, delete, and select a package to view its details.

### ➤ To view the package list and package details

1. Click **Packages** in the title navigation bar.

A list of all packages appears. You can perform various operations like activating a package, publishing or unpublishing a package, and deleting a package.

2. Select a package.

The basic information, and the associated plans and APIs for the selected package appears in the package details page.

## Viewing List of Plans and Plan Details

---

You can view the list of plans in the Plans section of the Manage packages and plans page from where you can create, delete, and select a plan to view its details.

### ➤ To view the plan list and plan details

1. Click **Packages** in the title navigation bar.

2. Click **Plans**.

A list of all plans appears. You can delete a plan by clicking the **Delete** icon for the respective plan.

3. Select a plan.

The basic information, the pricing, and Quality of service associated with the selected plan appears in the plan details page.

## Viewing a List of Subscriptions

---

In the **Manage packages and plans** page, the **Subscriptions** tab lists the applications and the associated package name, plan, used quota, start time, end time, and the remaining period of the



subscription. The **Subscriptions** tab lists only the packages and plans that are subscribed from API Portal.

In the **Subscription** tab, you can also search for the subscriptions by name, package name, and plan name.

## Modifying a Package

---

You must have the API Gateway's manage packages and plans assigned to perform this task.

You can modify the basic information, include or exclude plans and APIs of the package. You can modify a package when it is either in active or inactive state. If you modify a package when it is in the active state, the following points are applicable:

- If you remove an API from the package, subscribers cannot leverage the service of that API.
- If you add an API to a package, subscribers can leverage the service of the API without performing any setup.
- If a package's plan has active subscribers, you cannot remove that plan from the package.

### > To modify a package

1. Click **Packages** in the title navigation bar.

A list of all packages appears.

2. Select a package.

The basic information, and the associated plans and APIs for the selected package appear on the package details page.

3. Click **Edit**.

The package details appear.

**Note:**

The **Edit** option is available only if the package is in inactive state.

4. You can modify the information related to the package, as required, in the Basic information section.
5. Click **Plans** in case you want to modify the plans associated with the package.

A list of plans associated with the package and list of available plans appears.

6. You can do the following:

- Add more plans to the package by selecting plans listed in the available plans list.

- Delete the plans from the package by clearing the check box of the plan associated with the package.

7. Click **APIs** in case you want to modify the APIs associated with the package.

A list of APIs associated with the package and a search box to search for APIs that need to be added to the package appear.

8. You can do one of the following:

- Add more APIs to the package. You can search for APIs using the search box and click **+** adjacent to the API to add it
- Delete the APIs from the package by clicking the **Delete** icon adjacent to the API in the APIs list.

9. Click **Save**.

This saves the modified package.

## Deleting a Package

---

You must have the API Gateway's manage packages and plans assigned to perform this task.

You can delete a package from the Package list that appears on the Manage packages and plans page. You can not delete a package if it is in active state. You have to deactivate it before deleting it.

### > To delete a package

1. Click **Packages** in the title navigation bar.

A list of all packages appears.

2. Click the **Delete** icon for the package that has to be deleted.

3. Click **Yes** in the confirmation dialog.

## Modifying a Plan

---

You must have the API Gateway's manage packages and plans functional privilege assigned to perform this task.

You can modify a plan to change the pricing details and Quality of service associated with the plan. You can modify a plan when the package associated with the plan is active or inactive. If you modify a plan when it is in the active state, the following points are applicable:

- The quota usage data is not reset for the existing customers. However, you can explicitly reset or modify the quota usage. If you modify the quota usage, a new cycle is initiated for all the subscribers.
- If you modify the Rate limits or pricing, it does not impact the quota usage.

➤ **To modify a plan**

1. Click **Packages** in the title navigation bar.

A list of all packages appears.

2. Click **Plans**.

A list of all plans appears.

3. Select a plan.

The plan details page displays the basic information, pricing details, and the Quality of service associated with the plan.

4. Click **Edit**.

The plan details appear with fields that you can edit.

5. You can modify the information related to the plan, as required, in the Basic information section.

6. Click **Pricing** in case you want to modify the pricing model associated with the plan.

7. Modify the pricing plan as required.

8. Click **Rate limits** if you want to modify the rules associated with the plan.

A list of rules associated with the plan appears.

9. You can do one of the following:

- Add more rules to the plan. Click **Add rule** to create and add rules to the plan.
- Modify the already configured rule. Click the **Edit** icon for the rule listed in the **Configured rules** list and modify the details as required.
- Delete rules from the plan. Click the **Delete** icon adjacent to the rule in the **Configured rules** list.

10. Click **Quota settings** if you want to modify the quota settings for the plan.

11. Modify the quota settings as required.

12. Click **Save**.

This saves the modified plan.

## Deleting a Plan

---

You must have the API Gateway's manage packages and plans functional privilege assigned to perform this task.

You can delete a plan from the Plans list that appears in the Plans section of the Manage packages and plans page. You can delete a plan only if it is not associated with a package. You have to disassociate the plan with the package before deleting it.

### > To delete a plan

1. Click **Packages** in the title navigation bar.
2. Click **Plans**.  
A list of plans appears.
3. Click the **Delete** icon for the plan that has to be deleted.
4. Click **Yes** in the confirmation dialog.

# 8 Export and Import Assets and Configurations

■ Overview .....	446
■ Importing Asset and Configuration Archives .....	451
■ Troubleshooting Tips: Import and Export Assets .....	453

## Overview

---

API Gateway supports the import and export of the assets that you create or configure in API Gateway. You can import archives of APIs, global policies, and other related assets that you have exported and re-create them in API Gateway. This enables you to easily export and archive the assets; and when required, import them to a different instance of API Gateway or redeploy them on the same instance.

Each artifact in an archive is associated with a universally unique identifier (UUID) that is unique across all API Gateway installations. When importing an archive, the UUID helps in determining whether the corresponding artifact is already available in API Gateway. You can configure whether you want to overwrite the existing artifact or keep the available artifact during the import process.

**Note:**

During export or import of assets, ensure that the master password is identical across stages and on different instances of API Gateway.

Considerations while importing assets:

- The APIs, applications, policies, and aliases you import become visible in API Gateway immediately.
- Active APIs are replaced during import with the updated API and the API level policies.
- The updated APIs and updated API level policies do not become effective for ongoing requests.
- Active APIs are replaced during deployment with zero downtime without breaking ongoing requests.
- Imported applications become effective immediately, even the ongoing requests are affected.
- Imported aliases and global policies do not affect the ongoing requests.
- You can not define multiple aliases with the same name in API Gateway as overwriting of aliases based on their names during import is not supported. Aliases, like other assets, are identified based on their UUID. Hence, if you want to overwrite an alias by importing, then ensure that the alias being imported has the same UUID as the one in the target instance.
- You can not update ports through the import process when:
  - the ports are enabled in the target instance.
  - the port has the same alias as in the target instance.
  - the port has the same port ID as in the target instance.

**Note:**

- Do not attempt to modify and import an archive file because import of modified archive files is not supported.
- You can export archives from an earlier version to a later version of API Gateway. However, you can not import from a later version to an earlier version. For example, you can not import an 10.5 asset into a 10.3 API Gateway.

You can also export and import assets using the API Gateway REST APIs. For more information, see [“API Gateway Archive” on page 569](#).

When you export an asset, the dependent assets are also exported. If any of the exported assets contain secure strings, the user credential information (passwords) associated with the assets is also exported. When you import this exported asset, API Gateway enforces conditions to check the order of import and the dependency evaluation between assets, and the dependent assets along with the user credential data are imported. For example, if you import an API, API Gateway checks and ensures that all associated policies and aliases are imported along with any passwords, if present, before importing the API.


The **Overwrite** option available for all the assets allows you to decide whether the asset should be imported if an existing version of the asset already exists in the target instance. In scenarios where you select to overwrite the asset in the target instance, API Gateway also checks for any associated passwords and applies the overwrite accordingly. There is no separate overwrite option for the passwords during import. The password uses the overwrite option of the asset it is associated with. For example, if you are importing an alias with a password, the overwrite option provided for the alias is applied for the password as well. If set to true, the password is overwritten if it already exists in the system.

## Functional Privileges

The **Export or Import assets and Purge and Archive events** category on the **Functional privileges** page has the available import and export privileges. You must assign the following functional privileges for the required permissions:

- **Import assets:** To import assets previously exported assets from a local system.
- **Export assets:** To export assets and save them on a local system.




## Accessing the Export and Import commands in the API Gateway user interface

The export command is either a button with the label **Export**, or the  icon. You can export multiple items within lists, such as APIs in the API page, by using the export command in the list menu.






You can import assets using the user menu () > **Import** command.

## Assets that can be exported and imported

Path to Page/Tab	Assets that can be exported and imported
<b>APIs</b>	APIs
<b>Policies &gt; Threat protection</b>	Global denial of service
	Denial of service by IP
	Rules

Path to Page/Tab	Assets that can be exported and imported
	Mobile device and apps
	Alert settings
<b>Policies &gt; Global policies</b>	Global policies
<b>Policies &gt; Policy templates</b>	Policy templates
<b>Applications</b>	Applications
<b>Packages &gt; Packages</b>	Packages
<b>Packages &gt; Plans</b>	Plans
User menu (  ) > <b>Administration &gt; General</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Load balancer</li> <li>■ Extended settings</li> <li>■ API fault</li> <li>■ Approval configuration</li> <li>■ Outbound proxy</li> <li>■ URL Aliases</li> <li>■ Custom content-types</li> <li>■ Cache configuration</li> <li>■ Log level configuration</li> <li>■ Callback processor settings</li> <li>■ Messaging</li> <li>■ Web services</li> </ul>
User menu (  ) > <b>Administration &gt; General &gt; Messaging</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ JNDI Provider Alias</li> <li>■ JMS Connection Alias</li> </ul>
User menu (  ) > <b>Administration &gt; Security</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Keystore/Truststore</li> <li>■ Ports</li> <li>■ SAML issuer</li> <li>■ Custom assertions</li> <li>■ Kerberos</li> <li>■ JWT/OAuth/OpenID</li> </ul>



Path to Page/Tab	Assets that can be exported and imported
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Providers</li> </ul>
User menu (  ) > <b>Administration &gt; Destinations</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>API Gateway</li> <li>API Portal (both the Event configurations and Communication configurations are exported)</li> <li>Transaction logger</li> <li>Elasticsearch (properties on both tabs—Elasticsearch communication and Events—are exported)</li> <li>Email (properties on both tabs—Email configuration and Templates—are exported)</li> <li>SNMP (properties on both tabs—SNMP communication and Events—are exported)</li> <li>Custom destinations</li> </ul>
User menu (  ) > <b>Administration &gt; System settings</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Configurations</li> <li>SAML SSO</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> A change in the SAML SSO configuration from the API Gateway user interface forces the logged in user to log out. However, importing an SAML SSO does not.</p>
User menu (  ) > <b>Administration &gt; Service registries</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Service registry</li> </ul>
User menu (  ) > <b>Administration &gt; Aliases</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Aliases</li> </ul>
User menu (  ) > <b>User management</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Users</li> <li>Groups</li> <li>Teams</li> <li>Global team assignments</li> <li>Account settings               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Password restrictions</li> <li>Password expiry settings</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

Path to Page/Tab	Assets that can be exported and imported
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Account locking settings</li> <li>■ LDAP configuration</li> </ul>

For more information about how to export APIs and Global policies, see the following:

- [“Exporting APIs” on page 135](#)
- [“Exporting Global Policies” on page 372](#)

## Dependencies

Some API Gateway assets use other assets. For example, APIs uses policies, aliases, and other assets. As the configuration of an asset is incomplete without the assets it uses, the export features includes the assets that are used by the asset that you export.

### Note:

The association of a user to a group is not exported. After importing a user archive, you must manually link the new users to the required groups.

The following table shows the asset dependencies of each type of asset:


Asset	Dependencies (Required)	Dependencies (Optional)
APIs	Policies, Aliases	Applications, Application registrations
Applications	APIs, Application registrations	—
Packages	APIs, Plans, Policies, Subscriptions	—
Plans	Policies	—
Subscriptions	Packages, Plans	Applications
Teams	—	Group
Approval configurations	Teams	—
Configuration > Keystore	Keystore, Truststore	—
Email destination	—	Trust store
Group	—	User
JMS connection alias	JNDI provider alias	—
LDAP configuration	Group	—
Password expiry settings	—	User

Asset	Dependencies (Required)	Dependencies (Optional)
Port (https)	Keystore, Truststore	—
Service Registry	Keystore, Truststore	—
Web service endpoint alias	Teams, JMS, JNDI, JMS Trigger, Keystore, Truststore	—
Custom destinations	Keystore, Truststore, Aliases	---

## Importing Asset and Configuration Archives

Importing an exported archive enables you to import the required assets to a different instance of API Gateway or redeploy them on the same instance.

### > To import the exported files

1. Expand the menu options icon  in the title bar, and select **Import**.
2. Provide the following information:

Parameter	Description
<b>Select archive file</b>	Click <b>Browse</b> to select a file or ZIP format file.
<b>Overwrite</b>	<p>Select an overwrite option:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>None.</b> If you do not want to overwrite matching objects that exist on the server. Import fails for the object in the archive if a matching object or asset already exists on the server.</li> <li>■ <b>All.</b> If you want to overwrite any matching asset that exists on the server. If a match is not found, then a new asset is created.</li> <li>■ <b>Custom.</b> If you want to select specific types of assets to be overwritten on the server if a match is found. If a matching asset exists on the server for an asset type that is not selected in the <b>Custom</b> overwrite list, the import operation fails.</li> </ul> <p>If a duplicate asset is found for any asset type that is not selected in the <b>Custom</b> overwrite list, the import fails.</p>

#### Note:

Parameter	Description
	Some assets types have dependencies on other asset types. For example, APIs have a dependency on policies, aliases, and applications. Some of the dependencies are required, while others are optional. The required dependencies are always included in the archive when you export the asset. You should consider your requirements and select the assets that need to be overwritten in the <b>Custom</b> list.
<b>API version history</b>	Select the option <b>Fix missing versions</b> to fix the API version history.  On selecting this option, the API versions are newly linked according to the system version of the APIs.

**Note:**

API Gateway supports backward compatibility for API Gateway 10.1 version or higher when importing the archives of APIs. In addition, the compatibility of archives across API Gateway fix levels is also maintained. For example, you can import the archives created from lower fix levels of API Gateway into higher fix levels.

The import of an archive created from a higher fix level of API Gateway into a lower fix level can be rejected if the higher fix level's configurations are not supported by the lower fix level.

3. Click **Import**.

The **Import report** displays the following information:

Parameter	Description
<b>Type</b>	The asset type.
<b>Successful</b>	The number of successful imports for each artifact type.
<b>Unsuccessful</b>	The number of unsuccessful imports for each artifact type.
<b>Replaced</b>	The number of instances replaced for each artifact type.
<b>Warning</b>	The number of warnings displayed during the import of each artifact type. API Gateway displays warning messages when the import is successful but some additional information is required.

To download the detail report, click **Download the detail report here >**. The detail report displays the following information about the imported artifact:

Parameter	Description
<b>Name</b>	The name of the imported artifact.
<b>Type</b>	The artifact type.
<b>Status</b>	The status of the imported artifact. The available values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Success</li> <li>■ Replaced</li> <li>■ Warning</li> <li>■ Failure</li> </ul>
<b>Explanation</b>	The reason if the import fails or if a warning occurs.

If you want to take a backup of an API that you want to overwrite during import, you can set the parameter `enableImportBackup` as `true` under **Administration > General > Extended Settings** section. For more information about this extended setting, see *webMethods API Gateway Administration*.

If an API import fails, one of the reasons might be that a configuration that is required by the API is not set up correctly on API Gateway. If something happens unexpectedly while the import is in progress, API Gateway discontinues the import and restores the existing API. This is necessary as parts of the existing API such as policies may already have been overwritten.

## Troubleshooting Tips: Import and Export Assets

### I see error when I search API using the POST/rest/apigateway/search REST API.

When I search API using the POST/rest/apigateway/search REST API in a clustered environment, I see the following error message in the server log:

```
019-05-14 12:37:29 CEST [YAI.0300.0014I] [default][node1.kirsa.pl] Error while retrieving Documents for Index gateway_default, Type apis. Cause: org.apache.http.ContentTooLongException: entity content is too long [105063337] for the configured buffer limit [104857600]
```

This might be due to insufficient response payload size.

#### Resolution:

Increase the response payload size by setting the `pg.gateway.elasticsearch.client.http.response.size` property value to a higher value in the `config.properties` file at the `SAG_Install_Directory\IntegrationServer\instances\default\packages\WmAPIGateway\config\resources\elasticsearch` location and restart the API Gateway for the settings to take effect.





# 9 API Gateway Analytics

■ Analytics Dashboards .....	456
■ Runtime Events and Metrics Data Model .....	467

## Analytics Dashboards

---

The analytics dashboards display a variety of charts to provide an overview of API Gateway performance and its API usage. The data for these dashboards come from the API Gateway destination store. In API Gateway there are two types of dashboards. Each of these dashboards has various filters that can be applied as per the required metrics to be monitored.

- **API Gateway dashboard.** Displays API Gateway-wide analytics such as Summary of APIs, API usage, API trends, the top performing API and the non-performing API analytics, audit logs, applications and package related event information. Click  > **Analytics** to access API Gateway-wide analytics.
- **API-specific dashboard.** Displays API specific analytics such as API invocation trends by response time, success and failure rates, API performance, consumer or application traffic for a specific API. This can be accessed from the API details page.
- **Custom dashboards.** Displays API Gateway-wide analytics or API specific analytics as configured. Click  > **Analytics** to access API Gateway-wide analytics. A custom dashboard is a collection of visualizations. You can add the visualizations as per your requirement and compile the visualizations as a custom dashboard.

The dashboard view depends on the events and metrics generated in API Gateway and their types. An event is a kind of notification or alert generated by the API Gateway Metrics and Event Notification module. Various types of event are generated based on the behavior of the transactions in the system. Events generated by API Gateway are real time events made persistent in the store and sent to configured destinations.

These are the types of events generated in API Gateway:

- **Transactional event :** Provides a summary of each runtime transaction in the system. It is generated when a Log Invocation policy is included for the API. For example, if an API has the policy attached to it, then for every invoke the system generates a transaction event. API Gateway provides a system global policy, Transaction logging, which are pre-configured in the product. This policy is, by default, deactivated. The transaction logging policy has standard filters and a log invocation policy that logs request or response payloads to a specified destination.
- **Error event:** Provides details of an error that occurred during an API invoke. This event is generated whenever there is an error in the system during a runtime service invocation. This is configured as part of destination configuration.
- **Monitoring event:** Provides a summary of event details along with the breach information when there is a threshold breach in any of the configured parameters. Monitoring could be done based on various parameters such as Total Request Count, Total Success Count, Response Time, and Availability. Monitoring can be done at the consumer application level too so that each consumer can be tracked individually. These events are generated when a Monitor Performance and Monitor SLA Policy is included for the API. In addition, the Traffic Optimization policy generates these events for every API invocation only when there is a



breach in the parameters configured in the policy or once per alert interval based on the alert frequency configured in the policy.

- **Policy violation event:** Provides a summary of the policy violations that occurred in the system. When a policy attached to an API is violated, the system generates the policy violation event for alerting the provider. The Identity and Access, Authorization, and Schema Validation policies generate these events. This is configured as part of destination configuration. In addition, the Traffic Optimization policy generates these events for every API invocation only when there is a breach in the parameters configured in the policy.
- **Lifecycle event:** Provides a summary of the life cycle of the API Gateway instance. Whenever the instance is started or stopped, a life cycle notification is generated. This is configured as part of destination configuration.
- **Threat protection event:** Provides a summary of the threat protection filter and rule violations. When a filter or rule is violated, the system generates the threat protection violation event. For more information see [“Configuring Alert Settings” on page 170](#).

**Note:**

Internationalization is not supported in API Gateway dashboards.

## API Gateway Dashboard

The dashboard displays the API Gateway-wide analytics based on the metrics monitored. Click



> **Analytics** to access API Gateway-wide analytics.

To filter the API Gateway-wide analytics, select the time interval using the options:

- **Quick select.** Specify the time interval. Click **Apply** to filter the analytics based on the time interval.
- **Commonly used.** Select a commonly used time interval, and the filter is applied automatically. To view the API Gateway-wide analytics between a time interval, click **Custom range > From Date > To Date > Apply**.
- **Recently used.** Select a recently used time interval, and the filter is applied automatically.

When you log in and view the analytics, the last used time interval is saved for each dashboard. When you view the dashboard again, the last used time interval for that dashboard is applied. The last used time interval is valid for the current session only.

You can click on the specific event in the list under Legend to view the specific event in any of the widgets. You can view additional details for an event by hovering the cursor over a particular color in the graphical representations.

In the **Applications** dashboard, you can filter the data using the filter for Applications in the specified time interval. The Applications drop-down list displays all the applications. When you select an application, its data is displayed. By default, the data displayed is for all the applications.

In the **Packages** dashboard, you can filter the data using the filter for Packages in the specified time interval. The Packages drop-down list displays all the packages. When you select a package, its data are displayed. By default, the data displayed is for all the packages.

In the **Audit logs** dashboard, you can filter the data using the filter for Audit logs in the specified time interval. It displays the data of all the auditable events.

In the **Cache statistics** dashboard, you can filter the cache statistics data depending on the Node name and Application type specified in the specified time interval.

In the **Application logs** dashboard, you can filter the application logs depending on the node, origin of log and so on in the specified time interval. Click **Download** to download the aggregated logs, the logs collected from different sources such as API Gateway server logs, API Gateway UI logs, API Data Store logs, dashboard logs and platform logs. The downloaded logs would contain the logs filtered as per the time interval filter applied.

In the **API usage details** dashboard, you can filter the data using the filter for the API invocations in the specified time interval (in years). By default, the data displayed is for all the API invocations. This dashboard is visible only when API Gateway uses a transaction-based licensing model when each API invocation is considered as a transaction and API Gateway keeps a track of these transactions.

**Note:**

- The Summary, Trends, and Application analytics are visible only in API Gateway Full Edition. Threat protection analytics is the only data visible in API Gateway Firewall Edition. The threat protection analytics information is visible only if you select the Alert destination as flow service in **Policies > Threat protection > Alert settings** section.
- In **Analytics** dashboard, when you **Add filter** and refresh the page or open the link in a new browser, the filter is not retained and the filter results are not displayed.

Category	Metric	Description
<b>Summary</b>	<b>Overall events</b>	Displays a pie chart that lists different events being monitored and each of these event categories is depicted with different colors.
	<b>Application activity</b>	Displays the application activity in API Gateway during the specified time.
	<b>Runtime events</b>	Displays the run time event details such as time when the event was generated, API Name, the application that generated the event, event type, description of the alert generated due to the event, status, and the source of event.
	<b>Payload size</b>	Displays the payload size of the request and responses during data transfer in the specified time.

Category	Metric	Description
		This data is picked up from the transactional event that is triggered when a log invocation policy is applied to the API.
	<b>Package performance</b>	Displays a pie chart depicting package performance during the specified time. The different colors in the pie chart depict different packages this API belongs to.
<b>Trends</b>	<b>Events over time</b>	Displays the trending of events generated by the APIs across API Gateway over time.
	<b>API trend by success</b>	Displays the trending of APIs based on their success rate in the performance metrics.
	<b>API trend by failure</b>	Displays the trending of APIs based on their failure rate in the performance metrics.
	<b>Overall error trends</b>	Displays a graph depicting the performance of all the APIs in the system based on the error event generated. Each of these event categories is depicted with different colors.
<b>Applications</b>	<b>Events per application</b>	Displays a pie chart that depicts the activity of events per application being monitored and each of these categories is depicted with different colors.
	<b>Violations per application</b>	Displays the number of violations per application based on the events generated such as monitoring, SLA violation, and policy violations.
	<b>Activity rate of consumed packages</b>	<p>This bar chart displays the package that the selected application has consumed (when an application is chosen in the filter).</p> <p>Hover the cursor over the bar chart to see the number of invocations to the package using the specified application.</p>
	<b>Activity rate for consumed APIs</b>	Displays the activity rate for all the APIs that are consumed by the application during the specified time.
	<b>Runtime events</b>	Displays the run time event details such as API Name, event type, date when the event was created, the agent on which the event was generated, description of the alert generated due to the event, the source of event, and the application that generated the event.

Category	Metric	Description
Packages	Package invocations	Displays the number of package invocations during the specified time.
	Trending subscription for package	Displays the trending subscriptions for the package based on the number of invocations.  The different colors in the donut pie chart depict the trending behavior of the different applications in the package.
	Trending APIs in the package	Displays the number of invocations for an API for an application for the selected package over the specified time interval.
Threat protection	Threat protection filters	Displays the graphical representation of the events based on the filter violations during the specified time.
	Threat protection rules	Displays the graphical representation of the events based on the rule violations during the specified time.
	Threat protection events	Displays the threat protection event details such as Time, filter name, rule name, resource path, server host, and request time.
Audit logs	Time	Displays the time the event occurred.
	User	Displays the name of the user who caused the event.
	Status	Displays the current status of the transaction. The available values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>SUCCESS</b></li> <li>■ <b>FAILURE</b></li> </ul>
	Source machine	Displays the host name of the machine on which the event occurred.
	Object type	Displays the type of API Gateway object on which the event occurred. The available values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>ACCESS_PROFILE_MANAGEMENT</b></li> <li>■ <b>ALIAS_MANAGEMENT</b></li> <li>■ <b>ANALYTICS_MANAGEMENT</b></li> <li>■ <b>API_MANAGEMENT</b></li> </ul>

Category	Metric	Description
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ APPLICATION_MANAGEMENT</li> <li>■ APPROVALS_MANAGEMENT</li> <li>■ GROUPS_MANAGEMENT</li> <li>■ PACKAGE_MANAGEMENT</li> <li>■ PLAN_MANAGEMENT</li> <li>■ PROMOTION_MANAGEMENT</li> <li>■ POLICY_MANAGEMENT</li> <li>■ USER_MANAGEMENT</li> </ul>
	<b>Object</b>	Displays the UUID that uniquely identifies the object in the database.
	<b>Message</b>	Displays the success message or error message as a result of the event.
	<b>Client IP address</b>	Displays the IP address of the machine on which the event occurred.
	<b>Action</b>	<p>Displays the type of action for the event. The available values are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ LOGIN</li> <li>■ LOGOUT</li> <li>■ CREATE</li> <li>■ UPDATE</li> <li>■ DELETE</li> <li>■ ACTIVATE</li> <li>■ DEACTIVATE</li> </ul>
	<b>Payload</b>	Displays the content of data payload for the event.
<b>Cache statistics:</b>	<b>Cache counts</b>	Displays the hit, miss, and eviction count for API invocations across API Gateway.
	<b>Cache usage statistics</b>	Displays the cache usage size and the free size as a bar chart.
<b>Application logs</b>	<b>Application logs saved search</b>	Displays a table that lists the cumulative logs collected across sources with details of each log

Category	Metric	Description
		<p>that is collected in the time interval specified in the filter.</p> <p>These are the details displayed in the form of a table:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Time.</b> Specifies the date and time when the log was collected.</li> <li>■ <b>node.</b> Specifies the node from which the log is generated.</li> <li>■ <b>fileType.</b> Specifies the file type to which the logs belong. The following are the file types to which a log can belong: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ APIGatewayServerLogs</li> <li>■ APIGatewayUILogs</li> <li>■ PlatformLogs</li> <li>■ OSGILogs</li> <li>■ WrapperLogs</li> <li>■ InternalDataStoreLogs</li> <li>■ DashboardLogs</li> </ul> </li> <li>■ <b>logLevel.</b> Specifies the log level.</li> <li>■ <b>message.</b> Displays the actual message for the event for which the log was saved.</li> <li>■ <b>correlationId.</b> Specifies the correlation id that applies to the API Gateway server logs with which you can identify a particular request.</li> </ul> <p>You can expand each entry to view details of the actual log in the tabular or a JSON format.</p> <p>In addition you can create a filter to display the logs based on their id, index, type, correlation id, and so on. This helps in analyzing the events effectively.</p>
	<b>Source vs log level</b>	<p>Displays the log data per source per log level for the specified time interval.</p> <p>The data is displayed in the form of a pie chart.</p>

Category	Metric	Description
		<p>Hover the cursor over the piechart to view the following details.</p> <p>The inner section of the pie chart displays the number of logs collected per file type. The corresponding outer section displays the log levels for the logs collected for that file type.</p>
	<b>Log level tag cloud</b>	<p>Displays the log levels available and shortcut filters to filter the logs by log levels.</p> <p>Click on one of the log levels. You now see the logs for the specified log level in the table under <b>Application logs saved search</b> and the distribution of the selected logs per sources that produced them in the pie chart under <b>Source vs log level</b>.</p>
<b>API usage details</b>	<b>API Gateway invocation usage</b>	<p>This bar chart displays the trending of API invocations across API Gateway.</p> <p>Hover the cursor over the bar chart to see the number of API invocations for the current month.</p>
	<b>API Gateway invocation usage details</b>	Displays the details of the number of API invocations for each month.
	<b>API usage details</b>	Displays the API invocation details for each API such as API Name, API usage for each month and year.
<b>Custom dashboards</b>	<p>Create your own visualizations and compile the visualizations as custom dashboards. To create custom dashboards, see <a href="#">“Creating custom dashboards” on page 465</a>.</p> <p>You can export and import the assets (visualizations and dashboards) from external Kibana to API Gateway custom dashboard, and API Gateway custom dashboard to external Kibana. The export and import are possible between API Gateway instances running on the same tenant. API Gateway does not support importing the assets across different tenants.</p> <div style="background-color: #f0f0f0; padding: 5px;"> <p><b>Note:</b> You can import the assets created in Kibana 7.7.1 in to API Gateway.</p> </div>	

## API-specific Dashboard

You can view the API-specific dashboard by navigating to the API details page and click **Analytics**.

Select the API-specific dashboard from the drop-down list. The dashboard displays the following analytics based on the metrics monitored.

To filter the API-specific analytics, select the time interval using the options:

- **Quick select.** Specify the time interval. Click **Apply** to filter the analytics based on the time interval.
- **Commonly used.** Select a commonly used time interval, and the filter is applied automatically. To view the API-specific analytics between a time interval, click **Custom range > From Date > To Date > Apply**.
- **Recently used.** Select a recently used time interval, and the filter is applied automatically.

When you log in and view the analytics, the last used time interval is saved for each dashboard. When you view the dashboard again, the last used time interval for that dashboard is applied. The last used time interval is valid for the current session only.

For the specified time interval, you can also filter based on an API. The API drop-down list displays all the APIs. On selecting an API, the data displayed is for the selected API.

You can click on the specific event in the list under Legend to view the specific event in any of the widgets. You can view additional details for an event by hovering the cursor over a particular color in the graphical representations.

Metric	Description
<b>Events over time</b>	Displays the trending of events generated by the selected API over time.
<b>API invocations</b>	Displays the number of times the API was invoked during the specified time.
<b>API invocations - Status wise</b>	Displays the number of successful API invocations and failed API invocations during the specified time.  API invocations is the sum of successful API invocations and failed API invocations.
<b>API invocation pattern</b>	Displays API invocation over period of time during the specified time interval in the form of a line graph.
<b>Native service performance</b>	Displays information on how fast the native service responds to the request received in the specified time based on the data in the transactional event.
<b>Gateway vs Provider time</b>	Displays the comparison between gatewayTime performance and providerTime performance.
<b>Response code trend</b>	Displays the trend based on the response codes received from various events for the API during the specified time.



Metric	Description
<b>API trend by response</b>	Displays the trending of the selected API based on the response time from the performance metrics for that API.
<b>Success vs Failure</b>	Displays the trending of API based on its success rate as compared to its failure rate in the performance metrics for the specified time.
<b>Runtime events</b>	Displays the run time event details for the selected API. Displays information on the event type, date when the event was created, the agent on which the event was generated, description of the alert generated, the source of event, and the application that generated the event.
<b>Service result cache</b>	<p>Displays a bar graph showing the number of responses served from cache and the number of responses fetched from the native service at the operation level for the selected API during the specified time.</p> <p>The <b>Service result cache</b> metric graphical representation is not supported for GraphQL API.</p>
<b>Method level invocations</b>	<p>Displays the method level invocations per operation for the API during the specified time.</p> <p>You can hover the cursor over the stacked bar chart to view the various methods invoked per operation or resource and also the operations or resources for the selected API during the specified time.</p> <p>The <b>Service result cache</b> metric graphical representation is not supported for GraphQL API.</p>

## Creating custom dashboards

### Pre-requisites:


You must have the API Gateway's manage custom dashboards functional privilege assigned to manage the custom dashboards in **Global analytics**.

The **Custom dashboards** has two options:


- **View.** To view custom dashboards. You can select the custom dashboard that you want to view from the drop-down list.
- **Build.** To build custom dashboards. Here, you can create and add visualizations to build custom dashboards.

### Note:

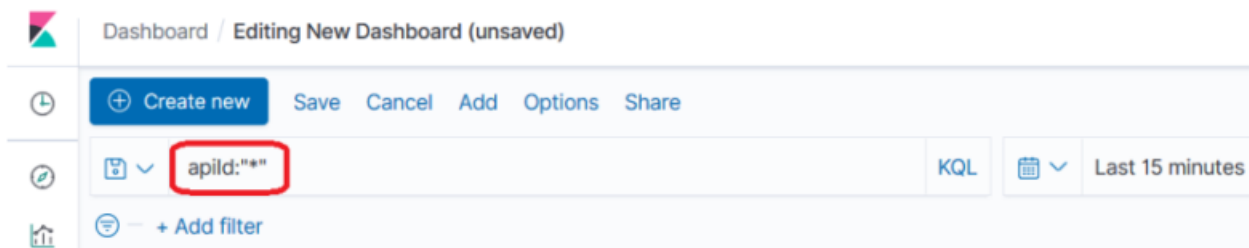
- Software AG recommends that you do not modify any default visualizations. If you modify any default visualizations, an upgrade or restart of API Gateway server overwrites the modifications.
- Improper visualizations or long running queries in the visualizations can impact the performance of the Elasticsearch.

You can create custom dashboards for both API Gateway-wide analytics and API-specific analytics from the  > **Analytics** page. You can create the visualizations and dashboards in the Kibana interface, and the dashboards are rendered in API Gateway user interface.

### > To create custom dashboards

1. Click  > **Analytics**.
2. Click **Custom dashboards** > **Build**.
3. Build custom dashboard. For instructions, see Kibana documentation.

For API-specific custom dashboard, type `apiId:"*"`  in the search box and then save the dashboard. This filter creates a custom dashboard specific to API-specific analytics.



To view the custom dashboard for API Gateway-wide analytics, click **View** and select the dashboard from the drop-down list.

To view the custom dashboard for API-specific analytics, click **APIs** > *API name* > **Analytics**. Select the custom dashboard from the drop-down list.

#### Note:

**Permalinks** and under share option are available on UI but not in operation due to vulnerability.

## Kibana Limitations

- When using the Analytics dashboard, applying a **Filter** and subsequently refreshing the page or opening the link in a new browser does not preserve the filter, resulting in the absence of filter and results are not displayed.
- Within the runtime events section, you have the option to improve an event's visibility by selecting "Toggle column in table." This choice leads to the inclusion of the chosen field in the

runtime events column, rendering is visible. It is crucial to recognize that this customization is fleeting and will reset after a server restart, causing the field to no longer appear.

- Expanding and incorporating a field as a column in the transactional event table within Analytics works as intended. However, when you download a CSV file, only the default columns are included. This is a Kibana functionality. When the Download as CSV is submitted, Kibana downloads the fields present on the original definition of the dashboard and the custom fields added is not considered.

## Runtime Events and Metrics Data Model

API Gateway generates runtime events and Key Performance Indicator (KPI) metrics for the currently active APIs. The types of runtime events that API Gateway can generate are:

Events	Description
Lifecycle	A Lifecycle event is generated each time the API Gateway instance is started or shut down.
Error	An Error event is generated each time an invocation of API results in an error.
Policy Violation	A Policy Violation event is generated each time an invocation of API violates a policy that was configured for the API.
Transaction	A Transaction event is generated each time an API is invoked (successfully or unsuccessfully).
Monitor	A Monitor event is generated when a configured SLA parameter, such as the average response time, fault count, availability, and so on, is breached for the API.

KPI metrics are used to monitor the run-time execution of APIs. Metrics include the maximum response time, average response time, fault count, availability of APIs, and so on. If you include runtime monitoring policies, the policies will monitor the KPI metrics for APIs, and can send alerts to various destinations when user-specified performance conditions for an API are violated. The KPI metrics that API Gateway can generate are:

Metric	Reports on...
Availability	The percentage of time that an API was available during the current interval. A value of 100 indicates that the API was always available. Only the time when the API is unavailable counts against this metric. If invocations fail due to policy violations, this parameter could still be as high as 100.
Average Response Time	The average amount of time it took the API to complete all invocations in the current interval. This is measured from the moment API Gateway receives the request until the moment it returns the response to the client.

Metric	Reports on...
Fault Count	The number of failed invocations in the current interval.
Maximum Response Time	The maximum amount of time it took the API to complete an invocation in the current interval.
Minimum Response Time	The minimum amount of time it took the API to complete an invocation in the current interval.
Successful Request Count	The number of successful API invocations in the current interval.
Total Request Count	The total number of requests for each API running in API Gateway in the current interval.

You can configure API Gateway to publish the runtime events and metrics data to different destinations. The following sections describe the runtime events and metrics data model for each of these destinations:

- API Gateway
- API Portal
- Audit Log
- CentraSite
- Elasticsearch
- Email
- JDBC
- Local Log

## API Gateway

The runtime events and metrics payload is generated by API Gateway at run-time. The columns that make up the events and metrics data model for API Gateway are listed below:

### Transactional Events

Column	Description
<b>apild</b>	The unique identifier for the API. Example: <b>c0f84954-9732-11e5-b9f4-f159eafe47b1</b>
<b>apiName</b>	Name of the API in which the event occurred. Example: <b>pet1</b>

Column	Description
<b>apiVersion</b>	The system-assigned version identifier for the API. Example: <b>1.0</b>
<b>applicationId</b>	The unique identifier for the application associated with the API invocation. Example: <b>c0f84954-9732-11e5-b9f4-f159eafe47b2</b>
<b>applicationIp</b>	IP address of the application associated with the API invocation. Example: <b>10.20.248.33</b>
<b>applicationName</b>	Name of the application associated with the API invocation. An application name is populated as <b>unknown</b> when API Gateway is unable to identify the application using a security policy that is configured for the API. Example: <b>SampleApplication</b>
<b>callbackRequest</b>	Indicates whether the event is generated for a callback request. Possible values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>true</b>. This denotes that the event is generated for a callback request.</li> <li>■ <b>false</b>. This denotes that the event is generated for a normal response.</li> </ul>
<b>correlationID</b>	The unique identifier that is automatically generated for every request coming to API Gateway and can be used to query the log. Example: <b>MED38e9cfa4-2348-408b-9462-124b2181c1a6:656</b>
<b>creationDate</b>	Date and time when the event was generated in API Gateway. Example: <b>1501671101509</b>
<b>customFields</b>	The custom fields an API Provider can provide to log a new field and value for a transaction event. Example: <b>{"customfield":"customvalue"}</b>
<b>errorOrigin</b>	The origin of error. Example: <b>Nativeservice</b>
<b>eventType</b>	The type of event that occurred. Example: <b>Transactional</b>

Column	Description
<b>externalCalls</b>	<p>List the external calls from API Gateway. These external calls can be to a native service or service registry.</p> <p>Example:</p> <pre>[{   "externalCallType": "SERVICE_REGISTRY_CALL",   "externalURL": "http://service.registry.com",   "callDuration": 49,   "callStartTime": 1562244570486,   "callEndTime": 1562244570535,   "responseCode": "200" }, {   "externalCallType": "NATIVE_SERVICE_CALL",   "externalURL":     "https://petstore.swagger.io/v2/store/inventory",   "callDuration": 1285,   "callStartTime": 1562244569252,   "callEndTime": 1562244570537,   "responseCode": "200" }]</pre>
<b>gatewayTime</b>	<p>Duration in milliseconds, to process a request by API Gateway. This does not include native service processing duration.</p> <p><b>gatewayTime = totalTime - providerTime</b></p> <p>Example: <b>20</b></p>
<b>httpMethod</b>	<p>The HTTP method used to invoke the API.</p> <p>Example: <b>GET</b></p>
<b>nativeHttpMethod</b>	<p>The HTTP method used to invoke the native service.</p> <p>Example: <b>GET</b></p>
<b>nativeReqPayload</b>	<p>The native service request data.</p> <p>Example:</p> <pre>{   "param1" : "value1",   "param2" : 10 }</pre>
<b>nativeRequestHeaders</b>	<p>Request header in the incoming request from the API Gateway to native service.</p> <p>Example:</p> <pre>{   "Authorization": "*****",   "Accept": "*/*", }</pre>

Column	Description
	<pre>"Authorization": "*****", "Accept": "*/*", "Cache-Control": "no-cache", "User-Agent": "PostmanRuntime/7.13.0", "Postman-Token": "381424fa-e3b3-4058-8df9-4abf9d72c899", "postmanHeader": "hello", "accept-encoding": "gzip, deflate", "Content-Type": "application/x-www-form-urlencoded" }</pre>
<b>nativeResPayload</b>	<p>The native service response data.</p> <p>Example:</p> <pre>{   "id": 2,   "category": {     "id": 2,     "name": "string"   },   "name": "pysen",   "photoUrls": ["string"],   "tags": [     {       "id": 0,       "name": "string"     }   ],   "status": "available" }</pre>
<b>nativeResponseHeaders</b>	<p>Response header in the outgoing response from the native service to API Gateway.</p> <p>Example:</p> <pre>{   "Server": "Jetty(9.2.9.v20150224)",   "Access-Control-Allow-Origin": "*",   "Access-Control-Allow-Methods": "GET, POST, DELETE, PUT",   "Connection": "close",   "Date": "Fri, 07 Jun 2019 12:44:13 GMT",   "Access-Control-Allow-Headers": "Content-Type, api_key, Authorization",   "Content-Type": "application/json" }</pre>
<b>nativeURL</b>	<p>URL of the native service.</p> <p>Example: <a href="http://petstore.swagger.io/v2/pet/2">http://petstore.swagger.io/v2/pet/2</a></p>
<b>operationName</b>	<p>Name of the API operation that is invoked.</p>

Column	Description
	<p>Example: Using a Calculator API, you can perform various operations such as addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division. When an addition operation is invoked in API Gateway, then the operation field name is populated as <b>addInts</b>.</p>
<b>queryParams</b>	<p>This is applicable only for REST APIs. Query parameters present in the incoming REST request.</p> <p>Example: <b>{"status":"available"}</b></p>
<b>reqPayload</b>	<p>The API request payload data.</p> <p>Example: <b>RequestPayload</b></p>
<b>requestHeaders</b>	<p>Request header in the incoming request from the client.</p> <p>Example:</p> <pre>{   "Cache-Control":"max-age=0",   "Accept":"text/plain,application/json;q=0.9,image/webp,image/apng,*/*;q=0.8",   "Upgrade-Insecure-Requests":"1",   "Connection":"keep-alive",   "User-Agent":"Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 6.1; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML,like Gecko) Chrome/65.0.3325.181Safari/537.36",   "Host":"mcdaso02:5555",   "Accept-Encoding":"gzip,deflate",   "Accept-Language":"en-US,en;q=0.9,ta;q=0.8",   "Content-Type":"application/x-www-form-urlencoded" }</pre>
<b>responseCode</b>	<p>The HTTP response status code that indicates success or failure of the requested operation.</p> <p>Example: <b>200</b></p>
<b>responseHeaders</b>	<p>Response header in the outgoing response.</p> <p>Example:</p> <pre>{   "Server":"Jetty(9.2.9.v20150224)",   "Access-Control-Allow-Origin":"*",   "Access-Control-Allow-Methods":"GET,POST,DELETE,PUT",   "Connection":"close",   "Date":"Fri, 30 Mar 2018 08:25:45 GMT",   "Access-Control-Allow-Headers":"Content-Type,api_key,Authorization",   "Content-Type":"application/xml" }</pre>



Column	Description
<b>serverID</b>	The API Gateway server on which the transaction event occurred. This column is currently not used. It appears as NULL or as an empty string.  Example: <b>SampleHost:80</b>
<b>sessionId</b>	A string the API Gateway server generates to uniquely identify each session. This is either the IS session token or the automatically generated GUID if the token is missing from the message context.  Example: <b>c0f84954-9732-11e5-b9f4-f159eafe47b2</b>
<b>sourceGateway</b>	Source of event generation.  Possible values: <b>APIGateway</b> or <b>Microgateway</b> .
<b>sourceGatewayNode</b>	Source API Gateway's IP address.  Example: <b>10.0.75.1</b>
<b>status</b>	Status of the API request.  Possible values are: <b>SUCCESS, FAILURE</b>
<b>totalDataSize</b>	The total combined size of request and response payloads in bytes.  Example: <b>100</b>
<b>totalTime</b>	Time in milliseconds required to invoke the API provider. This time includes the overhead incurred by API Gateway. Overhead includes security overhead for encryption, decryption, and load-balance retries.  Example: <b>120</b>

## Error Events

Column	Description
<b>apild</b>	The unique identifier for the API.  Example: <b>c0f84954-9732-11e5-b9f4-f159eafe47b1</b>
<b>apiName</b>	Name of the API in which the event occurred.  Example: <b>SampleAPI</b>
<b>apiVersion</b>	The system-assigned version identifier for the API.  Example: <b>1.0</b>

Column	Description
<b>applicationId</b>	The unique identifier for the application associated with the API invocation.  Example: <b>c0f84954-9732-11e5-b9f4-f159eafe47b2</b>
<b>applicationIp</b>	IP address of the application associated with the API invocation.  Example: <b>10.20.248.33</b>
<b>applicationName</b>	Name of the application associated with the API invocation.  An application name is populated as <b>unknown</b> when API Gateway is unable to identify the application using a security policy that is configured for the API.  Example: <b>SampleApplication</b>
<b>correlationID</b>	The unique identifier that is automatically generated for every request coming to API Gateway and can be used to query the log.  Example: <b>MED38e9cfa4-2348-408b-9462-124b2181c1a6:656</b>
<b>creationDate</b>	Date and time when the event was generated in API Gateway.  Example: <b>1501671101509</b>
<b>errorDesc</b>	Message that describes the error that occurred.  Example: <b>Invocation for SampleAPI was rejected based on policy violation, response code: 503</b>
<b>eventType</b>	The type of event that occurred.  Example: <b>Error Event</b>
<b>operationName</b>	Name of the API operation that is invoked.  Example: Using a Calculator API, you can perform various operations such as addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division. When an addition operation is invoked in API Gateway, then the operation field name is populated as <b>addInts</b> .
<b>responseCode</b>	The HTTP response status code that indicates success or failure of the requested operation.  Example: <b>200</b>
<b>sessionId</b>	A string the API Gateway server generates to uniquely identify each session. This is either the IS session token or the automatically generated GUID if the token is missing from the message context.  Example: <b>c0f84954-9732-11e5-b9f4-f159eafe47b2</b>

Column	Description
<b>sourceGateway</b>	Source of event generation. Possible values: <b>APIGateway</b> or <b>Microgateway</b> .
<b>sourceGatewayNode</b>	Source API Gateway's IP address. Example: <b>10.0.75.1</b>
<b>userAgent</b>	Name of the client used to invoke the API. Example: <b>Postman</b>

### Monitoring Events

Column	Description
<b>alertDesc</b>	Text of the alert message sent to a configured destination when the performance conditions are violated. The alert message is specified in the policy definition of an API. Example: <b>EnforcePolicy-HardLimit</b>
<b>alertType</b>	The type of alert generated for the event. Possible values are: <b>Monitor, sla</b>
<b>apild</b>	The unique identifier for the API. Example: <b>c0f84954-9732-11e5-b9f4-f159eafe47b1</b>
<b>apiName</b>	Name of the API in which the event occurred. Example: <b>SampleAPI</b>
<b>apiVersion</b>	The system-assigned version identifier for the API. Example: <b>1.0</b>
<b>applicationId</b>	The unique identifier for the application associated with the API invocation. Example: <b>c0f84954-9732-11e5-b9f4-f159eafe47b2</b>
<b>applicationIp</b>	IP address of the application associated with the API invocation. Example: <b>10.20.248.33</b>
<b>applicationName</b>	Name of the application associated with the API invocation.

Column	Description
	<p>An application name is populated as <b>unknown</b> when API Gateway is unable to identify the application using a security policy that is configured for the API.</p> <p>Example: <b>SampleApplication</b></p>
<b>creationDate</b>	<p>Date and time when the event was generated in API Gateway.</p> <p>Example: <b>1501671101509</b></p>
<b>eventSource</b>	<p>The source where the event occurred.</p> <p>Example: <b>API_Gateway_Instance</b></p>
<b>eventType</b>	<p>The type of event that occurred.</p> <p>Example: <b>Monitor Event</b></p>
<b>httpMethod</b>	<p>The HTTP method used to invoke the API.</p> <p>Example: <b>GET</b></p>
<b>operationName</b>	<p>Name of the API operation that is invoked.</p> <p>Example: Using a Calculator API, you can perform various operations such as addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division. When an addition operation is invoked in API Gateway, then the operation field name is populated as <b>addInts</b>.</p>
<b>sessionId</b>	<p>A string the API Gateway server generates to uniquely identify each session. This is either the IS session token or the automatically generated GUID if the token is missing from the message context.</p> <p>Example: <b>c0f84954-9732-11e5-b9f4-f159eafe47b2</b></p>
<b>sourceGateway</b>	<p>Source of event generation.</p> <p>Possible values: <b>APIGateway</b> or <b>Microgateway</b>.</p>
<b>sourceGatewayDetails</b>	<p>Details of events generated only from Microgateway. The details include Microgateway Id, Source Gateway Host, Source Gateway Port, Source Gateway Version, Microgateway pool.</p>

## Lifecycle Events

Column	Description
<b>creationDate</b>	<p>Date and time when the event was generated in API Gateway.</p> <p>Example: <b>1501671101509</b></p>

Column	Description
<b>eventType</b>	The type of event that occurred. Example: <b>LifeCycle</b>
<b>gatewayStatus</b>	Status of the API Gateway instance. Possible values are: <b>STARTED</b> or <b>STOPPED</b>
<b>sourceGateway</b>	Source of event generation. Possible values: <b>APIGateway</b> or <b>Microgateway</b> .
<b>sourceGatewayDetails</b>	Details of events generated only from Microgateway. The details include Microgateway Id, Source Gateway Host, Source Gateway Port, Source Gateway Version, Microgateway pool.

### Policy Violation Events

Column	Description
<b>alertDesc</b>	Text of the alert message sent to a configured destination when the performance conditions are violated. The alert message is specified in the policy definition of an API.  Example: <b>A violation was detected for policy (Unknown-Policyuser ): application could not be identified. Anonymous access is not allowed for this service!</b>
<b>alertSource</b>	Name of the API Gateway policy that generated the alert message. Example: <b>Unknown-Policy</b>
<b>alertType</b>	The type of alert generated for the event. Example: <b>PolicyViolation</b>
<b>apild</b>	The unique identifier for the API. Example: <b>c0f84954-9732-11e5-b9f4-f159eafe47b1</b>
<b>apiName</b>	Name of the API in which the event occurred. Example: <b>SampleAPI</b>
<b>apiVersion</b>	The system-assigned version identifier for the API. Example: <b>1.0</b>
<b>applicationId</b>	The unique identifier for the application associated with the API invocation.

Column	Description
	Example: <b>c0f84954-9732-11e5-b9f4-f159eafe47b2</b>
<b>applicationIp</b>	IP address of the application associated with the API invocation.  Example: <b>10.20.248.33</b>
<b>applicationName</b>	Name of the application associated with the API invocation.  An application name is populated as <b>unknown</b> when API Gateway is unable to identify the application using a security policy that is configured for the API.  Example: <b>SampleApplication</b>
<b>creationDate</b>	Date and time when the event was generated in API Gateway.  Example: <b>1501671101509</b>
<b>eventType</b>	The type of event that occurred.  Example: <b>Policy Violation Event</b>
<b>httpMethod</b>	The HTTP method used to request the API access.  Example: <b>GET</b>
<b>operationName</b>	Name of the API operation that is invoked.  Example: Using a Calculator API, you can perform various operations such as addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division. When an addition operation is invoked in API Gateway, then the operation field name is populated as <b>addInts</b> .
<b>responseCode</b>	The HTTP response status code that indicates success or failure of the requested operation.  Example: <b>200</b>
<b>sessionId</b>	A string the API Gateway server generates to uniquely identify each session. This is either the IS session token or the automatically generated GUID if the token is missing from the message context.  Example: <b>c0f84954-9732-11e5-b9f4-f159eafe47b2</b>
<b>sourceGateway</b>	Source of event generation.  Possible values: <b>APIGateway</b> or <b>Microgateway</b> .
<b>sourceGatewayNode</b>	Source API Gateway's IP address.  Example: <b>10.0.75.1</b>
<b>userAgent</b>	Name of the client used to invoke the API.

Column	Description
	Example: <b>Postman</b>

## Performance Metrics

Column	Description
<b>apild</b>	The unique identifier for the API. Example: <b>c0f84954-9732-11e5-b9f4-f159eafe47b1</b>
<b>apiName</b>	Name of the API in which the event occurred. Example: <b>SampleAPI</b>
<b>apiVersion</b>	The system-assigned version identifier for the API. Example: <b>1.0</b>
<b>availability</b>	The percentage of time that an API was available during the current interval. A value of 100 indicates that the API was always available. If invocations fail due to policy violations, this parameter could still be as high as 100. Example: <b>100</b>
<b>avgResponseTime</b>	The average amount of time it took the API to complete each invocation in the current interval. Response time is measured from the moment API Gateway receives the request until the moment it returns the response to the caller. Example: <b>135</b>
<b>creationDate</b>	Date and time when the event was generated in API Gateway. Example: <b>1501671101509</b>
<b>eventType</b>	The type of event that occurred. Example: <b>Performance Metrics Event</b>
<b>faultCount</b>	The number of failed API invocations in the current interval. Example: <b>10</b>
<b>intervalStart</b>	The starting date and time from which you want to examine metrics. Example: <b>1526294632172</b>
<b>intervalStop</b>	The ending date and time until which you want to examine metrics. Example: <b>1526294632182</b>

Column	Description
<b>maxResponseTime</b>	The maximum amount of time (in milliseconds) it took for the API to complete an invocation in the current interval.  Example: <b>343</b>
<b>minResponseTime</b>	The minimum amount of time (in milliseconds) it took for the API to complete an invocation in the current interval.  Example: <b>10</b>
<b>sourceGateway</b>	Source of event generation.  Possible values: <b>APIGateway</b> or <b>Microgateway</b> .
<b>successCount</b>	The number of successful API invocations in the current interval.  Example: <b>100</b>
<b>totalCount</b>	The total number of API invocations (successful and unsuccessful) in the current interval.  Example: <b>110</b>

### Threat Protection Events

Column	Description
<b>id</b>	The unique identifier for an event.  Example: <b>8e05267a-45c9-45f0-a3dd-8b2ee1e98ca2</b>
<b>alertAction</b>	A helpful action taken on the API for the alert.  Example: <b>DENY</b>
<b>creationDate</b>	Date and time when the event was generated in API Gateway.  Example: <b>1501671101509</b>
<b>eventType</b>	The type of event that occurred.  Example: <b>Transactional</b>
<b>filterName</b>	Name of the threat protection filter.  Example: <b>DoSFilter</b>
<b>message</b>	If the API invocation failed, message that describes the error that occurred.



Column	Description
	Example: <b>Global Denial of Service limits were reached: Maximum requests limit of 2 in 120 seconds has been exceeded.</b>
<b>requestHost</b>	Hostname of the machine from which the API access request was submitted. Example: <b>10.60.34.152</b>
<b>requestTime</b>	Date and time the request was submitted. Example: <b>1501671101509</b>
<b>requestType</b>	The type of request that was received for the API. Example: <b>ALL</b>
<b>resourcePath</b>	The relative URI path of a resource that was used for API invocation. Example: <b>invoke/pub.date/getCurrentDate</b>
<b>ruleName</b>	The API Gateway rule that triggered the event. Example: <b>GlobalDoSRule</b>
<b>serverHost</b>	The name or IP address of the machine on which the thread protection server is running. Example: <b>10.60.34.83</b>
<b>serverPort</b>	The port number on which the thread protection server is configured to listen for incoming requests. Example: <b>8911</b>

## API Portal

The runtime events and metrics payload generated by API Gateway at run-time is published to the configured API Portal destination. The columns that make up the events and metrics data model for API Portal are listed below:

### Transactional Events

Column	Description
<b>apild</b>	The unique identifier for the API. Example: <b>c0f84954-9732-11e5-b9f4-f159eafe47b1</b>
<b>apiName</b>	Name of the API in which the event occurred.

Column	Description
	Example: <b>SampleAPI</b>
<b>apiVersion</b>	The system-assigned version identifier for the API. Example: <b>1.0</b>
<b>consumerId</b>	The unique identifier for the consumer associated with the API invocation. Example: <b>c0f84954-9732-11e5-b9f4-f159eafe47b2</b>
<b>consumerIp</b>	IP address of the consumer associated with the API invocation. Example: <b>10.1.1.211</b>
<b>consumerName</b>	Name of the consumer associated with the API invocation.  A consumer name is populated as <b>unknown</b> when API Gateway is unable to identify the consumer using a security policy that is configured for the API. Example: <b>SampleApplication</b>
<b>correlationID</b>	The unique identifier that is automatically generated for every request coming to API Gateway and can be used to query the log. Example: <b>MED38e9cfa4-2348-408b-9462-124b2181c1a6:656</b>
<b>creationDate</b>	Date and time when the event was generated in API Gateway. Example: <b>1501671101509</b>
<b>customFieldsrequest</b>	The custom fields an API Provider can provide to log a new field and value for a transaction event. Example: <b>{"customfield":"customvalue"}</b>
<b>errorOrigin</b>	The origin of error. Example: <b>Nativeservice</b>
<b>eventType</b>	The type of event that occurred. Example: <b>Transactional</b>
<b>externalCalls</b>	List the external calls from API Gateway. These external calls can be to a native service or service registry. Example: <pre>[{   "externalCallType":"SERVICE_REGISTRY_CALL",   "externalURL":"http://service.registry.com",</pre>

Column	Description
	<pre>"callDuration":49, "callStartTime":1562244570486, "callEndTime":1562244570535, "responseCode": "200" }, { "externalCallType":"NATIVE_SERVICE_CALL", "externalURL": "https://petstore.swagger.io/v2/store/inventory", "callDuration":1285, "callStartTime":1562244569252, "callEndTime":1562244570537, "responseCode":"200" }]</pre>
<b>gatewayTime</b>	<p>Duration in milliseconds, to process a request by API Gateway. This does not include native service processing duration.</p> <p><math>gatewayTime = totalTime - providerTime</math></p> <p>Example: <b>20</b></p>
<b>operationName</b>	<p>Name of the API operation that is invoked.</p> <p>Example: Using a Calculator API, you can perform various operations such as addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division. When an addition operation is invoked in API Gateway, then the operation field name is populated as <b>addInts</b>.</p>
<b>providerTime</b>	<p>Time in milliseconds required for API Gateway to invoke a native provider and receive a response. This time includes the overhead incurred by API Gateway. Overhead includes the time it takes for a provider to process a request and return a response, plus any network latency to or from the provider. Subtracting total time from provider time must give a rough indicator of the API Gateway overhead.</p> <p>Example: <b>20</b></p>
<b>queryParameters</b>	<p>This is applicable only for REST APIs. Query parameters present in the incoming REST request.</p> <p>Example: <b>{"status":"available"}</b></p>
<b>requestHeaders</b>	<p>Request header in the incoming request from the client.</p> <p>Example:</p> <pre>{ "Cache-Control":"max-age=0", "Accept":"text/plain,application/json; q=0.9,image/webp,image/apng,*/*; q=0.8", "Upgrade-Insecure-Requests":"1",</pre>

Column	Description
	<pre>"Connection":"keep-alive", "User-Agent":"Mozilla/5.0(Windows NT 6.1; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/65.0.3325.181Safari/537.36", "Host":"mcdaso02:5555", "Accept-Encoding":"gzip,deflate", "Accept-Language":"en-US,en;q=0.9,ta;q=0.8", "Content-Type":"application/x-www-form-urlencoded" }</pre>
<b>response</b>	<p>The API response payload data.</p> <p>Example: <b>&lt;ResponsePayload&gt;</b></p>
<b>responseCode</b>	<p>The HTTP response status code that indicates success or failure of the requested operation.</p> <p>Example: <b>200</b></p>
<b>responseHeaders</b>	<p>Response header in the outgoing response.</p> <p>Example:</p> <pre>{ "Server":"Jetty(9.2.9.v20150224)", "Access-Control-Allow-Origin":"*", "Access-Control-Allow-Methods":"GET,POST,DELETE, PUT", "Connection":"close", "Date":"Fri, 30 Mar 2018 08:25:45 GMT", "Access-Control-Allow-Headers":"Content-Type,api_key, Authorization", "Content-Type":"application/xml" }</pre>
<b>nativeHttpMethod</b>	<p>The HTTP method used to invoke the native service.</p> <p>Example: <b>GET</b></p>
<b>nativeRequestHeaders</b>	<p>Request header in the incoming request from the API Gateway to native service.</p> <p>Example:</p> <pre>{ "Authorization":"*****", "Accept": "*/*", "Authorization": "*****", "Accept":"*/*", "Cache-Control": "no-cache", "User-Agent": "PostmanRuntime/7.13.0", "Postman-Token": "381424fa-e3b3-4058-8df9-4abf9d72c899", "postmanHeader": "hello", "accept-encoding": "gzip, deflate",</pre>

Column	Description
	<pre>"Content-Type": "application/x-www-form-urlencoded" }</pre>
<b>nativeRequestPayload</b>	<p>The native service request data.</p> <p>Example:</p> <pre>{   "param1" : "value1",   "param2" : 10 }</pre>
<b>nativeResponsePayload</b>	<p>The native service response data.</p> <p>Example:</p> <pre>{   "id":2,   "category":   {     "id":2,     "name":"string"   },   "name":"pysen",   "photoUrls":["string"],   "tags":   [{     "id":0,     "name":"string"   }],   "status":"available" }</pre>
<b>nativeURL</b>	<p>URL of the native service.</p> <p>Example: <b><a href="http://petstore.swagger.io/v2/pet/2">http://petstore.swagger.io/v2/pet/2</a></b></p>
<b>sessionId</b>	<p>A string the API Gateway server generates to uniquely identify each session. This is either the IS session token or the automatically generated GUID if the token is missing from the message context.</p> <p>Example: <b>c0f84954-9732-11e5-b9f4-f159eafe47b2</b></p>
<b>sourceGatewayNode</b>	<p>Source API Gateway's IP address.</p> <p>Example: <b>10.0.75.1</b></p>
<b>status</b>	<p>Status of the API request.</p> <p>Possible values are: <b>SUCCESS, FAILURE</b></p>
<b>targetName</b>	<p>Name of the API Gateway instance reporting the event.</p> <p>Example: <b>API_Gateway_Instance</b></p>

Column	Description
<b>totalDataSize</b>	The total combined size of request and response payloads in bytes. Example: <b>100</b>
<b>totalTime</b>	Time in milliseconds required to invoke the API provider. This time includes the overhead incurred by API Gateway. Overhead includes security overhead for encryption, decryption, and load-balance retries. Example: <b>120</b>

## Error Events

Column	Description
<b>apild</b>	The unique identifier for the API. Example: <b>c0f84954-9732-11e5-b9f4-f159eafe47b1</b>
<b>apiName</b>	Name of the API in which the event occurred. Example: <b>SampleAPI</b>
<b>apiVersion</b>	The system-assigned version identifier for the API. Example: <b>1.0</b>
<b>consumerId</b>	The unique identifier for the consumer associated with the API invocation. Example: <b>c0f84954-9732-11e5-b9f4-f159eafe47b2</b>
<b>consumerIp</b>	IP address of the consumer associated with the API invocation. Example: <b>10.20.248.33</b>
<b>consumerName</b>	Name of the consumer associated with the API invocation.  A consumer name is populated as <b>unknown</b> when API Gateway is unable to identify the consumer using a security policy that is configured for the API. Example: <b>SampleApplication</b>
<b>correlationID</b>	The unique identifier that is automatically generated for every request coming to API Gateway and can be used to query the log. Example: <b>MED38e9cfa4-2348-408b-9462-124b2181c1a6:656</b>
<b>creationDate</b>	Date and time when the event was generated in API Gateway. Example: <b>1501671101509</b>

Column	Description
<b>errorDesc</b>	<p>Message that describes the error that occurred.</p> <p><b>Service invocation for SampleAPI was rejected based on policy violation, response code: 503</b></p>
<b>eventType</b>	<p>The type of event that occurred.</p> <p>Example: <b>Error Event</b></p>
<b>operationName</b>	<p>Name of the API operation that is invoked.</p> <p>Example: Using a Calculator API, you can perform various operations such as addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division. When an addition operation is invoked in API Gateway, then the operation field name is populated as <b>addInts</b>.</p>
<b>responseCode</b>	<p>The HTTP response status code that indicates success or failure of the requested operation.</p> <p>Example: <b>503</b></p>
<b>sessionId</b>	<p>A string the API Gateway server generates to uniquely identify each session. This is either the IS session token or the automatically generated GUID if the token is missing from the message context.</p> <p>Example: <b>c0f84954-9732-11e5-b9f4-f159eafe47b2</b></p>
<b>targetName</b>	<p>Name of the API Gateway instance reporting the event.</p> <p>Example: <b>API_Gateway_Instance</b></p>

## Monitoring Events

Column	Description
<b>alertDesc</b>	<p>Text of the alert message sent to a configured destination when the performance conditions are violated. The alert message is specified in the policy definition of an API.</p> <p>Example: <b>EnforcePolicy-HardLimit</b></p>
<b>alertSource</b>	<p>Name of the API Gateway policy that generated the alert message.</p> <p>Example: <b>Unknown-Policy</b></p>
<b>alertType</b>	<p>The type of alert generated for the event.</p> <p>Example: <b>sla</b></p>
<b>apild</b>	<p>The unique identifier for the API.</p>

Column	Description
	Example: <b>c0f84954-9732-11e5-b9f4-f159eafe47b1</b>
<b>apiName</b>	Name of the API in which the event occurred. Example: <b>SampleAPI</b>
<b>apiVersion</b>	The system-assigned version identifier for the API. Example: <b>1.0</b>
<b>applicationId</b>	The unique identifier for the application associated with the API invocation. Example: <b>c0f84954-9732-11e5-b9f4-f159eafe47b2</b>
<b>applicationIp</b>	IP address of the application associated with the API invocation. Example: 10.20.248.33
<b>applicationName</b>	Name of the application associated with the API invocation.  An application name is populated as unknown when API Gateway is unable to identify the application using a security policy that is configured for the API.  Example: <b>SampleApplication</b>
<b>creationDate</b>	Date and time when the event was generated in API Gateway. Example: <b>1501671101509</b>
<b>eventType</b>	The type of event that occurred. Example: <b>Monitor Event</b>
<b>monitorAttr</b>	The monitored attribute which has breached the configured SLA. Example: <b>AVGRESPOSTIME GT 1.0, SUCCESSCOUNT EQ 3, REQUESTCOUNT GT 10</b>
<b>operationName</b>	Name of the API operation that is invoked.  Example: Using a Calculator API, you can perform various operations such as addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division. When an addition operation is invoked in API Gateway, then the operation field name is populated as <b>addInts</b> .
<b>sessionId</b>	A string the API Gateway server generates to uniquely identify each session. This is either the IS session token or the automatically generated GUID if the token is missing from the message context.  Example: <b>c0f84954-9732-11e5-b9f4-f159eafe47b2</b>



Column	Description
<b>targetName</b>	Name of the API Gateway instance reporting the event. Example: <b>API_Gateway_Instance</b>

### Lifecycle Events

Column	Description
<b>creationDate</b>	Date and time when the event was generated in API Gateway. Example: <b>1501671101509</b>
<b>eventStatus</b>	Status of the API Gateway instance. Possible values are: <b>STARTED</b> or <b>STOPPED</b>
<b>eventDesc</b>	
<b>eventType</b>	The type of event that occurred. Example: <b>LifeCycle</b>
<b>targetName</b>	Name of the API Gateway instance reporting the event. Example: <b>API_Gateway_Instance</b>

### Policy Violation Events

Column	Description
<b>alertDesc</b>	Text of the alert message sent to a configured destination when the performance conditions are violated. The alert message is specified in the policy definition of an API. Example: <b>A violation was detected for policy (Unknown-Policyuser ): application could not be identified. Anonymous access is not allowed for this service!</b>
<b>alertSource</b>	Name of the API Gateway policy that generated the alert message. Example: <b>Unknown-Policy</b>
<b>alertType</b>	The type of alert generated for the event. Example: <b>PolicyViolation</b>
<b>apild</b>	The unique identifier for the API. Example: <b>c0f84954-9732-11e5-b9f4-f159eafe47b1</b>

Column	Description
<b>apiName</b>	Name of the API in which the event occurred. Example: <b>SampleAPI</b>
<b>apiVersion</b>	The system-assigned version identifier for the API. Example: <b>1.0</b>
<b>consumerId</b>	The unique identifier for the consumer associated with the API invocation. Example: <b>c0f84954-9732-11e5-b9f4-f159eafe47b2</b>
<b>consumerIp</b>	IP address of the consumer associated with the API invocation. Example: <b>10.20.248.33</b>
<b>consumerName</b>	Name of the consumer associated with the API invocation.  A consumer name is populated as <b>unknown</b> when API Gateway is unable to identify the consumer using a security policy that is configured for the API. Example: <b>SampleApplication</b>
<b>creationDate</b>	Date and time when the event was generated in API Gateway. Example: <b>1501671101509</b>
<b>eventType</b>	The type of event that occurred. Example: <b>Policy Violation Event</b>
<b>operationName</b>	Name of the API operation that is invoked.  Example: Using a Calculator API, you can perform various operations such as addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division. When an addition operation is invoked in API Gateway, then the operation field name is populated as <b>addInts</b> .
<b>responseCode</b>	The HTTP response status code that indicates success or failure of the requested operation. Example: <b>200</b>
<b>sessionId</b>	A string the API Gateway server generates to uniquely identify each session. This is either the IS session token or the automatically generated GUID if the token is missing from the message context. Example: <b>c0f84954-9732-11e5-b9f4-f159eafe47b2</b>
<b>targetName</b>	Name of the API Gateway instance reporting the event.

Column	Description
	Example: <b>API_Gateway_Instance</b>

## Performance Metrics

Column	Description
<b>apild</b>	The unique identifier for the API. Example: <b>c0f84954-9732-11e5-b9f4-f159eafe47b1</b>
<b>apiName</b>	Name of the API in which the event occurred. Example: <b>SampleAPI</b>
<b>apiVersion</b>	The system-assigned version identifier for the API. Example: <b>1.0</b>
<b>availability</b>	The percentage of time that an API was available during the current interval. A value of 100 indicates that the API was always available. If invocations fail due to policy violations, this parameter could still be as high as 100. Example: <b>100</b>
<b>avgResponseTime</b>	The average amount of time it took the API to complete each invocation in the current interval. Response time is measured from the moment API Gateway receives the request until the moment it returns the response to the caller. Example: <b>135</b>
<b>creationDate</b>	Date and time when the event was generated in API Gateway. Example: <b>1501671101509</b>
<b>eventType</b>	The type of event that occurred. Example: <b>Performance Metrics Event</b>
<b>faultCount</b>	The number of failed API invocations in the current interval. Example: <b>10</b>
<b>includeFaults</b>	Includes failed API invocations. Possible values are: <b>true, false</b>
<b>intervalStart</b>	The starting date and time from which you want to examine metrics. Example: <b>2015-08-26 04:13:35 PM</b>

Column	Description
<b>intervalStop</b>	The ending date and time until which you want to examine metrics. Example: <b>2015-08-26 04:13:45 PM</b>
<b>maxResponseTime</b>	The maximum amount of time (in milliseconds) it took for the API to complete an invocation in the current interval. Example: <b>343</b>
<b>minResponseTime</b>	The minimum amount of time (in milliseconds) it took for the API to complete an invocation in the current interval. Example: <b>10</b>
<b>operationName</b>	Name of the API operation that is invoked. Example: Using a Calculator API, you can perform various operations such as addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division. When an addition operation is invoked in API Gateway, then the operation field name is populated as <b>addInts</b> .
<b>successCount</b>	The number of successful API invocations in the current interval. Example: <b>100</b>
<b>targetName</b>	Name of the API Gateway instance reporting the event. Example: <b>API_Gateway_Instance</b>
<b>totalCount</b>	The total number of API invocations (successful and unsuccessful) in the current interval. Example: <b>110</b>

## Audit Log

The runtime events and metrics payload generated by API Gateway at run-time is published to the configured Audit Log destination. The columns that make up the events and metrics data model for Audit Log are listed below:

### Transactional Events

Column	Description
<b>API_ID</b>	The unique identifier for the API. Example: <b>ec1473cc-40a0-479e-9126-474a917c3c89</b>
<b>API_NAME</b>	Name of the API in which the event occurred.

Column	Description
	Example: <b>SampleAPI</b>
<b>API_VERSION</b>	The system-assigned version identifier for the API. Example: <b>1.0</b>
<b>AUDITTIMESTAMP</b>	Date and time when the event was written to the log. Example: <b>2017-08-07 07:22:22</b>
<b>CONSUMER_IP</b>	IP address of the consumer associated with the API invocation. Example: <b>10.60.37.42</b>
<b>CONSUMER_NAME</b>	Name of the consumer associated with the API invocation.  A consumer name is populated as <b>unknown</b> when API Gateway is unable to identify the consumer using a policy that is configured for the API.  Example: <b>SampleApplication</b>
<b>CONTEXTID</b>	The unique identifier for the current context information API Gateway uses to connect related entries from different logs.  This column is currently not used. It appears as NULL or as an empty string.  Example: <b>81546147-41a8-4998-8150-02ba67bb08c2</b>
<b>CORRELATIONID</b>	The unique identifier that is automatically generated for every request coming to API Gateway and can be used to query the log.  Example: <b>MED38e9cfa4-2348-408b-9462-124b2181c1a6:656</b>
<b>CUSTOMFIELDS</b>	The custom fields an API Provider can provide to log a new field and value for a transaction event.  Example: <b>{"customfield":"customvalue"}</b>
<b>ERROR_ORIGIN</b>	The origin of error.  Example: <b>Nativeservice</b>
<b>EVENT_PK</b>	The primary key (PK) that uniquely identifies the event that occurred.  Example: <b>1</b>
<b>EXTERNAL_CALLS</b>	List the external calls from API Gateway. These external calls can be to a native service or service registry.  Example:

Column	Description
	<pre>[{   "externalCallType": "SERVICE_REGISTRY_CALL",   "externalURL": "http://service.registry.com",   "callDuration": 49,   "callStartTime": 1562244570486,   "callEndTime": 1562244570535,   "responseCode": "200" }, {   "externalCallType": "NATIVE_SERVICE_CALL",   "externalURL":   "https://petstore.swagger.io/v2/store/inventory",   "callDuration": 1285,   "callStartTime": 1562244569252,   "callEndTime": 1562244570537,   "responseCode": "200" }]</pre>
<b>INSERTTIMESTAMP</b>	<p>Date and time when the event was generated in API Gateway.</p> <p>Example: <b>2017-08-07 07:22:22</b></p>
<b>MSGID</b>	<p>The ID assigned to the message by the API provider.</p> <p>This column is currently not used.</p> <p>Example: <b>361dc2f8-a60b-fc21-8545-9b07fce1a479</b></p>
<b>NATIVE_ENDPOINT</b>	<p>The endpoint URL of the native API that is invoked.</p> <p>Example: <b>http://petstore.swagger.io/v2/pet/55</b></p>
<b>NATIVE_HTTP_METHOD</b>	<p>The HTTP method used to invoke the native service.</p> <p>Example: <b>GET</b></p>
<b>NATIVE_REQUEST_HEADERS</b>	<p>Request header in the incoming request from the API Gateway to native service.</p> <p>Example:</p> <pre>{   "Authorization": "*****",   "Accept": "*/*",   "Authorization": "*****",   "Accept": "*/*",   "Cache-Control": "no-cache",   "User-Agent": "PostmanRuntime/7.13.0",   "Postman-Token":   "381424fa-e3b3-4058-8df9-4abf9d72c899",   "postmanHeader": "hello",   "accept-encoding": "gzip, deflate",   "Content-Type": "application/x-www-form-urlencoded" }</pre>

Column	Description
<b>NATIVE_REQ_PAYLOAD</b>	<p>The native service request data.</p> <p>Example:</p> <pre>{   "param1" : "value1",   "param2" : 10 }</pre>
<b>NATIVE_RESPONSE_HEADERS</b>	<p>Response header in the outgoing response from the native service to API Gateway.</p> <p>Example:</p> <pre>{   "Server":"Jetty(9.2.9.v20150224)",   "Access-Control-Allow-Origin":"*",   "Access-Control-Allow-Methods": "GET, POST, DELETE, PUT",   "Connection":"close",   "Date": "Fri, 07 Jun 2019 12:44:13 GMT",   "Access-Control-Allow-Headers": "Content-Type, api_key, Authorization",   "Content-Type": "application/json" }</pre>
<b>NATIVE_RES_PAYLOAD</b>	<p>The native service response data.</p> <p>Example:</p> <pre>{   "id":2,   "category":   {     "id":2,     "name":"string"   },   "name":"pysen",   "photoUrls":["string"],   "tags":   [{     "id":0,     "name":"string"   }],   "status":"available" }</pre>
<b>NATIVE_URL</b>	<p>URL of the native service.</p> <p>Example: <a href="http://petstore.swagger.io/v2/pet/2">http://petstore.swagger.io/v2/pet/2</a></p>
<b>OPERATION_NAME</b>	<p>Name of the API operation or resource that is invoked.</p> <p>Example: <code>/pet/{petId}</code></p>

Column	Description
<b>PROVIDER_TIME</b>	<p>Time in milliseconds required for API Gateway to invoke a native provider and receive a response. This time includes the overhead incurred by API Gateway. Overhead includes the time it takes for a provider to process a request and return a response, plus any network latency to or from the provider. Subtracting total time from provider time must give a rough indicator of the API Gateway overhead.</p> <p>Example: <b>1336</b></p>
<b>QUERY_PARAMETERS</b>	<p>This is applicable only for REST APIs. Query parameters present in the incoming REST request.</p> <p>Example: <b>{"status":"available"}</b></p>
<b>REQUEST_HEADERS</b>	<p>Request header in the incoming request from the client.</p> <p>Example:</p> <pre>{   "Cache-Control":"max-age=0",   "Accept":"text/plain,application/json; q=0.9,image/webp,image/apng,*/*; q=0.8",   "Upgrade-Insecure-Requests":"1",   "Connection":"keep-alive",   "User-Agent":"Mozilla/5.0(Windows NT 6.1; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/65.0.3325.181Safari/537.36",   "Host":"mcdaso02:5555",   "Accept-Encoding":"gzip,deflate",   "Accept-Language":"en-US,en;q=0.9,ta;q=0.8",   "Content-Type":"application/x-www-form-urlencoded" }</pre>
<b>RESPONSE_HEADERS</b>	<p>Response header in the outgoing response.</p> <p>Example:</p> <pre>{   "Server":"Jetty(9.2.9.v20150224)",   "Access-Control-Allow-Origin":"*",   "Access-Control-Allow-Methods":"GET,POST,DELETE, PUT",   "Connection":"close",   "Date":"Fri, 30 Mar 2018 08:25:45 GMT",   "Access-Control-Allow-Headers":"Content-Type,api_key, Authorization",   "Content-Type":"application/xml" }</pre>
<b>ROOTCONTEXTID</b>	<p>The unique identifier for the root context information API Gateway uses to connect related entries from different logs.</p>



Column	Description
	<p>This column is currently not used. It appears as NULL or as an empty string.</p> <p>Example: <b>81546147-41a8-4998-8150-02ba67bb08c2</b></p>
<b>SERVERID</b>	<p>The API Gateway server on which the transaction event occurred.</p> <p>This column is currently not used. It appears as NULL or as an empty string.</p> <p>Example: <b>SampleHost:80</b></p>
<b>SERVICE_NAME</b>	<p>Name of the service in which the event occurred.</p> <p>Example: <b>Swagger_Petstore</b></p>
<b>SESSION_ID</b>	<p>A string the API Gateway server generates to uniquely identify each session. This is either the IS session token or the automatically generated GUID if the token is missing from the message context.</p> <p>Example: <b>6dfcd849198c4a7e96b4ff89bc2deaf5</b></p>
<b>SOURCE_GATEWAY_NODE</b>	<p>Source API Gateway's IP address.</p> <p>Example: <b>10.0.75.1</b></p>
<b>STATUS</b>	<p>Status of the API request.</p> <p>Possible values are: <b>SUCCESS, FAILURE</b></p>
<b>TOTAL_TIME</b>	<p>Time in milliseconds required to invoke the API provider. This time includes the overhead incurred by API Gateway. Overhead includes security overhead for encryption, decryption, and load-balance retries.</p> <p>Example: <b>1042</b></p>

## CentraSite

The runtime events and metrics payload generated by API Gateway at run-time is published to the configured CentraSite destination. The columns that make up the events and metrics data model for CentraSite are listed below:

### Transactional Events

Column	Description
<b>ApiUserVersion</b>	The system-assigned version identifier for the API.

Column	Description
	Example: <b>1.0</b>
<b>Consumer</b>	<p>Name of the consumer associated with the API invocation.</p> <p>A consumer name is populated as <b>unknown</b> when API Gateway is unable to identify the consumer using a policy that is configured for the API.</p> <p>Example: <b>SampleApplication</b></p>
<b>ConsumerId</b>	<p>The unique identifier for the consumer associated with the API invocation.</p> <p>Example: <b>be8b27d6-8f79-4c6e-b06c-a628d2ba30c3</b></p>
<b>Consumer IP Address</b>	<p>IP address of the consumer associated with the API invocation.</p> <p>Example: <b>10.60.20.169</b></p>
<b>CorrelationID</b>	<p>The unique identifier that is automatically generated for every request coming to API Gateway and can be used to query the log.</p> <p>Example: <b>MED38e9cfa4-2348-408b-9462-124b2181c1a6:656</b></p>
<b>Created Time</b>	<p>Date and time when the event was generated in API Gateway.</p> <p>Example: <b>2017-08-09 01:27:45 AM</b></p>
<b>CustomFields</b>	<p>The custom fields an API Provider can provide to log a new field and value for a transaction event.</p> <p>Example: <b>{"customfield":"customvalue"}</b></p>
<b>ErrorOrigin</b>	<p>The origin of error.</p> <p>Example: <b>Nativeservice</b></p>
<b>Event Type</b>	<p>The type of event that occurred.</p> <p>Example: <b>Transaction Event</b></p>
<b>External Calls</b>	<p>List the external calls from API Gateway. These external calls can be to a native service or service registry.</p> <p>Example:</p> <pre>[{   "externalCallType":"SERVICE_REGISTRY_CALL",   "externalURL":"http://service.registry.com",   "callDuration":49,   "callStartTime":1562244570486,   "callEndTime":1562244570535,   "responseCode": "200"</pre>

Column	Description
	<pre> }, {   "externalCallType": "NATIVE_SERVICE_CALL",   "externalURL":     "https://petstore.swagger.io/v2/store/inventory",   "callDuration": 1285,   "callStartTime": 1562244569252,   "callEndTime": 1562244570537,   "responseCode": "200" }] </pre>
<b>Native HTTP Method</b>	<p>The HTTP method used to invoke the native service.</p> <p>Example: <b>GET</b></p>
<b>Native Request Headers</b>	<p>Request header in the incoming request from the API Gateway to native service.</p> <p>Example:</p> <pre> {   "Authorization": "*****",   "Accept": "*/*",   "Authorization": "*****",   "Accept": "*/*",   "Cache-Control": "no-cache",   "User-Agent": "PostmanRuntime/7.13.0",   "Postman-Token":     "381424fa-e3b3-4058-8df9-4abf9d72c899",   "postmanHeader": "hello",   "accept-encoding": "gzip, deflate",   "Content-Type": "application/x-www-form-urlencoded" } </pre>
<b>Native Req Payload</b>	<p>The native service request data.</p> <p>Example:</p> <pre> {   "param1" : "value1",   "param2" : 10 } </pre>
<b>Native Response Headers</b>	<p>Response header in the outgoing response from the native service to API Gateway.</p> <p>Example:</p> <pre> {   "Server": "Jetty(9.2.9.v20150224)",   "Access-Control-Allow-Origin": "*",   "Access-Control-Allow-Methods": "GET, POST, DELETE, PUT",   "Connection": "close",   "Date": "Fri, 07 Jun 2019 12:44:13 GMT", } </pre>

Column	Description
	<pre>"Access-Control-Allow-Headers": "Content-Type, api_key, Authorization", "Content-Type": "application/json" }</pre>
<b>Native Res Payload</b>	<p>The native service response data.</p> <p>Example:</p> <pre>{   "id":2,   "category":   {     "id":2,     "name":"string"   },   "name":"pysen",   "photoUrls":["string"],   "tags":   [{     "id":0,     "name":"string"   }],   "status":"available" }</pre>
<b>Native URL</b>	<p>URL of the native service.</p> <p>Example: <b>http://petstore.swagger.io/v2/pet/2</b></p>
<b>PartnerId</b>	<p>The unique identifier for the partner that generated the audit record.</p> <p>Example: <b>unknown</b></p>
<b>Provider Round Trip Time</b>	<p>Time in milliseconds required for API Gateway to invoke a native provider and receive a response. This time includes the overhead incurred by API Gateway. Overhead includes the time it takes for a provider to process a request and return a response, plus any network latency to or from the provider. Subtracting total time from provider time must give a rough indicator of the API Gateway overhead.</p> <p>Example: <b>1700</b></p>
<b>QueryParameters</b>	<p>This is applicable only for REST APIs. Query parameters present in the incoming REST request.</p> <p>Example: <b>{"status":"available"}</b></p>
<b>RequestHeaders</b>	<p>Request header in the incoming request from the client.</p> <p>Example:</p>

Column	Description
	<pre>{ "Cache-Control":"max-age=0", "Accept":"text/plain,application/json; q=0.9,image/webp,image/apng,*/*; q=0.8", "Upgrade-Insecure-Requests":"1", "Connection":"keep-alive", "User-Agent":"Mozilla/5.0(Windows NT 6.1; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/65.0.3325.181Safari/537.36", "Host":"mcdaso02:5555", "Accept-Encoding":"gzip,deflate", "Accept-Language":"en-US,en;q=0.9,ta;q=0.8", "Content-Type":"application/x-www-form-urlencoded" }</pre>
<b>RequestPayload</b>	<p>The API request payload data.</p> <p>Example: <b>&lt;RequestPayload&gt;</b></p>
<b>ResponseHeaders</b>	<p>Response header in the outgoing response.</p> <p>Example:</p> <pre>{ "Server":"Jetty(9.2.9.v20150224)", "Access-Control-Allow-Origin":"*", "Access-Control-Allow-Methods":"GET,POST,DELETE, PUT", "Connection":"close", "Date":"Fri, 30 Mar 2018 08:25:45 GMT", "Access-Control-Allow-Headers":"Content-Type,api_key, Authorization", "Content-Type":"application/xml" }</pre>
<b>ResponsePayload</b>	<p>The API response payload data.</p> <p>Example: <b>&lt;ResponsePayload&gt;</b></p>
<b>Source Gateway Node</b>	<p>Source API Gateway's IP address.</p> <p>Example: <b>10.0.75.1</b></p>
<b>Total Round Trip time</b>	<p>Time in milliseconds required to invoke the API provider. This time includes the overhead incurred by API Gateway. Overhead includes security overhead for encryption, decryption, and load-balance retries.</p> <p>Example: <b>1707</b></p>
<b>Gateway</b>	<p>Name of the API Gateway instance reporting the event.</p> <p>Example: <b>API_Gateway_Instance</b></p>

Column	Description
<b>Request Status</b>	Status of the API request.  Possible values are: <b>SUCCESS, FAILURE</b>

## Error Events

Column	Description
<b>ApiUserVersion</b>	The system-assigned version identifier for the API.  Example: <b>1.0</b>
<b>Consumer</b>	Name of the consumer associated with the API invocation.  A consumer name is populated as <b>unknown</b> when API Gateway is unable to identify the consumer using a policy that is configured for the API.  Example: <b>SampleApplication</b>
<b>ConsumerId</b>	The unique identifier for the consumer associated with the API invocation.  Example: <b>be8b27d6-8f79-4c6e-b06c-a628d2ba30c3</b>
<b>Consumer IP Address</b>	IP address of the consumer associated with the API invocation.  Example: <b>10.60.20.169</b>
<b>CorrelationID</b>	The unique identifier that is automatically generated for every request coming to API Gateway and can be used to query the log.  Example: <b>MED38e9cfa4-2348-408b-9462-124b2181c1a6:656</b>
<b>Created Time</b>	Date and time when the event was generated in API Gateway.  Example: <b>2017-08-09 08:24:04 AM</b>
<b>Error Source</b>	The source where the error occurred.  Example: <b>e1cc3c7b-495d-11e7-a5a6-88cf17308ba4</b>
<b>Error Description</b>	Message that describes the error that occurred.  Example: <b>Resource / not found</b>
<b>Event Type</b>	The type of event that occurred.  Example: <b>Error Event</b>
<b>Gateway</b>	Name of the API Gateway instance reporting the event.

Column	Description
	Example: <b>API_Gateway_Instance</b>

## Monitoring Events

Column	Description
<b>PolicyName</b>	Name of the policy that is enforced on the API. Example: <b>Log Invocation</b>
<b>Alert Description</b>	Text of the alert message sent to a configured destination when the performance conditions are violated. The alert message is specified in the policy definition of an API. Example: <b>MSLA_ALERT MESSAGE</b>
<b>Alert Source</b>	Name of the API Gateway policy that generated the alert message. Example: <b>Monitorpolicy, EnforcePolicy-HardLimit</b>
<b>Alert Type</b>	The type of alert generated for the event. Possible values are: <b>Monitor, Sla</b>
<b>apiName</b>	Name of the API in which the event occurred. Example: <b>pet1</b>
<b>apiVersion</b>	The system-assigned version identifier for the API. Example: <b>1.0</b>
<b>applicationId</b>	The unique identifier for the application associated with the API invocation. Example: <b>c0f84954-9732-11e5-b9f4-f159eafe47b2</b>
<b>applicationIp</b>	IP address of the application associated with the API invocation. Example: <b>10.20.248.33</b>
<b>applicationName</b>	Name of the application associated with the API invocation.  An application name is populated as unknown when API Gateway is unable to identify the application using a security policy that is configured for the API.  Example: <b>SampleApplication</b>
<b>creationDate</b>	Date and time when the event was generated in API Gateway.

Column	Description
	Example: <b>1501671101509</b>
<b>Monitored Attribute</b>	The monitored attribute which has breached the configured SLA. Example: <b>AVGRESPONSETIME GT 1.0, SUCCESSCOUNT EQ 3, REQUESTCOUNT GT 10</b>
<b>native_endpoint</b>	The endpoint URL of the native API that is invoked. Example: <b>http://petstore.swagger.io/v2/pet/55</b>
<b>operationName</b>	Name of the API operation that is invoked. Example: Using a Calculator API, you can perform various operations such as addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division. When an addition operation is invoked in API Gateway, then the operation field name is populated as <b>addInts</b> .
<b>sessionId</b>	A string the API Gateway server generates to uniquely identify each session. This is either the IS session token or the automatically generated GUID if the token is missing from the message context. Example: <b>c0f84954-9732-11e5-b9f4-f159eafe47b2</b>
<b>targetName</b>	Name of the API Gateway instance reporting the event. Example: <b>API_Gateway_Instance</b>

## Policy Violation Events

Column	Description
<b>ApiUserVersion</b>	The system-assigned version identifier for the API. Example: <b>1.0</b>
<b>Alert Source</b>	Name of the API Gateway policy that generated the alert message. Example: <b>Unknown-Policy</b>
<b>Alert Type</b>	The type of alert generated for the event. Example: <b>PolicyViolation</b>
<b>Alert Description</b>	Text of the alert message sent to a configured destination when the performance conditions are violated. The alert message is specified in the policy definition of an API. Example: <b>A violation of policy was detected : Unable to identify the application for the request</b>



Column	Description
<b>Consumer</b>	Name of the consumer associated with the API invocation.  A consumer name is populated as <b>unknown</b> when API Gateway is unable to identify the consumer using a policy that is configured for the API.  Example: <b>unknown</b>
<b>ConsumerId</b>	The unique identifier for the consumer associated with the API invocation.  Example: <b>unknown</b>
<b>Consumer IP Address</b>	IP address of the consumer associated with the API invocation.  Example: <b>10.60.37.118</b>
<b>Created Time</b>	Date and time when the event was generated in API Gateway.  Example: <b>2017-08-09 08:25:52 AM</b>
<b>Event Type</b>	The type of event that occurred.  Example: <b>Policy Violation Event</b>
<b>Gateway</b>	Name of the API Gateway instance reporting the event.  Example: <b>API_Gateway_Instance</b>

## Lifecycle Events

Column	Description
<b>TimeStamp</b>	Date and time when the event was generated in API Gateway.  Example: <b>2017-08-26 04:13:35 PM</b>
<b>Target</b>	Name of the API Gateway instance reporting the event.  Example: <b>API_Gateway_Instance</b>
<b>LifeCycleStatus</b>	Status of the API Gateway instance.  Possible values are: <b>STARTED</b> or <b>STOPPED</b>
<b>LifeCycleAlertDescription</b>	The alert notification message for the lifecycle event.  Example: <b>Alert_Message</b>

## Performance Metrics

Column	Description
<b>AVG_RESP_TIME</b>	<p>The average amount of time it took the API to complete each invocation in the current interval. Response time is measured from the moment API Gateway receives the request until the moment it returns the response to the caller.</p> <p>Example: <b>1376</b></p>
<b>FAULT_COUNT</b>	<p>The number of failed API invocations in the current interval.</p> <p>Example: <b>1</b></p>
<b>INCLUDE_FAULTS</b>	<p>Includes failed API invocations.</p> <p>Possible values are: <b>true, false</b></p>
<b>INTERVAL_START</b>	<p>The starting date and time from which you want to examine metrics.</p> <p>Example: <b>02 Aug 2017 10:51:31 GMT</b></p>
<b>INTERVAL_STOP</b>	<p>The ending date and time until which you want to examine metrics.</p> <p>Example: <b>02 Aug 2017 10:52:31 GMT</b></p>
<b>MAX_RESP_TIME</b>	<p>The maximum amount of time (in milliseconds) it took for the API to complete an invocation in the current interval.</p> <p>Example: <b>1401</b></p>
<b>MIN_RESP_TIME</b>	<p>The minimum amount of time (in milliseconds) it took for the API to complete an invocation in the current interval.</p> <p>Example: <b>1352</b></p>
<b>OPERATION_NAME</b>	<p>Name of the API operation that is invoked.</p> <p>Example: <b>/pet/{petId}</b></p>
<b>SERVICE_KEY</b>	<p>The Universally Unique Identifier (UUID) for the service in which the event occurred.</p> <p>This column is currently not used by APIs created in API Gateway. It is used to support the APIs that are migrated from CentraSite or Mediator to API Gateway.</p>
<b>SUCCESS_COUNT</b>	<p>The number of successful API invocations in the current interval.</p> <p>Example: <b>1</b></p>
<b>TARGET_NAME</b>	<p>Name of the API Gateway instance reporting the event.</p>

Column	Description
	Example: <b>API_Gateway_Instance</b>
<b>totalCount</b>	The total number of API invocations (successful and unsuccessful) in the current interval.  Example: <b>2</b>

## Elasticsearch

The runtime events and metrics payload generated by API Gateway at run-time is published to the configured Elasticsearch destination. The columns that make up the events and metrics data model for Elasticsearch are listed below:

### Transactional Events

Column	Description
<b>apild</b>	The unique identifier for the API.  Example: <b>af70b2de-c9c5-4f40-94be-7d8622743e42</b>
<b>apiName</b>	Name of the API in which the event occurred.  Example: <b>SampleAPI</b>
<b>apiVersion</b>	The system-assigned version identifier for the API.  Example: <b>1.0</b>
<b>applicationId</b>	The unique identifier for the application associated with the API invocation.  Example: <b>c0f84954-9732-11e5-b9f4-f159eafe47b2</b>
<b>applicationIp</b>	IP address of the application associated with the API invocation.  Example: <b>10.60.37.42</b>
<b>applicationName</b>	Name of the application associated with the API invocation.  An application name is populated as <b>unknown</b> when API Gateway is unable to identify the application using a security policy that is configured for the API.  Example: <b>SampleApplication</b>
<b>cachedResponse</b>	Indicates whether the response is sent to the client from the cached data present in API Gateway through the Service result caching policy or the response is received from Native service and sent to client.

Column	Description
	Possible values are: <b>Cached, Not-Cached</b>
<b>correlationID</b>	The unique identifier that is automatically generated for every request coming to API Gateway and can be used to query the log.  Example: <b>MED38e9cfa4-2348-408b-9462-124b2181c1a6:656</b>
<b>creationDate</b>	Date and time when the event was generated in API Gateway.  Example: <b>1501671101509</b>
<b>customFields</b>	The custom fields an API Provider can provide to log a new field and value for a transaction event.  Example: <b>{"customfield":"customvalue"}</b>
<b>errorOrigin</b>	The origin of error.  Example: <b>Nativeservice</b>
<b>eventType</b>	The type of event that occurred.  Example: <b>Transactional</b>
<b>externalCalls</b>	List the external calls from API Gateway. These external calls can be to a native service or service registry.  Example: <pre>[{   "externalCallType": "SERVICE_REGISTRY_CALL",   "externalURL": "http://service.registry.com",   "callDuration": 49,   "callStartTime": 1562244570486,   "callEndTime": 1562244570535,   "responseCode": "200" }, {   "externalCallType": "NATIVE_SERVICE_CALL",   "externalURL":   "https://petstore.swagger.io/v2/store/inventory",   "callDuration": 1285,   "callStartTime": 1562244569252,   "callEndTime": 1562244570537,   "responseCode": "200" }]</pre>
<b>httpMethod</b>	The HTTP method used to invoke the API.  Example: <b>GET</b>
<b>isCallbackRequest</b>	Indicates whether the event is generated for a callback request.  Possible values are:

Column	Description
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>true</b>. This denotes that the event is generated for a callback request.</li> <li>■ <b>false</b>. This denotes that the event is generated for a normal response.</li> </ul>
<b>messageType</b>	<p>This is applicable only for WebSocket APIs. This indicates the type of a WebSocket message.</p> <p>Possible values are: <b>binary</b>, <b>text</b></p>
<b>nativeHttpMethod</b>	<p>The HTTP method used to invoke the native service.</p> <p>Example: <b>GET</b></p>
<b>nativeRequestHeaders</b>	<p>Request header in the incoming request from the API Gateway to native service.</p> <p>Example:</p> <pre>{   "Authorization": "*****",   "Accept": "*/*",   "Authorization": "*****",   "Accept": "*/*",   "Cache-Control": "no-cache",   "User-Agent": "PostmanRuntime/7.13.0",   "Postman-Token":   "381424fa-e3b3-4058-8df9-4abf9d72c899",   "postmanHeader": "hello",   "accept-encoding": "gzip, deflate",   "Content-Type": "application/x-www-form-urlencoded" }</pre>
<b>nativeRequestPayload</b>	<p>The native service request data.</p> <p>Example:</p> <pre>{   "param1" : "value1",   "param2" : 10 }</pre>
<b>nativeResponseHeaders</b>	<p>Response header in the outgoing response from the native service to API Gateway.</p> <p>Example:</p> <pre>{   "Server": "Jetty(9.2.9.v20150224)",   "Access-Control-Allow-Origin": "*",   "Access-Control-Allow-Methods": "GET, POST, DELETE, PUT",   "Connection": "close", }</pre>

Column	Description
	<pre>"Date": "Fri, 07 Jun 2019 12:44:13 GMT", "Access-Control-Allow-Headers": "Content-Type, api_key, Authorization", "Content-Type": "application/json" }</pre>
<b>nativeResponsePayload</b>	<p>The native service response data.</p> <p>Example:</p> <pre>{   "id":2,   "category":   {     "id":2,     "name":"string"   },   "name":"pysen",   "photoUrls":["string"],   "tags":   [{     "id":0,     "name":"string"   }],   "status":"available" }</pre>
<b>nativeURL</b>	<p>URL of the native service.</p> <p>Example: <b>http://petstore.swagger.io/v2/pet/2</b></p>
<b>operationName</b>	<p>Name of the API operation that is invoked.</p> <p>Example: <b>/pet/{petId}</b></p>
<b>origin</b>	<p>This is applicable only for WebSocket APIs. The origin of the request.</p> <p>Possible values are: <b>client, server</b></p>
<b>packageld</b>	<p>The unique identifier for the API package.</p> <p>Example: <b>c0f84954-9732-11e5-b9f4-f159eafe47b2</b></p>
<b>packageName</b>	<p>Name of the API package.</p> <p>Example: <b>Travel Package</b></p>
<b>planId</b>	<p>The unique identifier for the API plan.</p> <p>Example: <b>d0f84954-9732-11e5-b9f4-f159eafe47b2</b></p>
<b>planName</b>	<p>Name of the API plan.</p> <p>Example: <b>Gold Plan</b></p>

Column	Description
<b>providerTime</b>	<p>Time in milliseconds required for API Gateway to invoke a native provider and receive a response. This time includes the overhead incurred by API Gateway. Overhead includes the time it takes for a provider to process a request and return a response, plus any network latency to or from the provider. Subtracting total time from provider time must give a rough indicator of the API Gateway overhead.</p> <p>Example: <b>1367</b></p>
<b>queryParameters</b>	<p>This is applicable only for REST APIs. Query parameters present in the incoming REST request.</p> <p>Example: <b>{"status":"available"}</b></p>
<b>reqPayload</b>	<p>The API request payload data.</p> <p>Example: <b>&lt;RequestPayload&gt;</b></p>
<b>requestHeaders</b>	<p>Request header in the incoming request from the client.</p> <p>Example:</p> <pre>{   "Cache-Control": "max-age=0",   "Accept": "text/plain,application/json;q=0.9,image/webp,image/apng,*/*;q=0.8",   "Upgrade-Insecure-Requests": "1",   "Connection": "keep-alive",   "User-Agent": "Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 6.1; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/65.0.3325.181 Safari/537.36",   "Host": "mcdaso02:5555",   "Accept-Encoding": "gzip, deflate",   "Accept-Language": "en-US,en;q=0.9,ta;q=0.8",   "Content-Type": "application/x-www-form-urlencoded" }</pre>
<b>resPayload</b>	<p>The API response payload data.</p> <p>Example: <b>&lt;ResponsePayload&gt;</b></p>
<b>responseCode</b>	<p>The HTTP response status code that indicates success or failure of the requested operation.</p> <p>Example: <b>404</b></p>
<b>responseHeaders</b>	<p>Response header in the outgoing response.</p> <p>Example:</p> <pre>{   "Server": "Jetty(9.2.9.v20150224)",   "Access-Control-Allow-Origin": "*" }</pre>

Column	Description
	<pre>"Access-Control-Allow-Methods": "GET, POST, DELETE, PUT", "Connection": "close", "Date": "Fri, 30 Mar 2018 08:25:45 GMT", "Access-Control-Allow-Headers": "Content-Type, api_key, Authorization", "Content-Type": "application/xml" }</pre>
<b>serverID</b>	<p>The API Gateway server on which the transaction event occurred.</p> <p>This column is currently not used. It appears as NULL or as an empty string.</p> <p>Example: <b>SampleHost:80</b></p>
<b>sourceGatewayDetails</b>	<p>Details of events generated only from Microgateway. The details include Microgateway Id, Source Gateway Host, Source Gateway Port, Source Gateway Version, Microgateway pool.</p>
<b>sourceGatewayNode</b>	<p>Source API Gateway's IP address.</p> <p>Example: <b>10.0.75.1</b></p>
<b>sourceGateway</b>	<p>Source of event generation.</p> <p>Possible values: <b>APIGateway or Microgateway.</b></p>
<b>status</b>	<p>Status of the API request.</p> <p>Possible values are: <b>SUCCESS, FAILURE</b></p>
<b>totalDataSize</b>	<p>The total combined size of request and response payloads in bytes.</p> <p>Example: <b>51</b></p>
<b>totalTime</b>	<p>Time in milliseconds required to invoke the API provider. This time includes the overhead incurred by API Gateway. Overhead includes security overhead for encryption, decryption, and load-balance retries.</p> <p>Example: <b>1401</b></p>

## Error Events

Column	Description
<b>apild</b>	<p>The unique identifier for the API.</p> <p>Example: <b>af70b2de-c9c5-4f40-94be-7d8622743e42</b></p>
<b>apiName</b>	<p>Name of the API in which the event occurred.</p>



Column	Description
	Example: <b>SampleAPI</b>
<b>apiVersion</b>	The system-assigned version identifier for the API. Example: <b>1.0</b>
<b>applicationId</b>	The unique identifier for the application associated with the API invocation. Example: <b>c0f84954-9732-11e5-b9f4-f159eafe47b2</b>
<b>applicationIp</b>	IP address of the application associated with the API invocation. Example: <b>10.60.37.42</b>
<b>applicationName</b>	Name of the application associated with the API invocation.  An application name is populated as <b>unknown</b> when API Gateway is unable to identify the application using a security policy that is configured for the API. Example: <b>SampleApplication</b>
<b>correlationID</b>	The unique identifier that is automatically generated for every request coming to API Gateway and can be used to query the log. Example: <b>MED38e9cfa4-2348-408b-9462-124b2181c1a6:656</b>
<b>creationDate</b>	Date and time when the event was generated in API Gateway. Example: <b>1501671101509</b>
<b>errorDesc</b>	Message that describes the error that occurred. Example: <b>Native service provider error. Code : 404</b>
<b>eventSource</b>	The source where the event occurred. Example: <b>API_Gateway_Instance</b>
<b>eventType</b>	The type of event that occurred. Example: <b>Error</b>
<b>httpMethod</b>	The HTTP method used to invoke the API. Example: <b>GET</b>
<b>operationName</b>	Name of the API operation that is invoked. Example: <b>/pet/{petId}</b>

Column	Description
<b>responseCode</b>	The HTTP response status code that indicates success or failure of the requested operation.  Example: <b>404</b>
<b>sourceGatewayDetails</b>	Details of events generated only from Microgateway. The details include Microgateway Id, Source Gateway Host, Source Gateway Port, Source Gateway Version, Microgateway pool.
<b>sourceGatewayNode</b>	Source API Gateway's IP address.  Example: <b>10.0.75.1</b>
<b>sourceGateway</b>	Source of event generation.  Possible values: <b>APIGateway or Microgateway.</b>

## Monitoring Events

Column	Description
<b>alertDesc</b>	Text of the alert message sent to a configured destination when the performance conditions are violated. The alert message is specified in the policy definition of an API.  Example: <b>EnforcePolicy-HardLimit</b>
<b>alertSource</b>	Name of the API Gateway policy that generated the alert message.  Example: <b>Monitorpolicy</b>
<b>alertType</b>	The type of alert generated for the event.  Example: <b>Monitor</b>
<b>apild</b>	The unique identifier for the API.  Example: <b>af70b2de-c9c5-4f40-94be-7d8622743e42</b>
<b>apiName</b>	Name of the API in which the event occurred.  Example: <b>SampleAPI</b>
<b>apiVersion</b>	The system-assigned version identifier for the API.  Example: <b>1.0</b>
<b>applicationId</b>	The unique identifier for the application associated with the API invocation.  Example: <b>c0f84954-9732-11e5-b9f4-f159eafe47b2</b>

Column	Description
<b>applicationIp</b>	IP address of the application associated with the API invocation. Example: <b>10.60.37.42</b>
<b>applicationName</b>	Name of the application associated with the API invocation.  An application name is populated as <b>unknown</b> when API Gateway is unable to identify the application using a security policy that is configured for the API.  Example: <b>SampleApplication</b>
<b>creationDate</b>	Date and time when the event was generated in API Gateway. Example: <b>1501671101509</b>
<b>eventSource</b>	The source where the event occurred. Example: <b>API_Gateway_Instance</b>
<b>eventType</b>	The type of event that occurred. Example: <b>Monitor</b>
<b>httpMethod</b>	The HTTP method used to request the API access. Example: <b>GET</b>
<b>monitorAttr</b>	The monitored attribute which has breached the configured SLA. Example: <b>AVGRESPONSETIME GT 1.0, SUCCESSCOUNT EQ 3, REQUESTCOUNT GT 10</b>
<b>operationName</b>	Name of the API operation that is invoked. Example: <b>/pet/{petId}</b>
<b>responseCode</b>	The HTTP response status code that indicates success or failure of the requested operation. Example: <b>200</b>
<b>sourceGateway</b>	Source of event generation.  Possible values: <b>APIGateway or Microgateway.</b>
<b>sourceGatewayDetails</b>	Details of events generated only from Microgateway. The details include Microgateway Id, Source Gateway Host, Source Gateway Port, Source Gateway Version, Microgateway pool.

## Policy Violation Events

Column	Description
<b>alertDesc</b>	<p>Text of the alert message sent to a configured destination when the performance conditions are violated. The alert message is specified in the policy definition of an API.</p> <p>Example: <b>A violation was detected for policy (Unknown-Policyuser ): application could not be identified. Anonymous access is not allowed for this service!</b></p>
<b>alertSource</b>	<p>Name of the API Gateway policy that generated the alert message.</p> <p>Example: <b>Unknown-Policy</b></p>
<b>alertType</b>	<p>The type of alert generated for the event.</p> <p>Example: <b>PolicyViolation</b></p>
<b>apild</b>	<p>The unique identifier for the API.</p> <p>Example: <b>af70b2de-c9c5-4f40-94be-7d8622743e42</b></p>
<b>apiName</b>	<p>Name of the API in which the event occurred.</p> <p>Example: <b>SampleAPI</b></p>
<b>apiVersion</b>	<p>The system-assigned version identifier for the API.</p> <p>Example: <b>1.0</b></p>
<b>applicationId</b>	<p>The unique identifier for the application associated with the API invocation.</p> <p>Example: <b>9434e90d-65c3-4e37-8ccb-595b8df3e645</b></p>
<b>applicationIp</b>	<p>IP address of the application associated with the API invocation.</p> <p>Example: <b>10.60.37.42</b></p>
<b>applicationName</b>	<p>Name of the application associated with the API invocation.</p> <p>An application name is populated as <b>unknown</b> when API Gateway is unable to identify the application using a security policy that is configured for the API.</p> <p>Example: <b>SampleApplication</b></p>
<b>creationDate</b>	<p>Date and time when the event was generated in API Gateway.</p> <p>Example: <b>1501671101509</b></p>
<b>eventSource</b>	<p>The source where the event occurred.</p>

Column	Description
	Example: <b>API_Gateway_Instance</b>
<b>eventType</b>	The type of event that occurred. Example: <b>PolicyViolation</b>
<b>httpMethod</b>	The HTTP method used to request the API access. Example: <b>GET</b>
<b>operationName</b>	Name of the API operation that is invoked. Example: <b>/pet/{petId}</b>
<b>responseCode</b>	The HTTP response status code that indicates success or failure of the requested operation. Example: <b>503</b>
<b>sourceGateway</b>	Source of event generation. Possible values: <b>APIGateway or Microgateway.</b>
<b>sourceGatewayDetails</b>	Details of events generated only from Microgateway. The details include Microgateway Id, Source Gateway Host, Source Gateway Port, Source Gateway Version, Microgateway pool.

## Performance Metrics

Column	Description
<b>apild</b>	The unique identifier for the API. Example: <b>af70b2de-c9c5-4f40-94be-7d8622743e42</b>
<b>apiName</b>	Name of the API in which the event occurred. Example: <b>SampleAPI</b>
<b>apiVersion</b>	The system-assigned version identifier for the API. Example: <b>1.0</b>
<b>availability</b>	The percentage of time that an API was available during the current interval. A value of 100 indicates that the API was always available. If invocations fail due to policy violations, this parameter could still be as high as 100. Example: <b>100.0</b>

Column	Description
<b>avgResponseTime</b>	The average amount of time it took the API to complete each invocation in the current interval. Response time is measured from the moment API Gateway receives the request until the moment it returns the response to the caller.  Example: <b>1376</b>
<b>creationDate</b>	Date and time when the event was generated in API Gateway.  Example: <b>1501671101509</b>
<b>eventType</b>	The type of event that occurred.  Example: <b>PerformanceData</b>
<b>faultCount</b>	The number of failed API invocations in the current interval.  Example: <b>1</b>
<b>includeFaults</b>	Includes failed API invocations.  Possible values are: <b>true, false</b>
<b>intervalStart</b>	The starting date and time from which you want to examine metrics.  Example: <b>02 Aug 2017 10:51:31 GMT</b>
<b>intervalStop</b>	The ending date and time until which you want to examine metrics.  Example: <b>02 Aug 2017 10:52:31 GMT</b>
<b>maxResponseTime</b>	The maximum amount of time (in milliseconds) it took for the API to complete an invocation in the current interval.  Example: <b>1401</b>
<b>minResponseTime</b>	The minimum amount of time (in milliseconds) it took for the API to complete an invocation in the current interval.  Example: <b>1352</b>
<b>sourceGatewayDetails</b>	Details of events generated only from Microgateway. The details include Microgateway Id, Source Gateway Host, Source Gateway Port, Source Gateway Version, Microgateway pool.
<b>sourceGateway</b>	Source of event generation.  Possible values: <b>APIGateway or Microgateway.</b>
<b>operationName</b>	Name of the API operation that is invoked.  Example: <b>/pet/{petId}</b>

Column	Description
<b>successCount</b>	The number of successful API invocations in the current interval. Example: <b>1</b>
<b>totalCount</b>	The total number of API invocations (successful and unsuccessful) in the current interval. Example: <b>2</b>

## Email

The runtime events and metrics payload generated by API Gateway at run-time is published to the configured Email destination. The columns that make up the events and metrics data model for Email are listed below:

### Transactional Events

Column	Description
<b>apiName</b>	Name of the API in which the event occurred. Example: <b>SampleAPI</b>
<b>consumerId</b>	The unique identifier for the consumer associated with the API invocation. Example: <b>c0f84954-9732-11e5-b9f4-f159eafe47b2</b>
<b>consumerName</b>	Name of the consumer associated with the API invocation. A consumer name is populated as unknown when API Gateway is unable to identify the consumer using a security policy that is configured for the API. Example: <b>SampleApplication</b>
<b>correlationID</b>	The unique identifier that is automatically generated for every request coming to API Gateway and can be used to query the log. Example: <b>MED38e9cfa4-2348-408b-9462-124b2181c1a6:656</b>
<b>Description</b>	Message that describes the date and time the API was invoked and the application associated with the API invocation. Example: <b>Invoked at 4/24/18 1:50 PM Consumer Name: Unknown Consumer ID: Unknown</b>
<b>ErrorOrigin</b>	The origin of error.

Column	Description
	Example: <b>Nativeservice</b>
<b>External Calls</b>	<p>List the external calls from API Gateway. These external calls can be to a native service or service registry.</p> <p>Example:</p> <pre>[{   "externalCallType": "SERVICE_REGISTRY_CALL",   "externalURL": "http://service.registry.com",   "callDuration": 49,   "callStartTime": 1562244570486,   "callEndTime": 1562244570535,   "responseCode": "200" }, {   "externalCallType": "NATIVE_SERVICE_CALL",   "externalURL":   "https://petstore.swagger.io/v2/store/inventory",   "callDuration": 1285,   "callStartTime": 1562244569252,   "callEndTime": 1562244570537,   "responseCode": "200" }]</pre>
<b>Native Endpoint</b>	<p>The endpoint URL of the native API being invoked.</p> <p>Example: <b><a href="http://petstore.swagger.io/v2/pet/55">http://petstore.swagger.io/v2/pet/55</a></b></p>
<b>Native HTTP Method</b>	<p>The HTTP method used to invoke the native service.</p> <p>Example: <b>GET</b></p>
<b>Native Request Headers</b>	<p>Request header in the incoming request from the API Gateway to native service.</p> <p>Example:</p> <pre>{   "Authorization": "*****",   "Accept": "*/*",   "Authorization": "*****",   "Accept": "*/*",   "Cache-Control": "no-cache",   "User-Agent": "PostmanRuntime/7.13.0",   "Postman-Token":   "381424fa-e3b3-4058-8df9-4abf9d72c899",   "postmanHeader": "hello",   "accept-encoding": "gzip, deflate",   "Content-Type": "application/x-www-form-urlencoded" }</pre>
<b>Native Request Payload</b>	<p>The native service request data.</p> <p>Example:</p>



Column	Description
	<pre>{ "param1" : "value1", "param2" : 10 }</pre>
<b>Native Response Headers</b>	<p>Response header in the outgoing response from the native service to API Gateway.</p> <p>Example:</p> <pre>{ "Server":"Jetty(9.2.9.v20150224)", "Access-Control-Allow-Origin":"*", "Access-Control-Allow-Methods": "GET, POST, DELETE, PUT", "Connection":"close", "Date": "Fri, 07 Jun 2019 12:44:13 GMT", "Access-Control-Allow-Headers": "Content-Type, api_key, Authorization", "Content-Type": "application/json" }</pre>
<b>Native Response Payload</b>	<p>The native service response data.</p> <p>Example:</p> <pre>{ "id":2, "category": { " id":2, " name":"string" }, "name":"pysen", "photoUrls":["string"], "tags": [ [ {id":0, " name":"string" }], ], "status":"available" }</pre>
<b>Native URL</b>	<p>URL of the native service.</p> <p>Example: <b><a href="http://petstore.swagger.io/v2/pet/2">http://petstore.swagger.io/v2/pet/2</a></b></p>
<b>Operation/Resource Name</b>	<p>Name of the operation or resource that is being invoked on the API.</p> <p>Example: <b><code>/pet/{petId}</code></b></p>
<b>Policy Action Name</b>	<p>Name of the runtime policy that is enforced on the API.</p> <p>Example: <b>Log Invocation</b></p>

Column	Description
<b>Source Gateway Node</b>	Source API Gateway's IP address. Example: <b>10.0.75.1</b>
<b>Status</b>	Status of the API invocation. Possible values are: <b>SUCCESS, FAILURE</b>
<b>Version</b>	The system-assigned version identifier for the API. Example: <b>1.0</b>

## Monitoring Events

Column	Description
<b>alertDesc</b>	Text of the alert message sent to a configured destination when the performance conditions are violated. The alert message is specified in the policy definition of an API. Example: <b>EnforcePolicy-HardLimit</b>
<b>alertSource</b>	The type of alert generated for the event. Example: <b>Monitor</b>
<b>alertType</b>	Text of the alert message sent to a configured destination when the performance conditions are violated. The alert message is specified in the policy definition of an API. Example: <b>Test</b>
<b>apiGWHostName</b>	Name of the host which serves the request. Example: <b>SAG-HS09MG2</b>
<b>apiName</b>	Name of the API in which the event occurred. Example: <b>SampleAPI</b>
<b>apiVersion</b>	The system-assigned version identifier for the API. Example: <b>1.0</b>
<b>applicationId</b>	The unique identifier for the application associated with the API invocation. Example: <b>c0f84954-9732-11e5-b9f4-f159eafe47b2</b>
<b>applicationName</b>	Name of the application associated with the API invocation.

Column	Description
	An application name is populated as unknown when API Gateway is unable to identify the application using a security policy that is configured for the API.  Example: <b>SampleApplication</b>
<b>monitorAttr</b>	The monitored attribute which has breached the configured SLA.  Example: <b>AVGRESPONSETIME GT 1.0, SUCCESSCOUNT EQ 3, REQUESTCOUNT GT 10</b>
<b>Native Endpoint</b>	The endpoint URL of the native API that is being invoked.  Example: <b>http://petstore.swagger.io/v2/pet/55</b>

## JDBC

The events and metrics payload generated by API Gateway at run-time is published to the configured JDBC destination. The columns that make up the events and metrics data model for JDBC are listed below:

API Gateway supports three types of database, Oracle, DB2 and MSSQL. Based on the database selected, API Gateway publishes the events and metrics payload to the JDBC destination.

### Transactional Events

Column Description	Oracle	DB2	MSSQL
<b>API_ID</b> The unique identifier for the API. Example: <b>c0f84954-9732-11e5-b9f4-f159eafe47b1</b>	Varchar(256)	Varchar(256)	NVarchar(256)
<b>API_NAME</b> Name of the API in which the event occurred. Example: <b>SampleAPI</b>	Varchar(256)	Varchar(256)	NVarchar(256)
<b>API_VERSION</b> The system-assigned version identifier for the API. Example: <b>1.0</b>	Varchar(256)	Varchar(256)	NVarchar(256)
<b>APPLICATION_ID</b>	Varchar(256)	Varchar(256)	NVarchar(256)

Column Description	Oracle	DB2	MSSQL
The unique identifier for the application associated with the API invocation. Example: <b>c0f84954-9732-11e5-b9f4-f159eafe47b2</b>			
<b>APPLICATION_IP</b>	Varchar(64)	Varchar(64)	NVarchar(64)
IP address of the application associated with the API invocation. Example: <b>10.20.248.33</b>			
<b>APPLICATION_NAME</b>	Varchar(128)	Varchar(128)	NVarchar(128)
Name of the application associated with the API invocation.  An application name is populated as <b>unknown</b> when API Gateway is unable to identify the application using a security policy that is configured for the API. Example: <b>SampleApplication</b>			
<b>AUDITTIMESTAMP</b>	TIMESTAMP	TIMESTAMP	DATETIME
Date and time when the event was written to the log.			
<b>BINDING_NAME</b>	Varchar(256)	Varchar(256)	NVarchar(256)
Name of the binding that identifies a specific access URI.  This column is currently not used. It appears as NULL or as an empty string.			
<b>CACHED_RESPONSE</b>	Varchar(12)	Varchar(12)	NVarchar(12)
Indicates whether the response is sent to the client from the cached data present in API Gateway through the Service result caching policy or the response is received from Native service and sent to client.  Possible values are: <b>Cached, Not-Cached</b>			
<b>CONSUMER_ID</b>	Varchar(256)	Varchar(256)	NVarchar(256)
The unique identifier for the consumer associated with the API invocation. Example: <b>c0f84954-9732-11e5-b9f4-f159eafe47b2</b>			
<b>CONSUMER_IP</b>	Varchar(64)	Varchar(64)	NVarchar(64)

Column Description	Oracle	DB2	MSSQL
IP address of the consumer associated with the API invocation. Example: <b>10.20.248.33</b>			
<b>CONSUMER_NAME</b> Name of the consumer associated with the API invocation. A consumer name is populated as <b>unknown</b> when API Gateway is unable to identify the consumer using a policy that is configured for the API. Example: <b>SampleApplication</b>	Varchar(128)	Varchar(128)	NVarchar(128)
<b>CONTEXTID</b> The unique identifier for the current context information API Gateway uses to connect related entries from different logs. This column is currently not used. It appears as NULL or as an empty string. Example: <b>81546147-41a8-4998-8150-02ba67bb08c2</b>	CHAR(36)	CHAR(36)	NCHAR(36)
<b>CORRELATIONID</b> The unique identifier that is automatically generated for every request coming to API Gateway and can be used to query the log. Example: <b>MED38e9cfa4-2348-408b-9462-124b2181c1a6:656</b>	Varchar(256)	Varchar(256)	NVarchar(256)
<b>CUSTOM_FIELD</b> The custom fields an API Provider can provide to log a new field and value for a transaction event. Example: <b>{"customfield":"customvalue"}</b>	BLOB	BLOB	IMAGE
<b>ERROR_ORIGIN</b> The origin of error.	Varchar(256)	Varchar(256)	NVarchar(256)
<b>EVENT_CREATE_TS</b> Date and time when the event was generated in API Gateway.	TIMESTAMP	TIMESTAMP	DATETIME

Column Description	Oracle	DB2	MSSQL
This is not the time the database performed its insert (for example, this is calculated by the Mediator policy engine and not a database function).			
<b>EVENT_SOURCE</b>			
<b>EVENT_TYPE</b>	Varchar(256)	Varchar(256)	NVarchar(256)
The type of event that occurred.			
Example: <b>Transactional</b>			
<b>EVENT_USERNAME</b>	Varchar(256)	Varchar(256)	NVarchar(256)
Name of the user on API Gateway that invoked the API.			
<b>EXTERNAL_CALLS</b>	BLOB	BLOB	IMAGE
List the external calls from API Gateway. These external calls can be to a native service or service registry.			
Example:			
<pre>[{   "externalCallType":   "SERVICE_REGISTRY_CALL",   "externalURL":   "http://service.registry.com",   "callDuration":49,   "callStartTime":1562244570486,   "callEndTime":1562244570535,   "responseCode": "200" }, {   "externalCallType":   "NATIVE_SERVICE_CALL",   "externalURL":   "https://petstore.swagger.io/v2/store/inventory",   "callDuration":1285,   "callStartTime":1562244569252,   "callEndTime":1562244570537,   "responseCode":"200" }]</pre>			
<b>HTTP_METHOD</b>	Varchar(8)	Varchar(8)	NVarchar(8)
The HTTP method used to invoke the API.			
Example: <b>GET</b>			
<b>INSERTTIMESTAMP</b>	TIMESTAMP	TIMESTAMP	DATETIME

Column Description	Oracle	DB2	MSSQL
Date and time when the event was generated in API Gateway.			
<b>MSGID</b> The ID assigned to the message by the API provider. This column is currently not used.	CHAR(36)	CHAR(36)	NCHAR(36)
<b>NATIVE_ENDPOINT</b> The endpoint URL of the native API that is invoked. Example: <a href="http://petstore.swagger.io/v2/pet/55">http://petstore.swagger.io/v2/pet/55</a>	Varchar(4000)	Varchar(4000)	NVarchar(4000)
<b>NATIVE_HTTP_METHOD</b> The HTTP method used to invoke the native service. Example: <b>GET</b>	Varchar2(20)	Varchar(20)	Varchar(20)
<b>NATIVE_REQUEST_HEADERS</b> Request header in the incoming request from the API Gateway to native service. Example: <pre>{   "Authorization": "*****",   "Accept": "*/*",   "Authorization": "*****",   "Accept": "*/*",   "Cache-Control": "no-cache",   "User-Agent": "PostmanRuntime/7.13.0",   "Postman-Token":   "381424fa-e3b3-4058-8df9-4abf9d7c899",   "postmanHeader": "hello",   "accept-encoding": "gzip, deflate",   "Content-Type":   "application/x-www-form-urlencoded" }</pre>	BLOB	BLOB	IMAGE
<b>NATIVE_REQUEST_PAYLOAD</b> The native service request data. Example: <pre>{   "param1" : "value1",   "param2" : 10 }</pre>	CLOB	CLOB	Varchar(max)
<b>NATIVE_RESPONSE_HEADERS</b>	BLOB	BLOB	IMAGE

Column Description	Oracle	DB2	MSSQL
<p>Response header in the outgoing response from the native service to API Gateway.</p> <p>Example:</p> <pre>{   "Server": "Jetty(9.2.9.v20150224)",   "Access-Control-Allow-Origin": "*",   "Access-Control-Allow-Methods": "GET, POST, DELETE, PUT",   "Connection": "close",   "Date": "Fri, 07 Jun 2019 12:44:13 GMT",   "Access-Control-Allow-Headers": "Content-Type, api_key, Authorization",   "Content-Type": "application/json" }</pre>			
<p><b>NATIVE_RESPONSE_PAYLOAD</b></p> <p>The native service response data.</p> <p>Example:</p> <pre>{   "id": 2,   "category": {     "id": 2,     "name": "string"   },   "name": "pysen",   "photoUrls": ["string"],   "tags": [     {       "id": 0,       "name": "string"     }   ],   "status": "available" }</pre>	CLOB	CLOB	Varchar(max)
<p><b>NATIVE_URL</b></p> <p>URL of the native service.</p> <p>Example: <a href="http://petstore.swagger.io/v2/pet/2">http://petstore.swagger.io/v2/pet/2</a></p>	CLOB	CLOB	Varchar(max)
<p><b>OPERATION_NAME</b></p> <p>Name of the API operation or resource that is invoked.</p> <p>Example: <code>/pet/{petId}</code></p>	Varchar(256)	Varchar(256)	NVarchar(256)
<p><b>ORG_KEY</b></p>	Varchar(128)	Varchar(128)	NVarchar(128)



Column Description	Oracle	DB2	MSSQL
The Globally Unique Identifier (GUID) for an organization.  This column is currently not used by APIs created in API Gateway. It is used to support the APIs that are migrated from CentraSite or Mediatorr to API Gateway.			
<b>PACKAGE_ID</b>	Varchar(256)	Varchar(256)	NVarchar(256)
The unique identifier for the API package.  Example: <b>c0f84954-9732-11e5-b9f4-f159eafe47b2</b>			
<b>PACKAGE_NAME</b>	Varchar(256)	Varchar(256)	NVarchar(256)
Name of the API package.  Example: <b>Travel Package</b>			
<b>PARENTCONTEXTID</b>	CHAR(36)	CHAR(36)	NCHAR(36)
The unique identifier for the parent context information API Gateway uses to connect related entries from different logs.  This column is currently not used. It appears as NULL or as an empty string.			
<b>PARTNER_ID</b>	Varchar(256)	Varchar(256)	NVarchar(256)
The unique identifier for the partner that generated the audit record.  This column is currently not used. It appears as NULL or as an empty string.			
<b>PLAN_ID</b>	Varchar(256)	Varchar(256)	NVarchar(256)
The unique identifier for the API plan.  Example: <b>d0f84954-9732-11e5-b9f4-f159eafe47b2</b>			
<b>PLAN_NAME</b>	Varchar(256)	Varchar(256)	NVarchar(256)
Name of the API plan.  Example: <b>Gold Plan</b>			
<b>PROVIDER_TIME</b>	NUMERIC	INT	INTEGER

Column Description	Oracle	DB2	MSSQL
Time in milliseconds required for API Gateway to invoke a native provider and receive a response. This time includes the overhead incurred by API Gateway. Overhead includes the time it takes for a provider to process a request and return a response, plus any network latency to or from the provider. Subtracting total time from provider time must give a rough indicator of the API Gateway overhead.			
Example: <b>1367</b>			
<b>QUERY_PARAMS</b>	BLOB	BLOB	IMAGE
This is applicable only for REST APIs. Query parameters present in the incoming REST request.			
Example: <b>{"status":"available"}</b>			
<b>REQUEST</b>	BLOB	BLOB	IMAGE
The API request payload data.			
Example: <b>&lt;RequestPayload&gt;</b>			
<b>REQUEST_HEADERS</b>	BLOB	BLOB	IMAGE
Request header in the incoming request from the client.			
<b>RESPONSE</b>	BLOB	BLOB	IMAGE
The API response payload data.			
Example: <b>&lt;ResponsePayload&gt;</b>			
<b>RESPONSE_CODE</b>	Numeric	INT	INTEGER
The HTTP response status code that indicates success or failure of the requested operation.			
Example: <b>200</b>			
<b>RESPONSE_HEADERS</b>	BLOB	BLOB	IMAGE
Response header in the outgoing response.			
<b>ROOTCONTEXTID</b>	CHAR(36)	CHAR(36)	NCHAR(36)
The unique identifier for the root context information API Gateway uses to connect related entries from different logs.			

Column Description	Oracle	DB2	MSSQL
<p>This column is currently not used. It appears as NULL or as an empty string.</p> <p>Example: <b>81546147-41a8-4998-8150-02ba67bb08c2</b></p>			
<p><b>SERVERID</b></p> <p>The API Gateway server on which the transaction event occurred.</p> <p>This column is currently not used. It appears as NULL or as an empty string.</p>	Varchar(450)	Varchar(450)	NVarchar(450)
<p><b>SERVICE_KEY</b></p> <p>The Universally Unique Identifier (UUID) for the service in which the event occurred.</p> <p>This column is currently not used by APIs created in API Gateway. It is used to support the APIs that are migrated from CentraSite or Mediator to API Gateway.</p>	Varchar(128)	Varchar(128)	NVarchar(128)
<p><b>SERVICE_NAME</b></p> <p>Name of the service in which the event occurred.</p> <p>Example: <b>SampleAPI</b></p>	Varchar(256)	Varchar(256)	NVarchar(256)
<p><b>SERVICE_VERSION</b></p> <p>The system-assigned version identifier for the service.</p> <p>Example: <b>1.0</b></p>	Varchar(256)	Varchar(256)	NVarchar(256)
<p><b>SESSION_ID</b></p> <p>A string the API Gateway server generates to uniquely identify each session. This is either the IS session token or the automatically generated GUID if the token is missing from the message context.</p> <p>Example: <b>c0f84954-9732-11e5-b9f4-f159eafe47b2</b></p>	Varchar(128)	Varchar(128)	NVarchar(128)
<p><b>SOURCE_GATEWAY_NODE</b></p> <p>Source API Gateway's IP address.</p> <p>Example: <b>10.0.75.1</b></p>	Varchar2(256)	Varchar(256)	Varchar(256)
<p><b>STATUS</b></p>	Varchar(128)	Varchar(128)	NVarchar(128)

Column Description	Oracle	DB2	MSSQL
Status of the API request. Possible values are: <b>SUCCESS, FAILURE</b>			
<b>TARGET_NAME</b>	Varchar(32)	Varchar(32)	NVarchar(32)
Name of the API Gateway instance reporting the event. Example: <b>API_Gateway_Instance</b>			
<b>TOTAL_DATA_SIZE</b>	NUMERIC	INT	INTEGER
The total combined size of request and response payloads in bytes. Example: <b>100</b>			
<b>TOTAL_TIME</b>	NUMERIC	INT	INTEGER
Time in milliseconds required to invoke the API provider. This time includes the overhead incurred by API Gateway. Overhead includes security overhead for encryption, decryption, and load-balance retries. Example: <b>120</b>			
<b>USER_AGENT</b>	Varchar2(256)	Varchar(256)	NVarchar(256)
Name of the client used to invoke the API. Example: <b>Postman</b>			

## Error Events

Column Description	Oracle	DB2	MSSQL
<b>API_ID</b>	Varchar(256)	Varchar(256)	NVarchar(256)
The unique identifier for the API. Example: <b>c0f84954-9732-11e5-b9f4-f159eafe47b1</b>			
<b>API_NAME</b>	Varchar(256)	Varchar(256)	NVarchar(256)
Name of the API in which the event occurred. Example: <b>SampleAPI</b>			
<b>API_VERSION</b>	Varchar(256)	Varchar(256)	NVarchar(256)

Column Description	Oracle	DB2	MSSQL
The system-assigned version identifier for the API. Example: <b>1.0</b>			
<b>APPLICATION_ID</b> The unique identifier for the application associated with the API invocation. Example: <b>c0f84954-9732-11e5-b9f4-f159eafe47b2</b>	Varchar(256)	Varchar(256)	NVarchar(256)
<b>APPLICATION_IP</b> IP address of the application associated with the API invocation. Example: <b>10.20.248.33</b>	Varchar(64)	Varchar(64)	NVarchar(64)
<b>APPLICATION_NAME</b> Name of the application associated with the API invocation.  An application name is populated as <b>unknown</b> when API Gateway is unable to identify the application using a security policy that is configured for the API. Example: <b>SampleApplication</b>	Varchar(128)	Varchar(128)	NVarchar(128)
<b>BINDING_NAME</b> Name of the binding that identifies a specific access URI.  This column is currently not used. It appears as NULL or as an empty string.	Varchar(256)	Varchar(256)	Varchar(256)
<b>CONSUMER_ID</b> The unique identifier for the consumer associated with the API invocation. Example: <b>c0f84954-9732-11e5-b9f4-f159eafe47b2</b>	Varchar(256)	Varchar(256)	NVarchar(256)
<b>CONSUMER_IP</b> IP address of the consumer associated with the API invocation. Example: <b>10.20.248.33</b>	Varchar(64)	Varchar(64)	NVarchar(64)
<b>CONSUMER_NAME</b>	Varchar(128)	Varchar(128)	NVarchar(128)

Column Description	Oracle	DB2	MSSQL
Name of the consumer associated with the API invocation.  A consumer name is populated as <b>unknown</b> when API Gateway is unable to identify the consumer using a policy that is configured for the API.  Example: <b>SampleApplication</b>			
<b>CORRELATION_ID</b>	Varchar2(256)	Varchar(256)	Varchar(256)
The unique identifier that is automatically generated for every request coming to API Gateway and can be used to query the log.  Example: <b>MED38e9cfa4-2348-408b-9462-124b2181c1a6:656</b>			
<b>ERROR_SOURCE</b>	Varchar(256)	Varchar(256)	NVarchar(256)
The source where the error occurred.  Example: <b>e1cc3c7b-495d-11e7-a5a6-88cf17308ba4</b>			
<b>ERROR_DESC</b>	Varchar(4000)	Varchar(4000)	NVarchar(4000)
Message that describes the error that occurred.  Example: <b>Resource / not found</b>			
<b>EVENT_CREATE_TS</b>	TIMESTAMP	TIMESTAMP	DATETIME
Date and time when the event was generated in API Gateway.  This is not the time the database performed its insert (for example, this is calculated by the Mediator policy engine and not a database function).			
<b>EVENT_SOURCE</b>	Varchar(80)	Varchar(80)	NVarchar(80)
The source where the event occurred.			
<b>EVENT_TYPE</b>	Varchar(256)	Varchar(256)	NVarchar(256)
The type of event that occurred.  Example: <b>Error Event</b>			
<b>EVENT_USERNAME</b>	Varchar(80)	Varchar(80)	NVarchar(80)

Column Description	Oracle	DB2	MSSQL
Name of the user on API Gateway that invoked the API.			
<b>HTTP_METHOD</b>	Varchar(8)	Varchar(8)	NVarchar(8)
The HTTP method used to invoke the API. Example: <b>GET</b>			
<b>NATIVE_ENDPOINT</b>	Varchar(4000)	Varchar(4000)	NVarchar(4000)
The endpoint URL of the native API that is invoked. Example: <b>http://petstore.swagger.io/v2/pet/55</b>			
<b>OPERATION_NAME</b>	Varchar(256)	Varchar(256)	NVarchar(256)
Name of the API operation or resource that is invoked. Example: <b>/pet/{petId}</b>			
<b>ORG_KEY</b>	Varchar(128)	Varchar(128)	NVarchar(128)
The Globally Unique Identifier (GUID) for an organization.  This column is currently not used by APIs created in API Gateway. It is used to support the APIs that are migrated from CentraSite or Mediator to API Gateway.			
<b>RESPONSE_CODE</b>	Numeric	INT	INTEGER
The HTTP response status code that indicates success or failure of the requested operation. Example: <b>200</b>			
<b>SERVICE_KEY</b>	Varchar(128)	Varchar(128)	NVarchar(128)
The Universally Unique Identifier (UUID) for the service in which the event occurred.  This column is currently not used by APIs created in API Gateway. It is used to support the APIs that are migrated from CentraSite or Mediator to API Gateway.			
<b>SERVICE_NAME</b>	Varchar(256)	Varchar(256)	NVarchar(256)
Name of the service in which the event occurred.			

Column Description	Oracle	DB2	MSSQL
<b>Example: SampleAPI</b>			
<b>SERVICE_VERSION</b>	Varchar(256)	Varchar(256)	NVarchar(256)
The system-assigned version identifier for the service.			
Example: <b>1.0</b>			
<b>SESSION_ID</b>	Varchar(128)	Varchar(128)	NVarchar(128)
A string the API Gateway server generates to uniquely identify each session. This is either the IS session token or the automatically generated GUID if the token is missing from the message context.			
Example: <b>c0f84954-9732-11e5-b9f4-f159eafe47b2</b>			
<b>TARGET_NAME</b>	Varchar(64)	Varchar(64)	NVarchar(64)
Name of the API Gateway instance reporting the event.			
Example: <b>API_Gateway_Instance</b>			
<b>USER_AGENT</b>	Varchar2(256)	Varchar(256)	NVarchar(256)
Name of the client used to invoke the API.			
Example: <b>Postman</b>			

## Monitoring Events

Column Description	Oracle	DB2	MSSQL
<b>USER_AGENT</b>	Varchar2(256)	Varchar(256)	NVarchar(256)
Name of the client used to invoke the API.			
Example: <b>Postman</b>			
<b>ALERT_DESC</b>	Varchar(256)	Varchar(256)	NVarchar(256)
Text of the alert message sent to a configured destination when the performance conditions are violated. The alert message is specified in the policy definition of an API.			
Example: <b>EnforcePolicy-HardLimit</b>			
<b>ALERT_SOURCE</b>	Varchar(256)	Varchar(256)	NVarchar(256)



Column Description	Oracle	DB2	MSSQL
Name of the API Gateway policy that generated the alert message. Example: <b>MonitorPolicy</b>			
<b>ALERT_TYPE</b> The type of alert generated for the event. Possible values are: <b>Monitor, SLA</b>	Varchar(128)	Varchar(128)	NVarchar(128)
<b>API_ID</b> The unique identifier for the API. Example: <b>c0f84954-9732-11e5-b9f4-f159eafe47b1</b>	Varchar(256)	Varchar(256)	NVarchar(256)
<b>API_NAME</b> Name of the API in which the event occurred. Example: <b>SampleAPI</b>	Varchar(256)	Varchar(256)	NVarchar(256)
<b>API_VERSION</b> The system-assigned version identifier for the API. Example: <b>1.0</b>	Varchar(256)	Varchar(256)	NVarchar(256)
<b>APPLICATION_ID</b> The unique identifier for the application associated with the API invocation. Example: <b>c0f84954-9732-11e5-b9f4-f159eafe47b2</b>	Varchar(256)	Varchar(256)	NVarchar(256)
<b>APPLICATION_IP</b> IP address of the application associated with the API invocation. Example: <b>10.20.248.33</b>	Varchar(64)	Varchar(64)	NVarchar(64)
<b>APPLICATION_NAME</b> Name of the application associated with the API invocation. An application name is populated as <b>unknown</b> when API Gateway is unable to identify the application using a security policy that is configured for the API. Example: <b>SampleApplication</b>	Varchar(128)	Varchar(128)	NVarchar(128)

Column Description	Oracle	DB2	MSSQL
<b>BINDING_NAME</b>	Varchar(256)	Varchar(256)	NVarchar(256)
Name of the binding that identifies a specific access URI.			
This column is currently not used. It appears as NULL or as an empty string.			
<b>creationDate</b>	Varchar2(256)	Varchar(256)	NVarchar(256)
Date and time when the event was generated in API Gateway.			
Example: <b>1501671101509</b>			
<b>EVENT_TYPE</b>	Varchar(256)	Varchar(256)	NVarchar(256)
The type of event that occurred.			
Example: <b>Monitor Event</b>			
<b>EVENT_USERNAME</b>	Varchar(80)	Varchar(80)	NVarchar(80)
Name of the user on API Gateway that invoked the API.			
<b>MONITOR_ATTR</b>	Varchar(256)	Varchar(256)	NVarchar(256)
The monitored attribute which has breached the configured SLA.			
Example: <b>AVGRESPOSTIME GT 1.0, SUCCESSCOUNT EQ 3, REQUESTCOUNT GT 10</b>			
<b>NATIVE_ENDPOINT</b>	Varchar(4000)	Varchar(4000)	NVarchar(4000)
The endpoint URL of the native API that is invoked.			
Example: <b>http://petstore.swagger.io/v2/pet/55</b>			
<b>OPERATION_NAME</b>	Varchar(256)	Varchar(256)	NVarchar(256)
Name of the API operation or resource that is invoked.			
Example: <b>/pet/{petId}</b>			
<b>RESPONSE_CODE</b>	Numeric	INT	INTEGER
The HTTP response status code that indicates success or failure of the requested operation.			
Example: <b>200</b>			

Column Description	Oracle	DB2	MSSQL
<b>SESSION_ID</b> A string the API Gateway server generates to uniquely identify each session. This is either the IS session token or the automatically generated GUID if the token is missing from the message context. Example: <b>c0f84954-9732-11e5-b9f4-f159eafe47b2</b>	Varchar(128)	Varchar(128)	NVarchar(128)
<b>TARGET_NAME</b> Name of the API Gateway instance reporting the event. Example: <b>API_Gateway_Instance</b>	Varchar(64)	Varchar(64)	NVarchar(64)

### Policy Violation Events

Column Description	Oracle	DB2	MSSQL
<b>ALERT_DESC</b> Text of the alert message sent to a configured destination when the performance conditions are violated. The alert message is specified in the policy definition of an API. Example: <b>EnforcePolicy-HardLimit</b>	Varchar(256)	Varchar(256)	NVarchar(256)
<b>ALERT_SOURCE</b> Name of the API Gateway policy that generated the alert message. Example: <b>PolicyViolationPolicy</b>	Varchar(256)	Varchar(256)	NVarchar(256)
<b>ALERT_TYPE</b> The type of alert generated for the event. Example: <b>PolicyViolation</b>	Varchar(128)	Varchar(128)	NVarchar(128)
<b>API_ID</b> The unique identifier for the API. Example: <b>c0f84954-9732-11e5-b9f4-f159eafe47b1</b>	Varchar(256)	Varchar(256)	NVarchar(256)
<b>API_NAME</b>	Varchar(256)	Varchar(256)	NVarchar(256)

Column Description	Oracle	DB2	MSSQL
Name of the API in which the event occurred. Example: <b>SampleAPI</b>			
<b>API_VERSION</b> The system-assigned version identifier for the API. Example: <b>1.0</b>	Varchar(256)	Varchar(256)	NVarchar(256)
<b>APPLICATION_ID</b> The unique identifier for the application associated with the API invocation. Example: <b>c0f84954-9732-11e5-b9f4-f159eafe47b2</b>	Varchar(256)	Varchar(256)	NVarchar(256)
<b>APPLICATION_IP</b> IP address of the application associated with the API invocation. Example: <b>10.20.248.33</b>	Varchar(64)	Varchar(64)	NVarchar(64)
<b>APPLICATION_NAME</b> Name of the application associated with the API invocation.  An application name is populated as <b>unknown</b> when API Gateway is unable to identify the application using a security policy that is configured for the API. Example: <b>SampleApplication</b>	Varchar(128)	Varchar(128)	NVarchar(128)
<b>BINDING_NAME</b> Name of the binding that identifies a specific access URI.  This column is currently not used. It appears as NULL or as an empty string.	Varchar(256)	Varchar(256)	NVarchar(256)
<b>CONSUMER_ID</b> The unique identifier for the consumer associated with the API invocation. Example: <b>c0f84954-9732-11e5-b9f4-f159eafe47b2</b>	Varchar(256)	Varchar(256)	NVarchar(256)
<b>CONSUMER_IP</b>	Varchar(32)	Varchar(32)	NVarchar(32)

Column Description	Oracle	DB2	MSSQL
IP address of the consumer associated with the API invocation. Example: <b>10.20.248.33</b>			
<b>CONSUMER_NAME</b> Name of the consumer associated with the API invocation. A consumer name is populated as <b>unknown</b> when API Gateway is unable to identify the consumer using a policy that is configured for the API. Example: <b>SampleApplication</b>	Varchar(128)	Varchar(128)	NVarchar(128)
<b>EVENT_CREATE_TS</b> Date and time when the event was generated in API Gateway. This is not the time the database performed its insert (for example, this is calculated by the Mediator policy engine and not a database function).	TIMESTAMP	TIMESTAMP	DATETIME
<b>EVENT_SOURCE</b> The source where the event occurred.	Varchar(80)	Varchar(80)	NVarchar(80)
<b>EVENT_TYPE</b> The type of event that occurred. Example: <b>Policy Violation</b>	Varchar(256)	Varchar(256)	NVarchar(256)
<b>EVENT_USERNAME</b> Name of the user on API Gateway that invoked the API.	Varchar(80)	Varchar(80)	NVarchar(80)
<b>HTTP_METHOD</b> The HTTP method used to invoke the API. Example: <b>GET</b>	Varchar(8)	Varchar(8)	NVarchar(8)
<b>NATIVE_ENDPOINT</b> The endpoint URL of the native API that is invoked. Example: <b>http://petstore.swagger.io/v2/pet/55</b>	Varchar(4000)	Varchar(4000)	NVarchar(4000)

Column Description	Oracle	DB2	MSSQL
<p><b>OPERATION_NAME</b> Name of the API operation that is invoked.</p> <p>Example: <b>/pet/{petId}</b></p>	Varchar(256)	Varchar(256)	NVarchar(256)
<p><b>ORG_KEY</b></p> <p>The Globally Unique Identifier (GUID) for an organization.</p> <p>This column is currently not used by APIs created in API Gateway. It is used to support the APIs that are migrated from CentraSite or Mediator to API Gateway.</p>	Varchar(128)	Varchar(128)	NVarchar(128)
<p><b>RESPONSE_CODE</b></p> <p>The HTTP response status code that indicates success or failure of the requested operation.</p> <p>Example: <b>200</b></p>	Numeric	INT	INTEGER
<p><b>SERVICE_KEY</b></p> <p>The Universally Unique Identifier (UUID) for the service in which the event occurred.</p> <p>This column is currently not used by APIs created in API Gateway. It is used to support the APIs that are migrated from CentraSite or Mediator to API Gateway.</p>	Varchar(128)	Varchar(128)	NVarchar(128)
<p><b>SERVICE_NAME</b></p> <p>Name of the service in which the event occurred.</p> <p>Example: <b>SampleAPI</b></p>	Varchar(256)	Varchar(256)	NVarchar(256)
<p><b>SERVICE_VERSION</b></p> <p>The system-assigned version identifier for the service.</p> <p>Example: <b>1.0</b></p>	Varchar(256)	Varchar(256)	NVarchar(256)
<p><b>SESSION_ID</b></p> <p>A string the API Gateway server generates to uniquely identify each session. This is either the IS session token or the automatically generated GUID if the token is missing from the message context.</p> <p>Example: <b>c0f84954-9732-11e5-b9f4-f159eafe47b2</b></p>	Varchar(128)	Varchar(128)	NVarchar(128)

Column Description	Oracle	DB2	MSSQL
<b>TARGET_NAME</b> Name of the API Gateway instance reporting the event. Example: <b>API_Gateway_Instance</b>	Varchar(64)	Varchar(64)	NVarchar(64)
<b>USER_AGENT</b> Name of the client used to invoke the API. Example: <b>Postman</b>	Varchar2(256)	Varchar(256)	NVarchar(256)

### Performance Metrics

Column Description	Oracle	DB2	MSSQL
<b>API_ID</b> The unique identifier for the API. Example: <b>c0f84954-9732-11e5-b9f4-f159eafe47b1</b>	Varchar(256)	Varchar(256)	NVarchar(256)
<b>API_NAME</b> Name of the API in which the event occurred. Example: <b>SampleAPI</b>	Varchar(256)	Varchar(256)	NVarchar(256)
<b>API_VERSION</b> The system-assigned version identifier for the API. Example: <b>1.0</b>	Varchar(256)	Varchar(256)	NVarchar(256)
<b>AVAIL</b> The percentage of time that an API was available during the current interval. A value of 100 indicates that the API was always available. If invocations fail due to policy violations, this parameter could still be as high as 100. Example: <b>100</b>	NUMBER	NUMBER (6, INTEGER 2)	
<b>AVG_RESP</b> The average amount of time it took the API to complete each invocation in the current interval. Response time is measured from the moment API	NUMBER	INT	INTEGER

Column Description	Oracle	DB2	MSSQL
Gateway receives the request until the moment it returns the response to the caller. Example: <b>1376</b>			
<b>BINDING_NAME</b> Name of the binding that identifies a specific access URI. This column is currently not used. It appears as NULL or as an empty string.	Varchar(256)	Varchar(256)	NVarchar(256)
<b>EVENT_CREATE_TS</b> Date and time when the event was generated in API Gateway. This is not the time the database performed its insert (for example, this is calculated by the Mediator policy engine and not a database function).	TIMESTAMP	TIMESTAMP	DATETIME
<b>EVENT_SOURCE</b> The source where the event occurred.	Varchar(80)	Varchar(80)	NVarchar(80)
<b>EVENT_TYPE</b> The type of event that occurred. Example: <b>Performance Data</b>	Varchar(256)	Varchar(256)	NVarchar(256)
<b>FAULT_COUNT</b> Total number of error invocations for a specified API withing the configured metrics interval. Example: <b>1</b>	NUMBER	INT	INT
<b>INCLUDE_FAULTS</b> Includes failed API invocations. Possible values are: <b>true, false</b>	CHAR(1)	CHAR(1)	NCHAR(1)
<b>INTERVAL_START</b> The starting date and time from which you want to examine metrics. Example: <b>1526294632172</b>	TIMESTAMP (6)	TIMESTAMP	DATETIME



Column Description	Oracle	DB2	MSSQL
<p><b>INTERVAL_STOP</b></p> <p>The ending date and time until which you want to examine metrics.</p> <p>Example: <b>1526294632182</b></p>	TIMESTAMP (6)	TIMESTAMP	DATETIME
<p><b>LIVELY</b></p> <p>Boolean. Availability of an the API at the end of the current interval.</p>	Char(1)	Char(1)	NChar(1)
<p><b>MAX_RESP</b></p> <p>The maximum amount of time (in milliseconds) it took for the API to complete an invocation in the current interval.</p> <p>Example: <b>1401</b></p>	NUMBER	INT	INTEGER
<p><b>MIN_RESP</b></p> <p>The minimum amount of time (in milliseconds) it took for the API to complete an invocation in the current interval.</p> <p>Example: <b>1352</b></p>	NUMBER	INT	INTEGER
<p><b>NATIVE_ENDPOINT</b></p> <p>The endpoint URL of the native API that is invoked.</p> <p>Example: <b>http://petstore.swagger.io/v2/pet/55</b></p>	Varchar(4000)	Varchar(4000)	NVarchar(4000)
<p><b>OPERATION_NAME</b></p> <p>Name of the API operation or resource that is invoked.</p> <p>Example: <b>/pet/{petId}</b></p>	Varchar(256)	Varchar(256)	NVarchar(256)
<p><b>ORG_KEY</b></p> <p>The Globally Unique Identifier (GUID) for the organization.</p> <p>This column is currently not used by APIs created in API Gateway. It is used to support the APIs that are migrated from CentraSite or Mediator to API Gateway.</p>	Varchar(128)	Varchar(128)	NVarchar(128)
<p><b>SERVICE_KEY</b></p>	Varchar(128)	Varchar(128)	NVarchar(128)

Column Description	Oracle	DB2	MSSQL
The Universally Unique Identifier (UUID) for the service in which the event occurred.  This column is currently not used by APIs created in API Gateway. It is used to support the APIs that are migrated from CentraSite or Mediator to API Gateway.			
<b>SERVICE_NAME</b>	Varchar(256)	Varchar(256)	NVarchar(256)
Name of the service in which the event occurred.  Example: <b>SampleAPI</b>			
<b>SERVICE_VERSION</b>	Varchar(256)	Varchar(256)	NVarchar(256)
The system-assigned version identifier for the service.  Example: <b>1.0</b>			
<b>SUCCESS_COUNT</b>	NUMBER	INT	INTEGER
The number of successful API invocations in the current interval.  Example: <b>1</b>			
<b>TARGET_NAME</b>	Varchar(64)	Varchar(64)	NVarchar(64)
Name of the API Gateway instance reporting the event.  Example: <b>API_Gateway_Instance</b>			
<b>TOTAL_COUNT</b>	NUMBER	INT	INTEGER
The total number of API invocations (successful and unsuccessful) in the current interval.  Example: <b>2</b>			
<b>USER_AGENT</b>	Varchar2(256)	Varchar(256)	NVarchar(256)
Name of the client used to invoke the API.  Example: <b>Postman</b>			

## Local Log

The runtime events and metrics payload generated by API Gateway at run-time is published to the configured Local Log destination. The columns that make up the events and metrics data model for Local Log are listed below:

## Transactional Events

Column	Description
<b>ApiName</b>	Name of the API in which the event occurred. Example: <b>SampleAPI</b>
<b>ApiVersion</b>	The system-assigned version identifier for the API. Example: <b>1.0.0</b>
<b>ApplicationID</b>	The unique identifier for the application associated with the API invocation. Example: <b>7908eb44-d107-4670-929d-89111fc9347c</b>
<b>ApplicationIP</b>	IP address of the application associated with the API invocation. Example: <b>10.60.37.42</b>
<b>ApplicationName</b>	Name of the application associated with the API invocation.  An application name is populated as <b>unknown</b> when API Gateway is unable to identify the application using a security policy that is configured for the API.  Example: <b>SampleApplication</b>
<b>CorrelationID</b>	The unique identifier that is automatically generated for every request coming to API Gateway and can be used to query the log.  Example: <b>MED38e9cfa4-2348-408b-9462-124b2181c1a6:656</b>
<b>CustomFields</b>	The custom fields an API Provider can provide to log a new field and value for a transaction event.  Example: <b>{"customfield":"customvalue"}</b>
<b>ErrorOrigin</b>	The origin of error.  Example: <b>Nativeservice</b>
<b>EventSource</b>	The source where the event occurred.  Example: <b>API_Gateway_Instance</b>
<b>NativeHttpMethod</b>	The HTTP method used to invoke the native service.  Example: <b>GET</b>
<b>nativeRequestPayload</b>	The native service request data.  Example:

Column	Description
	<pre>{ "param1" : "value1", "param2" : 10 }</pre>
<b>nativeResponsePayload</b>	<p>The native service response data.</p> <p>Example:</p> <pre>{ "id":2, "category": { "id":2, "name":"string" }, "name":"pysen", "photoUrls":["string"], "tags": [ { "id":0, "name":"string" } ], "status":"available" }</pre>
<b>Native URL</b>	<p>URL of the native service.</p> <p>Example: <b>http://petstore.swagger.io/v2/pet/2</b></p>
<b>Operation/Resource name</b>	<p>Name of the API operation or resource that is invoked.</p> <p>Example: <b>/pet</b></p>
<b>Partner ID</b>	<p>The unique identifier for the partner that generated the audit record.</p> <p>Example: <b>unknown</b></p>
<b>SessionId</b>	
<b>queryParams</b>	<p>This is applicable only for REST APIs. Query parameters present in the incoming REST request.</p> <p>Example: <b>{"status":"available"}</b></p>
<b>RequestHeaders</b>	<p>Request header in the incoming request from the client.</p> <p>Example:</p> <pre>{ "Cache-Control":"max-age=0", "Accept":"text/plain,application/json;q=0.9,image/webp,image/apng,*/*;q=0.8", "Upgrade-Insecure-Requests":"1",</pre>

Column	Description
	<pre>"Connection":"keep-alive", "User-Agent":"Mozilla/5.0(Windows NT 6.1; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/65.0.3325.181Safari/537.36", "Host":"mcdaso02:5555", "Accept-Encoding":"gzip,deflate", "Accept-Language":"en-US,en;q=0.9,ta;q=0.8", "Content-Type":"application/x-www-form-urlencoded" }</pre>
<b>ResponseHeaders</b>	<p>Response header in the outgoing response.</p> <p>Example:</p> <pre>{ "Server":"Jetty(9.2.9.v20150224)", "Access-Control-Allow-Origin":"*", "Access-Control-Allow-Methods":"GET,POST,DELETE, PUT", "Connection":"close", "Date":"Fri, 30 Mar 2018 08:25:45 GMT", "Access-Control-Allow-Headers":"Content-Type,api_key, Authorization", "Content-Type":"application/xml" }</pre>
<b>Session Id</b>	<p>A string the API Gateway server generates to uniquely identify each session. This is either the IS session token or the automatically generated GUID if the token is missing from the message context.</p> <p>Example: <b>81439d366e874bc79d9f81490e30e6e0</b></p>
<b>Source Gateway Node</b>	<p>Source API Gateway's IP address.</p> <p>Example: <b>10.0.75.1</b></p>
<b>TargetEPR</b>	<p>The endpoint URL of the native API that is invoked.</p> <p>Example: <b>http://petstore.swagger.io/v2/pet/55</b></p>

## Monitoring Events

Column	Description
<b>alertDesc</b>	<p>Text of the alert message sent to a configured destination when the performance conditions are violated. The alert message is specified in the policy definition of an API.</p> <p>Example: <b>EnforcePolicy-HardLimit</b></p>
<b>alertSource</b>	<p>Name of the API Gateway policy that generated the alert message.</p>

Column	Description
	Example: <b>Unknown-Policy</b>
<b>apiName</b>	Name of the API in which the event occurred.Example: Example: <b>SampleAPI</b>
<b>apiVersion</b>	The system-assigned version identifier for the API. Example: <b>1.0</b>
<b>applicationId</b>	The unique identifier for the application associated with the API invocation. Example: <b>c0f84954-9732-11e5-b9f4-f159eafe47b2</b>
<b>applicationIp</b>	IP address of the application associated with the API invocation. Example: <b>10.20.248.33</b>
<b>applicationName</b>	Name of the application associated with the API invocation.  An application name is populated as unknown when API Gateway is unable to identify the application using a security policy that is configured for the API.  Example: <b>SampleApplication</b>
<b>creationDate</b>	Date and time when the event was generated in API Gateway. Example: <b>1501671101509</b>
<b>eventType</b>	The type of event that occurred. Example: <b>Policy Violation Event</b>
<b>monitorAttr</b>	The monitored attribute which has breached the configured SLA. Example: <b>AVGRESPOSTIME GT 1.0, SUCCESSCOUNT EQ 3, REQUESTCOUNT GT 10</b>
<b>Native Endpoint</b>	The endpoint URL of the native API that is invoked. Example: <b>http://petstore.swagger.io/v2/pet/55</b>
<b>Operation/Resource name</b>	Name of the API operation or resource that is invoked. Example: <b>/pet</b>

# 10 Microgateway Management

■ Overview .....	552
------------------	-----

## Overview

---

API Gateway enables you to monitor the Microgateways that are connected to it. You can view the active APIs and detailed analytics for each Microgateway that is connected to the API Gateway.

The **Microgateways management** page displays all Microgateway groups that are connected to the API Gateway. A Microgateway group enables you to group Microgateways that have some common element, such as domain (finance or human resources) or type of APIs (external-facing or internal use). For each Microgateway group, the **Microgateways management** page displays the following information:

- Name and Description of the Microgateway group.
- The number of Microgateways that are part of the group.
- The number of APIs that are available in that group.

You can perform the following operation on this page:

- Click **View details** to view more information about a Microgateway group.
- Click **Analytics** to view the **Analytics** tab of a Microgateway group. For information about Microgateway Analytics, see “[Microgateway Group Analytics](#)” on page 553.

### Note:

For information about installing, configuring, and using Microgateways, see the *webMethods Microgateway User's Guide*.

## Microgateway Groups

A Microgateway group is a collection of Microgateway instances that are grouped based on a common domain or API type. The **Microgateway groups** page displays the available groups and the Microgateways that are included in a particular group. The page displays the following information for each Microgateway group:

- **Basic information** section includes
  - Name of the group
  - Description
  - Number of APIs in the group
- **Microgateways** section includes the following details of each Microgateway instance in the group:
  - Host name
  - HTTP and HTTPS ports that the Microgateway uses to expose the APIs that are provision on it
  - A description of the Microgateway



- The number of APIs available on the Microgateway

To add a Microgateway to the group, you have to add the following information to the `custom-settings.yml` file:


```
microgatewayPool:
  microgatewayPoolName: poolNameHere
  microgatewayPoolDescription: poolDescriptionHere
```

Where *poolNameHere* is the name of the group and *poolDescriptionHere* is an optional description of the group. If a *poolNameHere* is not provided, the Microgateway is added to the **Default** group.

**Note:**

For more information about `custom-settings.yml`, see the *webMethods Microgateway User's Guide*.

You can perform the following operations on this page:

- Click  to delete a Microgateway from API Gateway. You can also delete multiple Microgateways. For information about deleting multiple instances, see [“Deleting Microgateway Instances” on page 554](#).
- Click the Microgateway name to view more information about it.

## Microgateway Group Analytics

The Microgateway group **Analytics** tab displays detailed analytics based on the data cumulatively received from the Microgateways in a group. This tab displays the following information:

- **Overall events.** Displays a pie chart that lists different events being monitored. Each of these event categories is depicted with different colors.
- **Application Activity.** Displays a pie chart to indicate activities based on applications. You can view the number of APIs that are authorized with applications and the number of APIs that are not authorized using any applications.
- **API Invocation.** Displays a pie chart to indicate the number of invocations made to each API present in the group.
- **Runtime events.** Displays the run time event details such as time when the event was generated, API Name, the application that generated the event, event type, description of the alert generated due to the event, status, and the source of event.
- **Payload size.** Displays the payload size of the request and responses during data transfer in the specified time. This data is picked up from the transactional event that is triggered when a log invocation policy is applied to the API.

You can perform the following operations on this page:

- **Apply filters.** The **Analytics** tab provides filters that you can use to view selective data or events. You can use the displayed duration filter and add a custom filter using the filter query builder.

- To apply a duration filter, select the time interval from the drop-down list, and click **Apply filter** to filter the analytics based on the time interval chosen. To specify a custom duration, select **Custom** from the drop-down list, select the required **From Date** and **To Date** values, and click **Apply filter**.
- You can also add filters based on a filter query. To add a filter based on a filter query, click **Add a filter**, select the desired field, operator and value, and click **Save**.
- **View specific events.** Click on the specific event in the list under Legend to view the specific event in any of the widgets. You can view additional details for an event by hovering the cursor over a particular color in the graphical representations.

## Microgateway Details

The Microgateway details page provides information about a particular Microgateway.

The **Microgateway Info** tab includes two sections:

- The **Basic information** section provides information about the Microgateway.
- The **APIs** tab section provides the information of the APIs provisioned on that Microgateway. Clicking an API opens the **API details** page. The active Microgateway endpoints of the API are also displayed in the **API details** page.

### Note:

All the Service Registries to which a Microgateway is publishing an API must be configured in API Gateway.

You can perform the following operations on this page:

- Click an API to view the API details.
- Click **Analytics** to view detailed analytics based on the data received from an individual Microgateway. The tab includes the following analytic graphs:
  - Overall events
  - Application activity
  - Runtime events
  - Payload size
- Similar to the Microgateway Group Analytics tab, you can apply required filters and view specific events. For more information about the widgets and instructions to view graphs, see [“Microgateway Group Analytics” on page 553](#).

## Deleting Microgateway Instances

When you stop a Microgateway instance, the instance is deleted from API Gateway automatically. But, if a Microgateway stops abruptly, the corresponding instance remains stale in API Gateway. You can remove such stale instances by deleting them.

**Important:**

When deleting Microgateways, ensure that they are not in *Running* status. Deleting an instance removes it completely from API Gateway. For information on checking the status of a Microgateway, see *Creating API Gateway Asset Archives using the Command Line* section in the *Microgateway User's Guide*.

You can delete one Microgateway or multiple instances from a Microgateway group at the same time.

**Deleting a Microgateway****> To delete a Microgateway**

1. Click **Microgateways** in the title navigation bar.

2. Click the required Microgateway group.

The Microgateway group details appears.

3. From the **Microgateways** section, click  next to the required Microgateway.

A warning message appears.

4. Click **Yes** to delete.

**Deleting Multiple Microgateways****> To delete multiple Microgateways**

1. Click **Microgateways** in the title navigation bar.

2. Click the required Microgateway group.

The Microgateway group details appears.

3. From the **Microgateways** section, select the Microgateways that you want to delete by selecting the check boxes next to the required host names.

4. Click  and select **Delete** from the drop-down list.

A warning message appears.

5. Click **Yes** to delete the selected Microgateways.

The selected Microgateways are deleted and the **Delete Microgateways report** appears.

6. Click **Download the delete report here** to download the report.

The report displays the following details of the deleted Microgateways.

- Host name
- HTTP or HTTPS port name
- Status

# 11 REST APIs in API Gateway

■ API Gateway Administration .....	558
■ Alias Management .....	567
■ Application Management .....	568
■ API Gateway Archive .....	569
■ API Gateway Availability .....	570
■ Document Management .....	570
■ Data Center Management .....	571
■ Internal Service .....	572
■ Port Configuration .....	572
■ Policy Management .....	573
■ Promotion Management .....	576
■ Public Services .....	577
■ API Gateway Search .....	577
■ Server Information .....	580
■ Service Management .....	580
■ Transaction Data .....	582
■ User Management .....	583
■ Subscription Management .....	584
■ Backward compatibility support for REST APIs .....	585

## API Gateway Administration

---

API Gateway provides the capability to API definitions to administer various functions of the API Gateway.

API Gateway provides the following REST API and the resources to manage API Gateway configuration:

- **GET/rest/apigateway/quiescemode** : Retrieves the quiesce mode setting in API Gateway.
- **PUT/rest/apigateway/quiescemode** : Enables or disables the quiesce mode in API Gateway. Quiesce mode has two block types - `designTime` and `all`. Quiesce mode for `designTime` blocks all the design time API requests to API Gateway server and returns the 503 status code except the GET HTTP method as well as few white-listed APIs like the search API and this API. Quiesce mode for the block type `all` is an extension of Integration server's Quiesce mode with the addition of flushing of API Gateway in-memory data such as performance metrics, license metrics, and subscription quota to the configured data store. For details about quiesce mode, see *webMethods API Gateway Upgrade and Migration*.
- **GET/rest/apigateway/rule** : Retrieves list of all configured rules in API Gateway.
- **POST/rest/apigateway/rule** : Creates a conditional rule in API Gateway. The API request body must contain the payload for the rule.
- **GET/rest/apigateway/rule/{ruleId}** : Retrieves the details of a configured rule in API Gateway.
- **PUT/rest/apigateway/rule/{ruleId}** : Updates the details of a specified configured rule in API Gateway. The API request body must contain the payload for the updated rule.
- **DELETE/rest/apigateway/rule/{ruleId}** : Deletes the specified rule in API Gateway.
- **PUT/rest/apigateway/rule/{ruleId}/activate** : Activate a rule. This request does not require any request body.
- **PUT/rest/apigateway/rule/{ruleId}/deactivate** : Deactivates a rule. This request does not require any request body.
- **GET/rest/apigateway/is/truststore** : Retrieves all available truststores from API Gateway.
- **POST/rest/apigateway/is/truststore** : Creates a truststore in API Gateway.
- **GET/rest/apigateway/is/truststore/{truststoreName}** : Retrieves an existing truststore matching the given name from API Gateway.
- **POST/rest/apigateway/is/truststore/{truststoreName}** : Updates an existing truststore in API Gateway.
- **DELETE/rest/apigateway/is/truststore/{truststoreName}** : Deletes an existing truststore in API Gateway.
- **GET/rest/apigateway/licenseUsageDetails**: Retrieves the detailed usage information for the transaction based license. The retrieved information contains the maximum number of

invocations that is allowed for the current month, the total number of invocations used, and the remaining number of invocations available for the month.

- **GET/rest/apigateway/is/proxyBypass** : Retrieves a list of all host lists for which outbound proxy servers are skipped. Note that the proxyBypass Id is always proxyBypass.
- **POST/rest/apigateway/is/proxyBypass** : Updates the proxyBypassAddresses to bypass the outbound proxy servers. The API request body must contain the payload. In the proxyBypassAddresses field, type the fully qualified host and domain name of each server to which you want the Integration Server to issue requests directly. Type the host name and the domain name exactly as they appear in the URLs the server uses. To enter multiple names, separate each with commas. You can use the asterisk (\*) to identify several servers with similar names. The asterisk matches any number of characters. For example, if you want to bypass requests made to localhost, www.yahoo.com, home.microsoft.com, and all hosts whose names begin with NYC, you would type: localhost,www.yahoo.com,home.microsoft.com,NYC\*.\*.
- **PUT/rest/apigateway/is/proxyBypass** : Creates the proxyBypassAddresses to bypass the outbound proxy servers.
- **GET/rest/apigateway/portalGateways** : Retrieves API Portal configurations available in API Gateway.
- **POST/rest/apigateway/portalGateways** : Creates API Portal configuration in API Gateway.
- **GET/rest/apigateway/portalGateways/{portalGatewayId}** : Retrieves an API Portal configuration in API Gateway.
- **PUT/rest/apigateway/portalGateways/{portalGatewayId}** : Updates the API Portal configuration in API Gateway.
- **DELETE/rest/apigateway/portalGateways/{portalGatewayId}** : Deletes the API Portal configuration in API Gateway.
- **GET/rest/apigateway/portalGateways/communities**: Retrieves the details about communities in API Portal. An API can be published from API Gateway to any of the communities available in API Portal.
- **GET/rest/apigateway/portalGateways/packages**: Retrieves the details of the published packages that the API is part of.
- **GET/rest/apigateway/licenseNotificationCriteria** : Retrieves the existing transaction based license notification criteria as a response. Transaction based license notification criteria are like a usage checkpoint and whenever usage reaches that checkpoint, a notification is generated.
- **POST/rest/apigateway/licenseNotificationCriteria** : Creates the transaction based license notification criteria to monitor the API Gateway usage. This notification criteria has the permitted invocations per month defined in the license file. If you want to get notified when usage reaches a limit before it breaches the license limit, then you have to add a notification criteria by mentioning the usage point so that a notification is generated when usage reaches the specified limit.
- **PUT/rest/apigateway/licenseNotificationCriteria** : Updates the existing transaction based license notification criteria in API Gateway.

- **GET/rest/apigateway/licenseNotificationCriteria/{notificationCriteriaId}** : Retrieves the transaction based license notification criteria based on the specified ID.
- **DELETE/rest/apigateway/licenseNotificationCriteria/{notificationCriteriaId}** : Deletes the transaction based license notification criteria based on the specified ID.
- **GET/rest/apigateway/is/jmsTriggers** : Retrieves a list of all JMS triggers in API Gateway.
- **PUT/rest/apigateway/is/jmsTriggers** : Updates the JMS trigger in API Gateway.
- **GET/rest/apigateway/is/jmsTriggers/{jmsTriggerId}** : Retrieves the specified JMS trigger in API Gateway.
- **PUT/rest/apigateway/is/jmsTriggers/{jmsTriggerId}/enable** : Enables the specified JMS trigger in API Gateway.
- **PUT/rest/apigateway/is/jmsTriggers/{jmsTriggerId}/disable** : Disables the specified JMS trigger in API Gateway.
- **GET/rest/apigateway/is/jndi**: Retrieves a list of all JNDI configurations in API Gateway.
- **POST/rest/apigateway/is/jndi**: Creates a JNDI configuration in API Gateway. The API request body must contain the payload for the JNDI configuration.
- **PUT/rest/apigateway/is/jndi**: Updates the JNDI configuration in API Gateway.
- **GET/rest/apigateway/is/jndi/{jndiId}**: Retrieves the specified JNDI configuration in API Gateway.
- **DELETE/rest/apigateway/is/jndi/{jndiId}**: Deletes the specified JNDI configuration in API Gateway.
- **GET/rest/apigateway/is/jndi/{jndiId}/test**: Tests the given JNDI configuration in API Gateway.
- **GET/rest/apigateway/is/jndi/template**: Retrieves a list of all JNDI templates in API Gateway.
- **GET/rest/apigateway/is/keystore** : Retrieves all keystores available in API Gateway.
- **POST/rest/apigateway/is/keystore** : Creates a keystore in API Gateway.
- **GET/rest/apigateway/is/keystore/{keyStoreName}** : Retrieves the keystore matching the name specified in API Gateway.
- **POST/rest/apigateway/is/keystore/{keyStoreName}** : Updates an already existing keystore in API Gateway.
- **DELETE/rest/apigateway/is/keystore/{keyStoreName}** : Deletes the keystore matching the name specified in API Gateway.
- **GET/rest/apigateway/is/kerberos** : Retrieves the configured Kerberos settings from API Gateway.
- **PUT/rest/apigateway/is/kerberos** : Persists the configured Kerberos settings in API Gateway.
- **GET/rest/apigateway/apitransactions/archives** : Retrieves the details of existing archive files and response of this method would be the list of archive file names. You can select one of the



archive file names returned by this method and use the POST `/apitransactions/archives/{fileName}` method to restore.

- **POST/rest/apigateway/apitransactions/archives** : Archives the runtime events and metrics. You can additionally scope the archive data using input parameter filters. This method returns the job id as the response which is used to know the status of the job.
- **POST/rest/apigateway/apitransactions/archives/{fileName}** : Restores the runtime data of the archive file that is specified. This method returns the job id as a response to track the status further.
- **GET/rest/apigateway/approvals/{approvalId}** : Retrieves an approval request based on the approvalId.
- **DELETE/rest/apigateway/approvals/{approvalId}** : Deletes an approval request based on the approvalId.
- **GET/rest/apigateway/approvals** : Retrieves all approval requests pending for the user.
- **PUT/rest/apigateway/approvals/{approvalId}/{action}** : Creates an approval request for the specified action.
- **GET/rest/apigateway/apitransactions/typedefinitions** : Retrieves the list of runtime event types. The available event types are transactionalEvents, monitorEvents, errorEvents, performanceMetrics, threatProtectionEvents, lifecycleEvents, and policyViolationEvents. You can use these eventType to scope the archive or purge operation.
- **GET/rest/apigateway/is/jmsConnections** : Retrieves a list of all the JMS connections in API Gateway.
- **POST/rest/apigateway/is/jmsConnections** : Creates a JMS connection in API Gateway. The API request body must contain the payload for the JMS connection.
- **PUT/rest/apigateway/is/jmsConnections** : Updates the JMS connections in API Gateway.
- **GET/rest/apigateway/is/jmsConnections/{jmsConnId}** : Retrieves the specified JMS connection in API Gateway.
- **DELETE/rest/apigateway/is/jmsConnections/{jmsConnId}** : Deletes the JMS connection based on the JMS connection ID that is specified in the path.
- **PUT/rest/apigateway/is/jmsConnections/{jmsConnId}/enable** : Enables the specified JMS connection in API Gateway.
- **PUT/rest/apigateway/is/jmsConnections/{jmsConnId}/disable** : Disables the specified JMS connection in API Gateway.
- **GET/rest/apigateway/licenseNotifications** : Retrieves the latest notification issued for a transaction based license.
- **GET/rest/apigateway/approvalConfigurations** : Retrieves a list of available approval configurations in API Gateway.

- **POST/rest/apigateway/approvalConfigurations:** Creates an approval configuration in API Gateway.
- **GET/rest/apigateway/approvalConfigurations/{id}:** Retrieves the details of a specified approval configuration in API Gateway.
- **PUT/rest/apigateway/approvalConfigurations/{id}:** Updates the details of a specified approval configuration in API Gateway.
- **DELETE/rest/apigateway/approvalConfigurations/{id}:** Deletes the specified approval configuration in API Gateway.
- **POST/rest/apigateway/migration:** Triggers a migration action and immediately returns a 202 status code. The clean action clears the data from the API Data store, the reindex action re-indexes the data from the source Elasticsearch to API Data store, and the transform action transforms the re-indexed assets in the API Data store to be compatible with the current API Gateway version. The clean action should be invoked on target API Gateway server prior to invoking the reindex API for core indices. The current status of the action can be retrieved using /migration/status API. A webhook event with the migration status also would be sent to the subscribed webhook clients.
- **GET/rest/apigateway/migration/status:** Retrieves the current status of the migration action which is invoked in API Gateway.
- **GET/rest/apigateway/masterPassword:** Retrieves the master password properties in API Gateway.
- **PUT/rest/apigateway/masterPassword/setExpiry:** Updates the expiry interval of the master password in API Gateway.
- **PUT/rest/apigateway/masterPassword/update:** Updates the master password in API Gateway. On successful update, all the old passwords available will be encrypted using this new master password.
- **PUT/rest/apigateway/masterPassword/reset:** Resets the master password to the default value in API Gateway. This should be performed when the master password is lost and after a successful reset, Software AG recommends to change the master password again to a secure value.
- **GET/rest/apigateway/is/outboundproxy :** Retrieves the list of all available outbound proxy server aliases in API Gateway.
- **POST/rest/apigateway/is/outboundproxy :** Creates the outbound proxy server alias in API Gateway.
- **PUT/rest/apigateway/is/outboundproxy :** Updates the outbound proxy server alias in API Gateway.
- **DELETE/rest/apigateway/is/outboundproxy/{outboundproxyAlias} :** Deletes the specified outbound proxy server alias from API Gateway.
- **PUT/rest/apigateway/is/outboundproxy/{outboundproxyAlias}/enable:** Enables an already existing outbound proxy server alias in API Gateway.

- **PUT/rest/apigateway/is/outboundproxy/{outboundproxyAlias}/disable**: Disables an already existing outbound proxy server alias in API Gateway.
- **GET/rest/apigateway/is/license** : Retrieves the license details from API Gateway.
- **PUT/rest/apigateway/is/license** : Updates the license details in API Gateway.
- **GET/rest/apigateway/logAggregation/downloadLogs** : Downloads logs from different components used by API Gateway, server configurations, and thread dumps.
- **GET/rest/apigateway/webhooks** : Retrieves the list of all webhooks in API Gateway.
- **POST/rest/apigateway/webhooks** : Creates a webhook in API Gateway. The API request body must contain the payload of the webhook that needs to be saved.
- **GET/rest/apigateway/webhooks/{id}** : Retrieves the details of a webhook in API Gateway.
- **PUT/rest/apigateway/webhooks/{id}** : Updates the details of a specific webhook in API Gateway. The API request body must contain the payload of the webhook that needs to be updated.
- **DELETE/rest/apigateway/webhooks/{id}** : Deletes a webhook resource from API Gateway.
- **GET/rest/apigateway/apitransactions/jobs/{jobId}** : Retrieves the status of a specific job. This method returns the status and file name (in case of archive process) as a response.
- **GET/rest/apigateway/apitransactions/jobs** : Retrieves a list of pending jobs. Every time you initiate archive, restore or purge process you get the job id as a response. You can use the specific job id to query the status of the initiated operation.
- **GET/rest/apigateway/configurations/loadBalancer**: Retrieves information about the load balancer configured.
- **PUT/rest/apigateway/configurations/loadBalancer**: Updates the load balancer configuration information.
- **GET/rest/apigateway/configurations/whiteListingIPs**: Retrieves the details of the whitelisting IPs configuration in API Gateway.
- **PUT/rest/apigateway/configurations/whiteListingIPs**: Updates the details of the whitelisting IPs configuration in API Gateway.
- **GET/rest/apigateway/configurations/settings**: Retrieves the list of the extended settings watt properties from API Gateway.
- **PUT/rest/apigateway/configurations/settings**: Updates or creates a list of the extended settings and watt properties in API Gateway.
- **GET/rest/apigateway/configurations/apiCallbackSettings**: Retrieves the API callback processor settings from API Gateway.
- **PUT/rest/apigateway/configurations/apiCallbackSettings**: Updates or creates API callback processor settings in API Gateway. The user should have Manage general administration configurations privilege to update the API callback processor settings.

- **GET/rest/apigateway/configurations/errorProcessing**: Retrieves the configured error template and the value of the property `sendNativeProviderFault`, which enables the server to forward the native error as it is.
- **PUT/rest/apigateway/configurations/errorProcessing**: Updates the default error template with any custom templates and the value of the property `sendNativeProviderFault`.
- **GET/rest/apigateway/configurations/keystore**: Retrieves the details of the default keystore, truststore and alias settings in API Gateway.
- **PUT/rest/apigateway/configurations/keystore**: Updates the details of the default keystore, truststore and alias configurations in API Gateway.
- **GET/rest/apigateway/configurations/gatewayDestinationConfig**: Retrieves the details of the API Gateway destination. API Gateway can publish events and performance metrics data. By default, error events, lifecycle events, policy violation event, and performance data are published to API Gateway.
- **PUT/rest/apigateway/configurations/gatewayDestinationConfig**: Updates the details of the API Gateway destination in API Gateway.
- **GET/rest/apigateway/configurations/auditlogDestinationConfig**: Retrieves the details of the Audit Log destination in API Gateway. Audit log captures the API runtime invocations performed in API Gateway. The audit log data is written to a file or a database based on the configurations. Transactions events are written to the audit log only when the Audit Log is selected as a destination in Log Invocation policy.
- **PUT/rest/apigateway/configurations/auditlogDestinationConfig**: Updates the details of the Audit Log destination in API Gateway.
- **GET/rest/apigateway/configurations/centraSiteDestinationCommunicationConfig**: Retrieves the communication details of the CentraSite destination in API Gateway. API Gateway can publish events and metrics to the configured CentraSite destination.
- **PUT/rest/apigateway/configurations/centraSiteDestinationCommunicationConfig**: Updates the communication details of the CentraSite destination in API Gateway.
- **GET/rest/apigateway/configurations/centraSiteDestinationSNMPConfig**: Retrieves the SNMP details of the CentraSite destination in API Gateway. API Gateway can publish events and metrics to the configured CentraSite destination.
- **PUT/rest/apigateway/configurations/centraSiteDestinationSNMPConfig**: Updates the SNMP details of the CentraSite destination in API Gateway.
- **GET/rest/apigateway/configurations/jdbcDestinationConfig**: Retrieves details of the Database destination in API Gateway. API Gateway can publish events and metrics to the configured database.
- **PUT/rest/apigateway/configurations/jdbcDestinationConfig**: Updates the details of the database destination in API Gateway.
- **GET/rest/apigateway/configurations/desDestinationConfig**: Retrieves details of the Digital Events destination in API Gateway. Digital Event Services (DES) enables API Gateway to

communicate by exchanging digital events. Digital events are typed and serialized data structures that are used to convey or record information about the execution of a runtime.

- **PUT/rest/apigateway/configurations/desDestinationConfig:** Updates the details of the Digital Events destination in API Gateway.
- **GET/rest/apigateway/configurations/elasticsearchDestinationConfig:** Retrieves details of the Elasticsearch destination in API Gateway. API Gateway can publish events and metrics to the configured Elasticsearch destination.
- **PUT/rest/apigateway/configurations/elasticsearchDestinationConfig:** Updates the details of the Elasticsearch destination in API Gateway.
- **GET/rest/apigateway/configurations/snmpDestinationConfig:** Retrieves details of the SNMP destination in API Gateway. API Gateway can publish events and metrics to the configured third party SNMP destination.
- **PUT/rest/apigateway/configurations/snmpDestinationConfig:** Updates the details of the SNMP destination in API Gateway.
- **GET/rest/apigateway/configurations/emailDestinationConfig:** Retrieves details of the Email destination in API Gateway. API Gateway can send alerts to the email ID specified either in the Log Invocation, Monitor Performance, Monitor SLA or Traffic Optimization policies through the configured Email destination.
- **PUT/rest/apigateway/configurations/emailDestinationConfig:** Updates the details of the Email destination in API Gateway.
- **GET/rest/apigateway/configurations/apiPortalDestinationConfig:** Retrieves details of the API Portal destination configuration. API Gateway can publish events and performance metrics data. By default, error events, lifecycle events, policy violation event, and performance data are published to API Portal.
- **PUT/rest/apigateway/configurations/apiPortalDestinationConfig:** Updates the details of the API Portal destination in API Gateway.
- **GET/rest/apigateway/configurations/cache:** Retrieves the cache configuration in API Gateway.
- **PUT/rest/apigateway/configurations/cache:** Updates the cache configuration in API Gateway.
- **GET/rest/apigateway/configurations/customContentTypes:** Retrieves the configured custom content types in API Gateway. Custom content types can be defined for base types XML,JSON and Text. These Custom types can be then used for payload processing in policies like Content based routing, Identify and access and Conditional error processing.
- **PUT/rest/apigateway/configurations/customContentTypes:** Updates the configured custom content types in API Gateway. The response is a set of key/value pair where key indicates the custom content type and value indicates the base type. The value can be application/xml or application/json or text/xml.
- **GET/rest/apigateway/configurations/ldapConfig:** Retrieves the LDAP configuration settings configured in API Gateway.

- **PUT/rest/apigateway/configurations/ldapConfig**: Updates the LDAP configuration settings configured in API Gateway.
- **GET/rest/apigateway/configurations/passwordRestrictions**: Retrieves the password restrictions settings configured in API Gateway.
- **PUT/rest/apigateway/configurations/passwordRestrictions**: Saves the password restrictions settings configured in API Gateway.
- **GET/rest/apigateway/configurations/passwordExpiry**: Retrieves the password expiry settings configured in API Gateway.
- **PUT/rest/apigateway/configurations/passwordExpiry**: Saves the password expiry settings configured in API Gateway.
- **GET/rest/apigateway/configurations/denyByIPForFailedAuthConfig**: Retrieves the configuration of global IP access setting for authentication based restrictions in API Gateway.
- **PUT/rest/apigateway/configurations/denyByIPForFailedAuthConfig**: Saves the global IP access setting for authentication based restriction settings in API Gateway.
- **GET/rest/apigateway/configurations/accountLockSettings**: Retrieves the account lock settings configured in API Gateway.
- **PUT/rest/apigateway/configurations/accountLockSettings**: Saves the account lock expiry settings configured in API Gateway.
- **GET/rest/apigateway/configurations/logConfig**: Retrieves the log settings of various components used by API Gateway.
- **PUT/rest/apigateway/configurations/logConfig**: Updates the details of the log configuration in API Gateway.
- **POST/rest/apigateway/assets/owner**: Changes ownership of API Gateway assets.
- **POST/rest/apigateway/assets/team**: Changes the team of API Gateway asset.
- **GET/rest/apigateway/urlaliases**: Retrieves all URL Aliases or a URL Alias with a particular ID in API Gateway (if the query parameter alias is provided).
- **POST/rest/apigateway/urlaliases**: Creates a new URL alias in API Gateway.
- **PUT/rest/apigateway/urlaliases**: Updates an existing URL alias in API Gateway.
- **DELETE/rest/apigateway/urlaliases**: Deletes a URL alias in API Gateway.
- **GET/rest/apigateway/is/cluster** : Retrieves the configured cluster settings from API Gateway.
- **PUT/rest/apigateway/is/cluster** : Updates the cluster settings in API Gateway.
- **GET/rest/apigateway/is/webServiceEndpoints** : Retrieves list of all Webservice endpoints in API Gateway.
- **POST/rest/apigateway/is/webServiceEndpoints** : Creates a Webservice endpoint in API Gateway. The API request body must contain the payload for the Webservice endpoint.

- **PUT/rest/apigateway/is/webServiceEndpoints** : Updates the Webservice endpoint in API Gateway.
- **GET/rest/apigateway/is/webServiceEndpoints/{webServiceEndpointId}** : Retrieves the specified Webservice endpoint in API Gateway.
- **DELETE/rest/apigateway/is/webServiceEndpoints/{webServiceEndpointId}** : Deletes the specified Webservice endpoint in API Gateway.
- **GET/rest/apigateway/apitransactions**: Retrieves the API transactions data. The data to be downloaded is filtered based on the input parameters. The user should be part of API-Gateway-Administrators group or should have Manage purge and restore runtime events privilege to perform this operation.
- **DELETE/rest/apigateway/apitransactions**: Purges the API transactions data and the data to be purged is filtered based on the input parameters. This method returns the job id as response and the job id is used to track the job status.
- **GET/rest/apigateway/configurations/jsonWebToken**: Retrieves the details of the API Gateway JSON Web Token (JWT) configuration. API Gateway can generate a JWT itself or validate the JWT generated by a trusted third party server. JWT is a JSON-based open standard (RFC 7519) means of representing a set of information to be securely transmitted between two parties. A set of information is the set of claims (claim set) represented by the JWT. A claim set consists of zero or more claims represented by the name-value pairs, where the names are strings and the values are arbitrary JSON values.
- **PUT/rest/apigateway/configurations/jsonWebToken**: Updates the details of the JWT configuration in API Gateway.

For details about the REST API, see <https://github.com/SoftwareAG/webmethods-api-gateway/blob/10.11/apigateway/services/APIGatewayAdministration.json>.

For details about sample payloads, import Postman collection from the following link in Postman client: <https://github.com/SoftwareAG/webmethods-api-gateway/blob/10.11/apigateway/services/postmancollections/apis/administration-service/AdministrationService.json>.

## Alias Management

API Gateway provides the capability to create aliases, retrieve alias information, update alias properties as required, and delete the existing aliases using a REST API.

API Gateway provides the following REST API and the resources to manage aliases:

- **GET/rest/apigateway/alias**: Retrieves the list of all aliases in API Gateway. You can also use this to retrieve details for a particular alias by providing the aliasName.
- **POST/rest/apigateway/alias**: Creates an alias in API Gateway.
- **GET/rest/apigateway/alias/{aliasId}**: Retrieves the details of the specified alias in API Gateway.
- **PUT/rest/apigateway/alias/{aliasId}**: Updates the details of the specified alias in API Gateway.
- **DELETE/rest/apigateway/alias/{aliasId}**: Deletes the specified alias in API Gateway.

For details about the REST API, see <https://github.com/SoftwareAG/webmethods-api-gateway/blob/10.11/apigateway/services/APIGatewayAdministration.json>.

For details about sample payloads, import Postman collection from the following link in Postman client: <https://github.com/SoftwareAG/webmethods-api-gateway/blob/10.11/apigateway/services/postmancollections/apis/alias-management/AliasManagement.json>.

## Application Management

---

API Gateway provides the capability to create applications, retrieve application information, update application properties as required, and delete the existing applications using a REST API. You can use this REST API to register APIs to the application, modify details of the registered APIs for the application, and unregister APIs from the application.

API Gateway provides the following REST API and the resources to manage applications:

- **GET/rest/apigateway/applications:** Retrieves the list of available applications in API Gateway. You can also use this to retrieve details for a particular application by providing the applicationId.
- **POST/rest/apigateway/applications:** Creates an application in API Gateway.
- **DELETE/rest/apigateway/applications:** Deletes the specified application in API Gateway.
- **GET/rest/apigateway/applications/{applicationId}:** Retrieves the details of the specified application in API Gateway.
- **PUT/rest/apigateway/applications/{applicationId}:** Updates the details of the specified application in API Gateway.
- **PATCH/rest/apigateway/applications/{applicationId}:** Suspends the specified application in API Gateway.
- **GET/rest/apigateway/applications/{applicationId}/apis:** Retrieves the list of registered APIs for the specified application in API Gateway.
- **POST/rest/apigateway/applications/{applicationId}/apis:** Registers APIs with the specified application in API Gateway.
- **PUT/rest/apigateway/applications/{applicationId}/apis:** Updates the details of the APIs that are registered with the specified application in API Gateway.
- **DELETE/rest/apigateway/applications/{applicationId}/apis:** Unregisters APIs from the specified application in API Gateway. You can also use this to unregister a particular API by providing the apiIDs.
- **GET/rest/apigateway/strategies:** Retrieves a list of all strategies in API Gateway.
- **POST/rest/apigateway/strategies:** Creates a strategy in API Gateway. The API request body must contain the payload for the strategy.
- **DELETE/rest/apigateway/strategies:** Deletes the specified strategy in API Gateway.



- **GET/rest/apigateway/strategies/{strategyId}**: Retrieves the details of the specified strategy in API Gateway.
- **PUT/rest/apigateway/strategies/{strategyId}**: Updates the details of the specified strategy in API Gateway.
- **PUT/rest/apigateway/strategies/{strategyId}/refreshCredentials**: Refreshes the credentials of the specified strategy in API Gateway.
- **GET/rest/apigateway/applications/{applicationId}/accessTokens**: Retrieves a map of access token endpoints for all the authorization servers configured in API Gateway.
- **POST/rest/apigateway/applications/{applicationId}/accessTokens**: Regenerates the access tokens of an application in API Gateway.
- **PUT/rest/apigateway/applications/{applicationId}/accessTokens**: Updates the access tokens of an application in API Gateway.
- **DELETE/rest/apigateway/applications/{applicationId}/accessTokens**: Deletes the access tokens from a specified application in API Gateway.
- **GET/rest/apigateway/applications/\_search**: Retrieves a list of available applications in API Gateway based on the search query parameters.

For details about the REST API, see <https://github.com/SoftwareAG/webmethods-api-gateway/blob/10.11/apigatewayservices/APIGatewayApplication.json>.

For details on sample payloads, import Postman collection from the following link in Postman client: <https://github.com/SoftwareAG/webmethods-api-gateway/blob/10.11/apigatewayservices/postmancollections/apis/application-management/ApplicationManagement.json>.

## API Gateway Archive

You can import already exported archives of APIs, global policies, and other related assets and re-create them in API Gateway. Each artifact in an archive is associated with a universally unique identifier (UUID) across all API Gateway installations. When importing an archive, the UUID helps in determining whether the corresponding artifact is already available in API Gateway. In such a situation, you can specify whether to overwrite an already existing artifact during the import process.

API Gateway provides the following REST API and the resources to export and import an archive:

- **GET /rest/apigateway/archive**: Retrieves the archive, which is a ZIP file that contains the selected assets and its dependent assets.
- **POST /rest/apigateway/archive**: Imports the API Gateway archive as well as exports the assets as an archive.

For details about the REST API, see <https://github.com/SoftwareAG/webmethods-api-gateway/blob/10.11/apigatewayservices/APIGatewayArchive.json>.

For details on sample payloads, import Postman collection from the following link in Postman client: <https://github.com/SoftwareAG/webmethods-api-gateway/blob/10.11/apigatewayservices/postmancollections/apis/archive-service/ArchiveService.json>.

## API Gateway Availability

---

API Gateway provides the capability to monitor the health of API Gateway and report the overall health of API Gateway. Each health check request displays a `status` field as the first entry. The status can have the values `green`, `yellow` or `red` describing the overall status of the components to check. This means that when any of the components signals a problem, then the status is set to `red`.

API Gateway provides the following REST API and the resources to monitor the health of API Gateway:

- **GET /gateway/availability/admin:** Retrieves the availability and health status of the API Gateway administration service (UI, Dashboards, Admin REST API).
- **GET /gateway/availability/engine:** Retrieves the availability and health status of the Gateway policy enforcement engine (ElasticSearch cluster, IS and Terracotta).
- **GET /gateway/availability/externalServices:** Retrieves the availability of external services accessed by API Gateway.
- **GET /gateway/availability/all:** Retrieves the availability of the administration service of the policy enforcement engine and of the external services accessed by API Gateway.

For details about the REST API, see <https://github.com/SoftwareAG/webmethods-api-gateway/blob/10.11/apigatewayservices/APIGatewayAvailability.json>.

### Note:

- To perform the following API Gateway Availability REST calls you must have the *View Administration Configuration* privileges.
  - GET /gateway/availability/externalServices
  - GET /gateway/availability/all
- To perform the following API Gateway Availability REST calls you must be a valid API Gateway user.
  - GET /gateway/availability/admin
  - GET /gateway/availability/engine

You can use the existing health check request GET `http://localhost:5555/rest/apigateway/health`, without any authentication being set, to retrieve the health of API Gateway that monitors the availability and health status of Kubernetes and Docker containers . This returns a HTTP 200 response without additional data.

## Document Management

---

API Gateway provides the capability to store and manage the documents associated with an API.

API Gateway provides the following REST API and the resources to manage the documents associated with APIs:

- **GET/rest/apigateway/documents/{documentId}**: Retrieves the requested document from API Gateway.
- **PUT/rest/apigateway/documents/{documentId}**: Updates the requested document in API Gateway.
- **DELETE/rest/apigateway/documents/{documentId}**: Deletes the requested document from API Gateway.
- **PATCH/rest/apigateway/documents/{documentId}**: Patches the requested document in API Gateway.
- **POST/rest/apigateway/documents**: Creates and stores the documents in API Gateway.

For details about the REST API, see <https://github.com/SoftwareAG/webmethods-api-gateway/blob/10.11/apigatewayservices/APIGatewayDocumentManagement.json>.

For details about sample payloads, import Postman collection from the following link in Postman client: <https://github.com/SoftwareAG/webmethods-api-gateway/blob/10.11/apigatewayservices/postmancollections/apis/document-mangement-service/DocumentManagementService.json>.

## Data Center Management

A data center is a facility that shares IT operations and equipment to collect, store, process, and disseminate data and applications in centralized locations. Data centers are an integral part of the enterprise, designed to support business applications and provide services such as data storage, management, backup, and recovery. Hence as part of disaster recovery plan, it is important to deploy multiple data centers in API Gateway.

API Gateway provides the capability to configure data centers, activate data centers in different deployment modes (such as active-active, hot standby, warm, and cold), and switch data centers between different deployment modes.

API Gateway provides the following REST API and the resources to manage the data centers:

- **PUT/rest/apigateway/dataspace/listener**: Configures the GRPC listener in the data center.
- **GET/rest/apigateway/dataspace/listener**: Retrieves the GRPC listener configuration of the associated data center.
- **PUT/rest/apigateway/dataspace/ring**: Configures the data center and establishes the ring configuration with the associated data centers.
- **GET/rest/apigateway/dataspace/ring**: Retrieves the connectivity information of the associated data centers in the ring configuration.
- **PATCH/rest/apigateway/dataspace/ring**: Appends the data center configuration to the ring in API Gateway.
- **PUT/rest/apigateway/dataspace/configure**: Configures multiple data centers and establishes the connection with the associated data centers.
- **PUT/rest/apigateway/dataspace/activate**: Activates a data center configuration in API Gateway.

- **PUT/rest/apigateway/dataspace/activateAll:** Activates multiple data center configuration in API Gateway.

Use the following query parameters to activate data centers in the required mode:

- **PUT/rest/apigateway/dataspace/activateAll?mode= ACTIVE\_RING:** Activates all the data centers in the active-active mode in API Gateway.
- **PUT/rest/apigateway/dataspace/activateAll?mode= STANDBY:** Activates all the data centers in the hot standby mode in API Gateway.
- **PUT/rest/apigateway/dataspace/activateAll?mode= STANDALONE:** Switches the data center from the active-active or hot standby mode to stand alone mode in API Gateway.
- **GET/rest/apigateway/dataspace:** Retrieves the current configuration of the associated data center in API Gateway.

For details about the REST API, see <https://github.com/SoftwareAG/webmethods-api-gateway/blob/10.11/apigatewayservices/APIGatewayDataManagement.json>.

For details about sample payloads, import Postman collection from the following link in Postman client: <https://github.com/SoftwareAG/webmethods-api-gateway/blob/10.11/apigatewayservices/postmancollections/apis/crossdc-management/cross-dc-management-postman-collection.json>.

## Internal Service

---

API Gateway provides internal APIs that work on identified applications that are identified based on identifiers such as API Key, OAuth token, IP address and so on.

API Gateway provides the following REST API and the resources to manage application identification:

- **POST/{apigateway}/security/getJsonWebToken:** Generates JSON Web token with custom claims supplied in the request.
- **POST/{apigateway}/security/exchangeIDToken:** Generate an access token for the given ID Token.

For details about the REST API, see <https://github.com/SoftwareAG/webmethods-api-gateway/blob/10.11/apigatewayservices/APIGatewayInternalService.json>.

## Port Configuration

---

API Gateway provides the capability to manage port configurations. Each port is associated with a specific type of protocol, HTTP or HTTPS. In addition to these port types, API Gateway also supports the external port, the internal listener port, and the WebSocket listener port. You can specify one or more HTTP or HTTPS ports on which the API Gateway Admin APIs and the deployed APIs are available for consumption. By default, they are available on the primary HTTP port.

API Gateway provides the following REST API and the resources to manage port configuration:

- **GET /rest/apigateway/ports:** Retrieves all port configurations.
- **POST /rest/apigateway/ports:** Creates new port configuration.
- **PUT /rest/apigateway/ports:** Updates an existing port configuration.
- **DELETE /rest/apigateway/ports:** Deletes a port configuration.
- **GET /rest/apigateway/ports/primary:** Retrieves the definition of the primary port.
- **PUT /rest/apigateway/ports/primary:** Sets the primary port to the specified existing port configuration.
- **PUT /rest/apigateway/ports/enable:** Enables the specified port configuration. Only enabled ports can be contacted and can handle server requests.
- **PUT /rest/apigateway/ports/disable:** Disables the specified port configuration. A disabled port cannot be contacted.
- **GET /rest/apigateway/ports/{listenerKey}:** Retrieves the API Gateway port configuration for the specified listener key.
- **GET /rest/apigateway/ports/{listenerKey}/accessMode:** Retrieves the access mode of the API Gateway port configuration for the specified listener key.
- **POST /rest/apigateway/ports/{listenerKey}/accessMode:** Creates an access mode type for the API Gateway port configuration for the specified listener key. You can set the access mode for a port to deny or allow.
- **PUT /rest/apigateway/ports/{listenerKey}/accessMode:** Updates the access mode services of the API Gateway port configuration for the specified listener key. If you want to restrict the allow list, you have to add a PUT call after the POST call.
- **GET /rest/apigateway/ports/{listenerKey}/ipAccessMode:** Retrieves the IP access mode of the API Gateway port configuration for the specified listener key.
- **POST /rest/apigateway/ports/{listenerKey}/ipAccessMode:** Creates the IP access mode type for the API Gateway port configuration for the specified listener key. You can set the IP access mode for a port to deny or allow.
- **PUT /rest/apigateway/ports/{listenerKey}/ipAccessMode:** Updates the IP access mode host list of the API Gateway port configuration for the specified listener key. If you want to restrict the allow list, you have to add a PUT call after the POST call.

For details about the REST API, see <https://github.com/SoftwareAG/webmethods-api-gateway/blob/10.11/apigateway/services/APIGatewayPortManagement.json>.

## Policy Management

---

API Gateway provides the capability to retrieve API Gateway policy related data such as policies, parameters, policy stages, policy templates, binding assertion, token assertion and service result cache. You can use this REST API to create, update or delete policies.

API Gateway provides the following REST API and the resources to manage policies:

- **GET/rest/apigateway/denialofservice/deniedIP**: Retrieves the list of denied IPs (IPs that violated the threat protection rules configured).
- **DELETE/rest/apigateway/denialofservice/deniedIP**: Deletes the specified IP from the denied IP list. Once the IP is removed from the list the request from that IP is processed.
- **GET/rest/apigateway/assertions**: Retrieves a list of available assertions in API Gateway.
- **POST/rest/apigateway/assertions**: Creates an assertion in API Gateway. Custom assertions allow the API providers to extend and provide additional security policies that are not available by default in API Gateway. In WS-Security, custom assertions are used for expressing individual security requirements, constraints, or both. The individual policy assertions can be combined to create security policies that ensure secure and reliable exchanges of SOAP messages between a client and a SOAP API.
- **GET/rest/apigateway/assertions/{assertionId}**: Retrieves the specified assertion element.
- **PUT/rest/apigateway/assertions/{assertionId}**: Updates the specified assertion.
- **DELETE/rest/apigateway/tokenAssertion/{assertionId}**: Deletes the specified assertion.
- **GET/rest/apigateway/policyActionTemplates/{policyActionTemplateId}**: Retrieves the template details of the specified policy action.
- **GET/rest/apigateway/policyActionTemplates**: Retrieves all the template detail for list of policy actions. You can also use this to retrieve template details for a particular policy action by providing the policy action template Id.
- **GET/rest/apigateway/policyStages**: Retrieves the list of policy stages available in API Gateway. It also displays the list of policies associated with each stage.
- **GET/rest/apigateway/configurations/mobileApp**: Retrieves the configuration details for the mobile applications for which access has been denied. You can use API Gateway to disable access for certain mobile application versions on a predefined set of mobile platforms. By registering the required devices and applications and disabling access to these versions, you ensure that all users use the latest versions of the applications and take advantage of the latest security and functional updates.
- **PUT/rest/apigateway/configurations/mobileApp**: Updates the details of the mobile applications configuration in API Gateway.
- **GET/rest/apigateway/policyActions**: Retrieves the list of all policy actions from API Gateway. It can also be used to retrieve details for particular set of policy actions by specifying the policy id, policy details for list of policies of a particular policy type.
- **POST/rest/apigateway/policyActions**: Creates policy actions of different types in API Gateway. The result of this request is a policy action payload and is available in the response.
- **GET/rest/apigateway/policyActions/{policyActionId}**: Retrieves the policy action details for a specified policy action based on the id specified in API Gateway.
- **PUT/rest/apigateway/policyActions/{policyActionId}**: Updates the policy action details for a specified policy action based on the id specified in API Gateway.

- **DELETE/rest/apigateway/policyActions/{policyActionId}**: Deletes the policy action based on the id specified in API Gateway.
- **GET/rest/apigateway/policies**: Retrieves the list of all policies from API Gateway. It can also be used to retrieve details for particular set of policies by specifying the policy id, policy details for list of policies of a particular policy type.
- **POST/rest/apigateway/policies**: Creates policies of different types in API Gateway. You can also use this to clone policies.
- **GET/rest/apigateway/policies/{policyId}**: Retrieves the policy details for a specified policy in API Gateway. If policy id is available then the policy details is sent in response.
- **PUT/rest/apigateway/policies/{policyId}**: Updates the policy details for a specified policy in API Gateway. For Global policy user should have API Gateway administrator access to update global policy.
- **DELETE/rest/apigateway/policies/{policyId}**: Deletes the specified policy in API Gateway. This request will automatically delete the associated policy action for this policy.
- **GET/rest/apigateway/policies/{policyId}/apis**: Retrieves the list of applicable APIs for a global policy. An API become applicable API for a global policy only if it satisfies the scope specified in the global policy. By default it will return the basic API details of all the applicable APIs either if the API is active or inactive for a global policy.
- **GET/rest/apigateway/policies/{policyId}/conflicts**: Retrieves the conflicts for the specified global policy.
- **PUT/rest/apigateway/policies/{policyId}/activate**: Activates the specified global policy. This request does not require any request body. This request tries to activate the global policy and if any error occurs during activation it is reported as response or if the global policy is activated then its policy details active flag set to true is sent as response. If the global policy has any conflicts then it cannot be activated and the conflicts are manually resolved.
- **PUT/rest/apigateway/policies/{policyId}/deactivate**: Deactivates the specified global policy. This request does not require any request body. This request tries to deactivate the global policy and if any error occurs during deactivation it is reported as response or if the global policy deactivated the policy details of a global policy with active flag set to false is sent as response. An active global policy cannot have conflicts with other active global policy and hence the deactivation fails only when the conflict occurs between active global policy that is specified and one or more applicable active APIs. This can happen when the applicable active API policy action depends on one or more policy action from the specified global policy. If you deactivate this policy, it would cause the active API to have an unstable state. Hence the deactivation is reported as failed in this case.
- **PUT/rest/apigateway/policies/{policyId}/disable**: Disables the Threat protection policy created in API Gateway. This request does not require any request body. If the threat protection policy is disabled successfully then the policy details of specified policy will be sent as response.
- **PUT/rest/apigateway/policies/{policyId}/enable**: Enables the Threat protection policy created in API Gateway. This request does not require any request body. If the threat protection policy is enabled successfully then the policy details of specified policy is sent as response.

- **PUT/rest/apigateway/policies/{policyId}/movedown**: Moves down the execution order of the Threat protection policy created in API Gateway.
- **PUT/rest/apigateway/policies/{policyId}/moveup**: Moves up the execution order of the Threat protection policy created in API Gateway.
- **GET/rest/apigateway/serviceResultCache/{apiId}**: Retrieves the Service Result Cache size for the specified API accessed using the API Id.
- **DELETE/rest/apigateway/serviceResultCache/{apiId}**: Deletes the Service Result Cache for the specified API accessed using the API Id.
- **GET/rest/apigateway/serviceResultCache**: Retrieves the Service Result Cache size for the specified API accessed using apiName and apiVersion.
- **DELETE/rest/apigateway/serviceResultCache**: Deletes the Service Result Cache for the specified API accessed using apiName and apiVersion.

For details about the REST API, see <https://github.com/SoftwareAG/webmethods-api-gateway/blob/10.11/apigatewayservices/APIGatewayPolicyManagement.json>.

For details about sample payloads, import Postman collection from the following link in Postman client: <https://github.com/SoftwareAG/webmethods-api-gateway/blob/10.11/apigatewayservices/postmancollections/apis/policy-management/PolicyManagement.json>.

## Promotion Management

---

API Gateway provides supports staging and promotion of assets. Staging and promotion allows you to promote all the assets across different stages.

API Gateway provides the following REST API and the resources to manage staging and promotion:

- **GET/rest/apigateway/promotion**: Retrieves the promotions history with each promotion entry providing the details such as promotion name, promoted by whom, when it is promoted, and the promoted assets status.
- **POST/rest/apigateway/promotion**: Promote the API Gateway assets from the source machine to destination machine where the destination machine is configured as a stage.
- **GET/rest/apigateway/promotion/{promotionId}**: Retrieves a promotion based on the promotion Id.
- **DELETE/rest/apigateway/promotion/{promotionId}**: Deletes a promotion based on the promotion Id.
- **GET/rest/apigateway/stages**: Retrieves all the configured stages.
- **POST/rest/apigateway/stages**: Configures a stage in the source API Gateway where promotion is initiated.
- **GET/rest/apigateway/stages/{stageId}**: Retrieves a particular stage object based on a stage Id.
- **PUT/rest/apigateway/stages/{stageId}**: Updates a particular stage in the source API Gateway where the promotion is initiated.



- **DELETE/rest/apigateway/stages/{stageId}**: Deletes a particular stage.
- **GET/rest/apigateway/rollback**: Retrieves the list of possible rollbacks from the local (target) API Gateway instance.
- **GET/rest/apigateway/rollback/{rollbackId}**: Retrieves a rollback based on the rollback Id.
- **PUT/rest/apigateway/rollback/{rollbackId}**: Rolls back the assets to the previous state, That is, the state prior to promotion. Rollback should be initiated from the local API Gateway instance.
- **DELETE/rest/apigateway/rollback/{rollbackId}**: Deletes the rollback.

For details about the REST API, see <https://github.com/SoftwareAG/webmethods-api-gateway/blob/10.11/apigatewayservices/APIGatewayPromotionManagement.json>.

For details about sample payloads, import Postman collection from the following link in Postman client: <https://github.com/SoftwareAG/webmethods-api-gateway/blob/10.11/apigatewayservices/postmancollections/apis/promotion-management/PromotionManagement.json>.

## Public Services

This API allows you to fetch a JWT from API Gateway and also fetch JSON Web key URI of API Gateway.

API Gateway provides the following REST API and the resources to manage public services:

- **GET/rest/pub/apigateway/jwt/getJsonWebToken**: Retrieves JWT from API Gateway. To obtain the JWT from API Gateway the client has to pass the basic authentication credentials.
- **GET/rest/pub/apigateway/jwt/certs**: Retrieves all the public keys of API Gateway, which can be used to validate the JWT generated by API Gateway.

For details about the REST API, see <https://github.com/SoftwareAG/webmethods-api-gateway/blob/10.11/apigatewayservices/APIGatewayPublicServices.json>.

## API Gateway Search

The API Gateway search API allows you to execute a search query in API Gateway and retrieve search results that match the search query.

### Remember:

When your search involves a large number of records, the process consumes a considerable memory space from the server, which in turn affects other business transactions. Hence, Software AG recommends that you perform large search operations when you expect lesser business transactions so that the regular business is not affected.

API Gateway provides the following REST API resources:

- **POST/rest/apigateway/search**: Executes a search query in API Gateway and returns the results that match your query. You can perform search across the different objects such as APIs, Applications, Aliases, Assertions, Policies, Administration Settings, Policy properties, Packages,

Plans, Subscriptions, Users, User groups, Transactional events, Lifecycle events, Policy violation events, Monitor events, Error events, Threat protection events, and Performance metrics.

To perform a search operation, specify the following in your REST request:

REST Request Section	Description
Types	<p>Objects for which you want to perform the search operation. You can specify one or more of the listed objects.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> When you specify <code>Users</code> and <code>User Groups</code> in the <b>Types</b> section to return the list of users and user groups from Integration Server respectively, you need not specify any search criteria.</p>
Scope	<p>Search Criteria. You must specify your search attribute and a keyword (value of the attribute) or one of the following as your search criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Time range</b> - to retrieve results for a date range (from and to values), from a specified date to current date, till a specified date, or since the given amount of time (seconds, minutes, hours, days, weeks, months, quarters, or years).</li> <li>■ <b>Value range</b> - to retrieve results for a integer value range (from and to values), from a given value to the maximum value, and from 0 to the given value.</li> </ul> <p>You can specify multiple attributes in this section.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The search operation is performed based on the search criteria specified in this section for all objects specified in the <b>Types</b> section.</p>
Condition	<p>One of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>and</b> - to return results that match all search criteria.</li> <li>■ <b>or</b> - to return results that match any of the given criteria.</li> </ul>
Fields	<p>Fields to be returned in the response. You can specify only the required fields, instead of viewing all fields in your response. That is, if you want to view only the API Names and Versions that match your search criteria, you can specify <code>apiName</code> and <code>apiVersion</code> in this section of your REST request.</p>

- **POST/`rest/apigateway/search/_count`**: Retrieves the total number of records for the specified scope and types.

To retrieve the count of records, you can specify the required types and scope similar to the `/search` query. If you do not specify any search criteria in the **Scope** section, then the query returns total number of assets for the objects specified in the **Types** section.

- **POST/rest/apigateway/search/\_aggregations**: Executes a search query and groups the results for the specified scope and types.

To perform an aggregations search, specify the following in your REST request:

REST Request Section	Description
Types	Objects for which you want to perform the search operation. You can specify one or more of the listed objects.
Scope	<p>Search Criteria. You must specify your search attribute and a keyword (value of the attribute) or one of the following as your search criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Time range</b> - to retrieve results for a date range (from and to values), from a specified date to current date, till a specified date, or since the given amount of time (seconds, minutes, hours, days, weeks, months, quarters, or years).</li> <li>■ <b>Value range</b> - to retrieve results for a integer value range (from and to values), from a given value to the maximum value, and from 0 to the given value.</li> </ul>
Condition	<p>One of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>and</b> - to return results that match all search criteria.</li> <li>■ <b>or</b> - to return results that match any of the given criteria.</li> </ul>
Aggregations	<p>Values for the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Name</b> - Specify a name used to group the required results. For example, you can specify Info by API, if you are grouping the results by APIs.</li> <li>■ <b>Type</b> - One of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>group</b> - to group the results based on the given fields.</li> <li>■ <b>timeseries</b> - to group results based on a given interval value. The interval can be seconds, minutes, hours, days, weeks, months, quarters, or years.</li> <li>■ <b>metrics</b> - to find the average, minimum, maximum and sum of given fields.</li> </ul> </li> <li>■ <b>Fields</b> - Fields to be considered for the aggregation. If the type is group and there are multiple fields, separate the field names with commas.</li> </ul>

For more details about the REST API, see <https://github.com/SoftwareAG/webmethods-api-gateway/blob/10.11/apigatewayservices/APIGatewaySearch.json>.

For details about sample payloads, import Postman collection from the following link in Postman client: <https://github.com/SoftwareAG/webmethods-api-gateway/blob/10.11/apigatewayservices/postmancollections/apis/search-service/SearchService.json>.

**Note:**

The number of transactions returned for a search is based on the value specified in the **defaultSearchSize** extended setting. If your search result exceeds the value of this setting, then you can navigate through your search results by specifying the range of records that you want to view. For example, the value specified in the **defaultSearchSize** setting is *1000* and the count of your search result is *5000*, then only the first *1000* records are displayed. To view the consequent records, you can specify the number of the record from which you want to view, and the number of records that must be displayed. That is, to view the records from *1001* to *2000*, you can specify the range as follows:

```
POST http://localhost:5555/rest/apigateway/search
{
  "types": [
    "TRANSACTION_EVENTS"  ],
  "scope": [
    { "attributeName": "responseCode",
      "keyword": "304"
    },
  ],
  "from": "1001"
  "size": "1000"
}
```

## Server Information

---

API Gateway provides the capability to retrieve API Gateway server information.

API Gateway provides the following REST API and the resources to retrieve the server information:

- **GET/rest/apigateway/is/serverinfo**: Retrieves API Gateway server information.

For details about the REST API, see <https://github.com/SoftwareAG/webmethods-api-gateway/blob/10.11/apigatewayservices/APIGatewayServerInfoSwagger.json>.

For details about sample payloads, import Postman collection from the following link in Postman client: <https://github.com/SoftwareAG/webmethods-api-gateway/blob/10.11/apigatewayservices/postmancollections/apis/server-information/ServerInformation.json>.

## Service Management

---

API Gateway provides the capability to retrieve and manage all APIs in API Gateway and the related information such as applications associated, scopes, versions and so on.

API Gateway provides the following REST API and the resources to manage services:

- **GET/rest/apigateway/apis/{apiId}**: Retrieves an API based on the `apiId` specified.
- **PUT/rest/apigateway/apis/{apiId}**: Updates an API by importing a file, URL or inline based on the `apiId` specified.

- **DELETE/rest/apigateway/apis/{apiId}**: Deletes an API based on the apiId specified.
- **PUT/rest/apigateway/apis/{apiId}/activate**: Activates an API so that the API is exposed to consumers.
- **PUT/rest/apigateway/apis/{apiId}/deactivate**: Deactivates an API so that the API is not exposed to consumers.
- **PUT/rest/apigateway/apis/{apiId}/publish**: Publishes API to the registered API Portal.
- **PUT/rest/apigateway/apis/{apiId}/unpublish**: Unpublishes an API from the registered API Portal.
- **PUT/rest/apigateway/apis/{apiId}/mock/enable**: Enables you to mock an API by simulating the native service.
- **PUT/rest/apigateway/apis/{apiId}/mock/disable**: Disables the mocking capability to mock an API.
- **PUT/rest/apigateway/apis/{apiId}/tracing/enable**: Enables tracing for an API.
- **PUT/rest/apigateway/apis/{apiId}/tracing/disable**: Disables the tracing capability to trace an API.
- **POST/rest/apigateway/tracer/archive**: Creates an archive of the tracer events.
- **POST/rest/apigateway/tracer/import**: Imports the traced data from the archive. This API does not import the events in to the storage. It simply reads the archive and returns all the events and their tracing data in the archive.
- **GET/rest/apigateway/tracer/{correlationID}**: Retrieves trace information for an API invocation event specified by its correlationID.
- **GET/rest/apigateway/apis**: Retrieves all APIs or subset of APIs based on the apiIds specified.
- **POST/rest/apigateway/apis**: Creates an API as specified. You can create an API by importing a file, URL, or from scratch.
- **DELETE/rest/apigateway/apis**: Deletes APIs based on the apiIds specified.
- **GET/rest/apigateway/apis/{apiId}/applications**: Retrieves the list of registered applications of an API.
- **GET/rest/apigateway/apis/{apiId}/source**: Retrieves the source file along with the root file name that was used while creating an API.
- **GET/rest/apigateway/apis/{apiId}/globalPolicies**: Retrieves the list of active global policies applicable for the specified API.
- **GET/rest/apigateway/apis/{apiId}/versions**: Retrieves all versions of the specified API.
- **POST/rest/apigateway/apis/{apiId}/versions**: Creates a new version of an API and retains applications if required.
- **GET/rest/apigateway/apis/{apiId}/scopes**: Retrieves the scopes for the specified API.

- **GET/rest/apigateway/apis/{apiId}/scopes/{scopeName}**: Retrieves the scopes for the specified API based on the scope name.
- **PUT/rest/apis/{apiId}/implementation**: Updates the API in API Gateway after its implementation by any API provider tool. This is used by API provider tools to update the API after implementing from their end.
- **GET/rest/apis/{apiId}/providerspecification**: Downloads the provider specification of REST and SOAP based APIs. Provider specification is nothing but, the specification file (in swagger or wsdl format) with out the concrete API Gateway endpoint and contains all resources, methods, and operations irrespective of whether their exposure to consumer.
- **PUT/rest/apigateway/serviceRegistry/unpublish**: Unpublishes one or more APIs from one or more service registries.
- **GET/rest/apigateway/serviceRegistry/publish**: Retrieves the service registry publish information for the API.
- **PUT/rest/apigateway/serviceRegistry/publish**: Publishes one or more APIs from one or more service registries.

For details about the REST API, see <https://github.com/SoftwareAG/webmethods-api-gateway/blob/10.11/apigatewayservices/APIGatewayServiceManagement.json>.

For details about sample payloads, import Postman collection from the following link in Postman client: <https://github.com/SoftwareAG/webmethods-api-gateway/blob/10.11/apigatewayservices/postmancollections/apis/service-management/ServiceManagement.json>.

## Transaction Data

---

API Gateway provides the capability to query the API transactions. API Transactions are generated (as events) every time an API invocation happens. API Transactions may contain the details about the invocation such as request and response headers, request and response payloads, consumer applications and so on. API Provider may choose to store these events to one or more destinations by using Log Invocation Policy. API Gateway provides different destination options to the API Provider (like API Gateway's own data store, relational databases, Elasticsearch, and so on) where the events can be stored. By default, API Gateway is chosen as a storage destination for these events. This REST API queries for the transactions data only from the API Gateway's default datastore. There are multiple use cases where you can use this transactions data. For instance, you can integrate this API with your billing system wherein this transactional data can be used to compute the usage history of your API for different consumers for monetization usecases. In other scenarios, the data extracted from this service can be used for custom report generation.

You can search for other events using the API Gateway Search API. For more details, see “[API Gateway Search](#)” on page 577.

API Gateway provides the following REST API and the resources to retrieve the transaction events data:

- **GET/rest/apigateway/transactionEvents/\_search**: Retrieves the transaction events for a given API, Application, Plan or Package for a specific period of time. Multiple request parameters of this method provide options to specify the request criteria to match the expected result and

most of these input parameters support regular expression in their values. Along with the mandatory parameters, `fromDate` and `toDate`, any one of the other filter criteria should be passed in the request.

- **GET/rest/apigateway/transactionEvents/\_count**: Retrieves the number of transaction events for a given API, Application, Plan or Package for a specific period of time. Multiple request parameters of this method provide options to specify the request criteria to match the expected result and most of these input parameters support regular expression in their values. Along with the mandatory parameters, `fromDate` and `toDate`, any one of the other filter criteria should be passed in the request.

For details about the REST API, see <https://github.com/SoftwareAG/webmethods-api-gateway/blob/10.11/apigateway/services/APIGatewayTransactionalEvent.json>.

For details about sample payloads, import Postman collection from the following link in Postman client: <https://github.com/SoftwareAG/webmethods-api-gateway/blob/10.11/apigateway/services/postmancollections/apis/transaction-data-service/TransactionDataService.json>.

## User Management

---

API Gateway provides the capability to manage Users, Groups and Access profiles in API Gateway.

API Gateway provides the following REST API and the resources to retrieve the User ACL list:

- **GET/rest/apigateway/accessProfiles**: Retrieves a list of all access profiles in API Gateway.
- **POST/rest/apigateway/accessProfiles**: Creates an access profile in API Gateway. The API request body must contain the payload for the access profile.
- **GET/rest/apigateway/accessProfiles/{accessProfileId}**: Retrieves the details of an access profile in API Gateway.
- **PUT/rest/apigateway/accessProfiles/{accessProfileId}**: Updates the details of a specified access profile in API Gateway. The API request body must contain the payload for the updated access profile.
- **DELETE/rest/apigateway/accessProfiles/{accessProfileId}**: Deletes an access profile from API Gateway.
- **GET/rest/apigateway/groups**: Retrieves list of all groups in API Gateway.
- **POST/rest/apigateway/groups**: Creates a group in API Gateway. The API request body must contain the payload for the group.
- **GET/rest/apigateway/groups/{groupId}**: Retrieves the details of a group in API Gateway.
- **PUT/rest/apigateway/groups/{groupId}**: Updates the details of a specified group in API Gateway. The API request body must contain the payload for the updated group.
- **DELETE/rest/apigateway/groups/{groupId}**: Deletes a group from API Gateway.
- **GET/rest/apigateway/users**: Retrieves list of all users in API Gateway.

- **POST/rest/apigateway/users:** Creates an user in API Gateway. The API request body must contain the payload for the user.
- **GET/rest/apigateway/users/{userId}:** Retrieves the details of an user in API Gateway.
- **PUT/rest/apigateway/users/{userId}:** Updates the details of a specified user in API Gateway. The API request body must contain the payload for the updated user.
- **DELETE/rest/apigateway/users/{userId}:** Deletes the a specified user in API Gateway.
- **POST/rest/apigateway/users/authenticate:** Authenticates a user in API Gateway.
- **GET/rest/apigateway/installedLanguages:** Retrieves list of installed language packs in API Gateway.
- **GET/rest/apigateway/is/lockedAccounts:** Retrieves the locked user accounts in API Gateway.
- **POST/rest/apigateway/is/lockedAccounts:** Unlocks the locked user accounts by API Gateway.

For details about the REST API, see <https://github.com/SoftwareAG/webmethods-api-gateway/blob/10.11/apigatewayservices/APIGatewayUserManagementSwagger.json>.

For details about sample payloads, import Postman collection from the following link in Postman client: <https://github.com/SoftwareAG/webmethods-api-gateway/blob/10.11/apigatewayservices/postmancollections/apis/user-management/UserManagement.json>.

## Subscription Management

---

You can manage subscriptions from the REST API provided by API Gateway. This API allows you to create application, view applications, get the application details for a specific package and plan, and so on. Alternatively, you can also use Developer Portal to manage subscriptions. To use the subscription APIs, you must have the manage application permission.

API Gateway provides the following REST API and the resources to manage subscriptions:

- **POST/rest/apigateway/subscriptions.** Creates a subscription and generates an audit log event. The newly generated event is returned. If the approval is enabled, the application details are returned without the API key. Once the request is approved, user can get subscription details and can view the access key. If the approval is not enabled, then the response contains all the application details, except for the API key. The API key is masked and only the requester can view it.
- **PUT/rest/apigateway/subscriptions/{applicationId}.** Updates the subscription details. You can change the package and plan of a subscription. This API can be used only to update the package and plan details.
- **GET/rest/apigateway/subscriptions.** Retrieves the subscriptions created as applications. The API key is masked for all the subscriptions.
- **GET/rest/apigateway/subscriptions/{applicationId}.** Retrieves the details of a specific application. You must provide the application ID as input parameter.



- **GET/rest/apigateway/subscriptions?packageId={packageId}&planId={planId}**. Retrieves the application details for a specific combination of package and plan.
- **GET/rest/apigateway/subscriptions/usage**. Retrieves the subscription usage details of all the subscriptions for the current cycle of only the existing subscriptions.
- **GET/rest/apigateway/subscriptions/{applicationId}/usage**. Retrieves the usage details for a specific application. You must provide the application ID of the required application, as an parameter.

**GET/rest/apigateway/subscriptions/usage?name={applicationName}&package={packageName}&plan={planName}&from={startingIndexOfSearchResult}&size={numberOfRecordsToFetch}&count={boolean}**

. Retrieves the usage details for a specific application's package and plan. The package name, application name, and plan name are given as input parameters. The from, size, and, count parameters are optional. If you provide the from and sum parameters, the values specified in the from and number of records, specified in the size are fetched. If you set the count parameter to true, the API returns number of records for specified query parameter.

- **DELETE/rest/apigateway/subscriptions/{applicationId}**. Deletes an application. You must provide the application ID of the application to be deleted.

For details about the REST API, see <https://github.com/SoftwareAG/webmethods-api-gateway/blob/10.11/apigateway/services/APIGatewayApplication.json>.

## Backward compatibility support for REST APIs

All the REST APIs in API Gateway are backward compatible. The backward compatibility handles payload transformation from the previous version to the current version of API Gateway. If you want to use version specific payload then use the corresponding endpoint. For example, if you want to use the 10.1 payload to create an asset, then you have to use `http://hostname:port/rest/apigateway/v101/asset`.

With the backward compatibility support, API Gateway exposes the following REST end points with the version number mentioned.

- `http://hostname:port/rest/apigateway/v101/assetspecificURI`

Use this URI if you want to access the latest API Gateway with 10.1 version specific request and response.

The following policies have conflicting behavior compared to earlier versions:

- In 10.1 `invokeESB` `templateKey` is used to create `Invoke webMethods IS` policy that can be used for both request and response transformation stage. From 10.2 version, the `invokeESB` `templateKey` is changed to `requestInvokeESB` and `responseInvokeESB` for request and response transformation stage respectively. So when you send a payload with older version (10.1), it is not possible to create the correct policy in latest version. To solve this, you have to update the payload, and send the appropriate `templateKey` in 10.1 payload. For example if you are creating `invoke webMethods IS` policy for request transformation, then you have to specify `requestInvokeESB` `templateKey` instead of `invokeESB` `templateKey`.

- In 10.1 `xsltTransformation` is used to create XSLT Transformation policy that can be used for both request and response transformation stage. From 10.2 version, the `xsltTransformation` `templateKey` is changed to `requestTransformation` and `responseTransformation` for request and response transformation stage respectively. To solve this, you have to update the payload, and send the appropriate `templateKey` in 10.1 payload. For example if you are creating XSLT Transformation policy for request transformation, then you have to specify `requestTransformation` `templateKey` instead of `xsltTransformation` `templateKey`.

- `http://hostname:port/rest/apigateway/v102/assetsspecificURI`

Use this URI if you want to access the latest API Gateway with 10.2 version specific request and response.

- `http://hostname:port/rest/apigateway/v103/assetsspecificURI`

Use this URI if you want to access the latest API Gateway with 10.3 version specific request and response.

- `http://hostname:port/rest/apigateway/v105/assetsspecificURI`

Use this URI if you want to access the latest API Gateway with 10.5 version specific request and response.

- `http://hostname:port/rest/apigateway/assetsspecificURI`

When there is no version mentioned, the URI, by default, accesses the latest version specific request and response.

**Note:**

The archive REST endpoint to export assets does not give a version specific archive. It always gives the archive with latest version regardless of the version specified in the REST endpoint.

# 12 Remove User Data from API Gateway

■ Removing User Data .....	588
----------------------------	-----

## Removing User Data

---

Data protection laws and regulations, such as the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) might require specific handling of user data, even after a user profile is removed. Additionally, employees or other clients with user accounts on API Gateway may request that any user identifying information such as user name, email addresses, or client IP addresses be removed from API Gateway. To comply with data protection requirements and user requests, in addition to deleting the user account, you may need to complete activities such as deleting or masking the user data.

**Note:**

API Gateway can optionally capture the runtime transaction logs, which contain the API request and response data (customer-defined) that flow through to the API Gateway. Though there are options to purge or clean up these data, this section does not define procedure for the same as the customer-defined data is out of the scope of this functionality.

### Types of Data and their stores in API Gateway

**■ Core data**

This consists of APIs, policies, applications, aliases, packages, plans, administration configurations, users, and groups. This is stored in API Data Store and Integration Server store.

**■ Runtime transactions**

This consists of the transaction events, monitoring events, error events, policy violation events, threat protection events, lifecycle events and performance metrics. This information can be stored in API Data Store or external destinations.

**■ Application logs**

This consists of UI, server, Elasticsearch, Kibana, filebeat, and Platform logs . This is stored in filesystem and API Data Store.

**■ Audit logs**

This is stored in API Data Store.

**■ Tracer logs**

This consists of the runtime transactions that are captured when you trace the API. This information can be stored in API Data Store.

### Handling Core Data

API Gateway strongly recommends the use of internal or technical user for policy configurations like Authorize user, Invoke IS Service and Outbound Authentication that has user credentials. This avoids the life cycle of actual or real user object from impacting the API Gateway configurations.

In case, real users are used in policy configurations, then the API Provider or API Administrators should take the responsibility of changing the configurations once the user is deleted from the system.

## Handling Application Logs

In API Gateway, as you increase the log level to Debug or Trace, there can be messages that include the userid. So when a user has to be deleted from the system, Administrators have to clean up this data. The application logs are stored in file system till API Gateway version 10.2. From API Gateway 10.3, API Administrators have an option to persist the logs additionally in API Data Store.

The following is a sample query run to mask the user data in the application log stored either in the API Data Store or an external data store.

```
curl -X POST -H 'Accept: application/json' -H 'Content-Type: application/json'
http://hostname:port/gateway_default_log/doc/_update_by_query -d ' {
"script": { "id": "findAndReplace", "params": {
"find": "user123", "replace": "*****"} } }
```

- *hostname:port* refers to the host name and port of the system where the API Data Store or the external data store that contains the data resides.
- The **Find** field contains the data or user information, such as username, id, that is to be masked.
- The field **Replace** contains the string that is used to mask the data mentioned in the **Find** field and replaces the data with the string provided in the logs.

Logs are always persisted in a file system. You can perform a search and replace using text editing tools. For example, you could search all server.log files for the id of the user to be deleted and replace it with anonymous or blank string. Following logs need to be cleaned up.

- *Install Directory*\Integration Server\instances\*Instance\_Name*\logs\server.log. For details to cleanup other Integration Server related logs, see *webMethods Integration Server Administrator's Guide*.
- *Install Directory*\Integration Server\instances\*Instance\_Name*\logs\APIGateway.log.
- *Install Directory*\InternalDataStore\logs.

## Handling Audit Logs

If enabled, audit logs would have information about user actions. This contains user reference and has to be cleaned up after user deletion. You can achieve the cleanup in the following ways:

- As an Administrator, you can clean up the audit logs persisted in API Data Store by running the following curl query to replace or mask the desired data.

The following is a sample query run to mask the user data in the Audit logs stored in the API Data Store.

```
curl -X POST -H 'Accept: application/json' -H 'Content-Type: application/json'
http://hostname:port/gateway_default_audit_auditlogs/_update_by_query -d ' {
"script": { "id": "findAndReplace", "params": {
"find": "user123", "replace": "*****"} } } '
```

- *hostname:port* refers to the host name of the system where the API Data Store resides and the corresponding port.
- The **Find** field contains the data or user information, such as username, id, that is to be masked.
- The field **Replace** contains the string that is used to mask the data mentioned in the **Find** field and replaces the data with the string provided in the logs.
- As an Administrator, you can use the extended setting `saveAuditLogsWithPayload` to not store the request payloads in the audit logs. Though this does not completely eliminate the user information in audit logs it certainly minimizes the occurrences. Software AG recommends you to use this property with caution as turning on this option might lead to less audit data being captured.

## Handling Tracer Logs

If you enable the tracer, the data that API Gateway captures might have user-specific information. You can either mask or remove the user data from the server log trace span, mediator trace span, and request response trace span indices. You can either mask full or partial text in the user data.

The following sample query is used to mask the user data in the server log trace span:

```
curl -X POST http(s)://elasticsearch_hostname:elasticsearch_port/gateway_{tenant}_serverlogtracespans/_doc/_update_by_query?pretty -H 'Content-Type: application/json' -d'
{
  "script": {
    "id": "findAndReplaceInTracerData",
    "params": {
      "find": "textToFind",
      "replace": "textToReplace"
    }
  }
}'
```

The following sample query is used to mask the user data in the mediator trace span:

```
curl -X POST http(s)://elasticsearch_hostname:elasticsearch_port/gateway_{tenant}_mediatortracespan/_doc/_update_by_query?pretty -H 'Content-Type: application/json' -d'
{
  "script": {
    "id": "findAndReplaceInTracerData",
    "params": {
      "find": "textToFind",
      "replace": "textToReplace"
    }
  }
}'
```

The following sample query is used to mask the user data in the request response trace span:

```
curl -X POST http(s)://elasticsearch_hostname:elasticsearch_port/
```

```
gateway_{tenant}_requestresponsetracespans/_doc/_update_by_query?pretty -H
'Content-Type: application/json' -d'
{
  "script": {
    "id": "findAndReplaceInTracerData",
    "params": {
      "find": "textToFind",
      "replace": "textToReplace"
    }
  }
}
```

- The **Find** field contains the data or user information, such as username, id, that is to be masked.
- The field **Replace** contains the string that is used to mask the data mentioned in the **Find** field and replaces the data with the string provided in the server log trace span, mediator trace span, and request response trace span indices.





# 13 Usage Scenarios

■ Change Ownership of Assets .....	594
■ Custom Policy Extension .....	604
■ Team Support .....	626
■ API First Implementation .....	642
■ Gateway Endpoints .....	651
■ Secure API using OAuth2 with refresh token workflow .....	657
■ Request and Response Processing .....	665
■ Securing Access Token Calls with PKCE .....	696
■ Trace API .....	706

## Change Ownership of Assets

---

Assets such as APIs and applications in API Gateway have an option where the ownership of the asset can be changed. Applications have confidential data like API key and client certificates which only the owner can view. Therefore, if the owner of an asset has to take up a different responsibility or leave the organization, no other user can view the secrets of the asset. The edit option available on the asset details page, enables the transfer of ownership of the asset to another user, so that the new owner of the asset can access or view the confidential data of the asset. API Gateway provides an option to configure an approval process for the assets' ownership change. Approval and auditing contribute to the governance of change ownership.

### Before you begin

Ensure that you have:

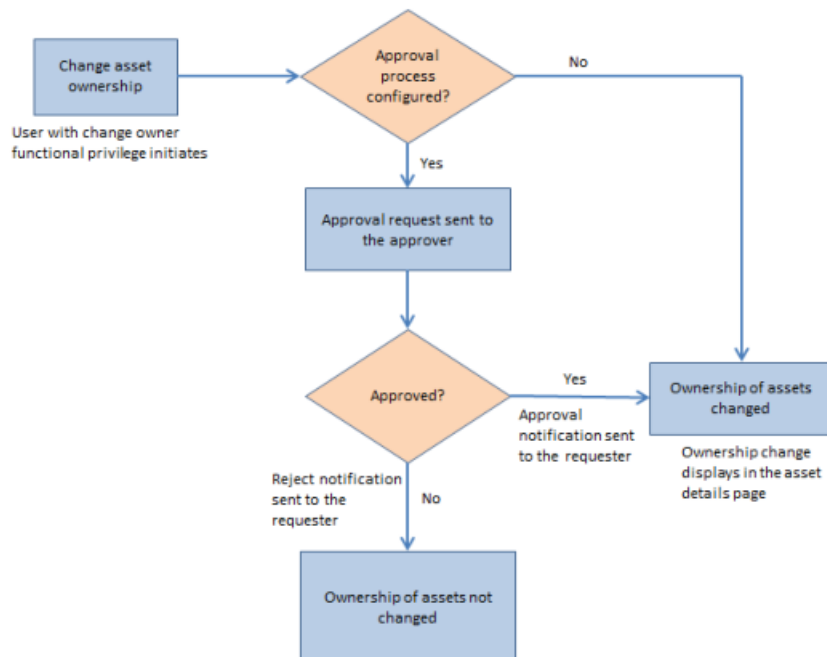
- API Gateway advanced edition version 10.5 or higher installed.
- Basic understanding of API Gateway and its related components like the API Gateway user interface.
- Change owner/team privilege.

For details on functional privileges available, see [“API Gateway Functional Privileges” on page 24](#).

- The change owner approval process configured and enabled if you want to enforce an approval process for ownership changes of assets.

For details on configuring the approval process, see [“How Do I Configure the Approval Process for Ownership Change of Assets?” on page 602](#).

The figure depicts the workflow for changing ownership of assets.



## How Do I Change the Ownership of an Application?

This use case explains how to change the ownership of an application. You can configure an approval process for the change of ownership to take effect, if required.

The use case starts when an application requires a change of owner and ends when you successfully change the application's ownership.

In this example, an application *app1* is owned by *user1*. The ownership of *app1* has to be changed to *user2* through an approval process.

### Before you begin

Ensure that you have the change owner privilege.

#### » To change the ownership of an application

1. Log on to API Gateway as a user with the change owner privilege.
2. Click **Applications** on the title navigation bar.
3. Click the required application **app1**.


The application details page appears. The owner of the application *app1* is *user1* as displayed in the Basic information section.

app1  
View application details, identifiers, and access token information along with the APIs associated with the application. ⓘ


Application details

Basic information  
Identifiers  
Access tokens  
APIs  
Advanced  
Authentication



Basic information

Name	app1
Version	1.0
Owner	user1 
Created	2019-07-08 05:44:56 GMT
Last updated	2019-07-16 10:36:07 GMT

4. Click .

5. Select user2 from the list and click .

Basic information

Name	app1
Version	1.0
Owner	user2  
Created	2019-07-08 05:44:56 GMT
Last updated	2019-07-16 10:36:07 GMT

The change approval process is initiated.

**Note:**

If the approval flow is not configured, the owner of the application changes to *user2* and a success message appears. Skip to step 8.

- An approval request is sent to the approver.
- The approver approves the request that resides in the Pending Requests section of the API Gateway UI.

WEBMETHODS API Gateway

APIs Policies Applications Packages Microgateways

Home Administration

Pending Requests  
Manage your pending requests here. ⓘ

Approve Reject

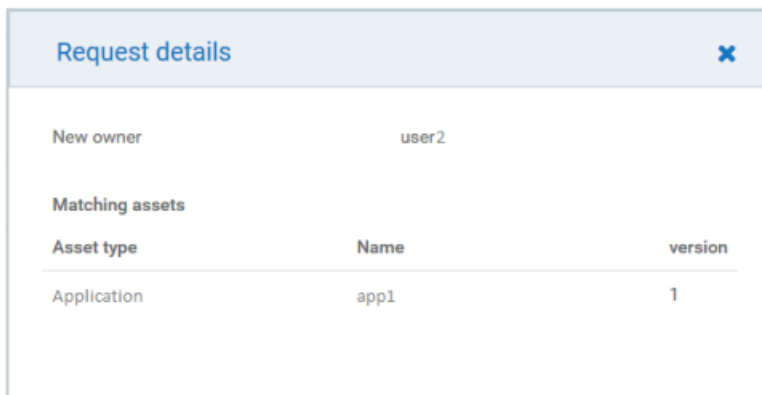
My requests Pending Requests

<input type="checkbox"/>	Requested by	Requestor comment	Event	Request details
<input type="checkbox"/>	Administrator		Change ownership	<a href="#">Change ownership request details</a>

**Note:**

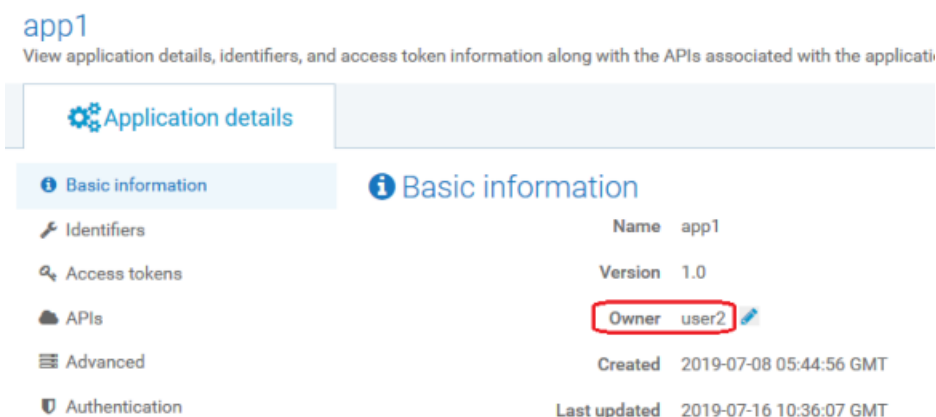
The approver can click **Reject** to reject the request for ownership change if the request is invalid. A reject notification is sent to the requester and the ownership of *app1* remains with *user1*.

Click **Change ownership request details** to view the request details. The Request details dialog box appears.



The approval notification is sent to the requester.

- The owner of the application *app1* is changed from *user1* to *user2*.



## How Do I Change the Ownership of an API?

This use case explains how to change the ownership of an API. You can configure an approval process for the change of ownership to take effect, if required.

The use case starts when you have an API that requires a change of owner and ends when you successfully change the API's ownership.

In this example, an API *petstore* is owned by *user1*. The ownership of *petstore* has to be changed to *user2* through an approval process.

## Before you begin

Ensure that you have the change owner privilege.

### > To change the ownership of an API

1. Log on to API Gateway as a user with the change owner privilege.
2. Click **APIs** on the title navigation bar.
3. Click **petstore**.

The API details page appears. The owner of the API *petstore* is *user1* as displayed in the Basic information section.

petstore  
View API details, basic and technical information, resources and methods available, and API specifications. ⓘ

API details | Scopes | Policies

Basic information | Technical information | Resources and methods | API mocking | Components | Documentation

**Basic information**

Name	petstore
Version	1.0
Owner	user1
Active	No
Maturity state	Beta
Created	2019-07-08 05:43:26 GMT
Last updated	2019-07-16 10:33:08 GMT

4. Click **change**.
5. Select user2 from the list and click

**Basic information**

Name	petstore
Version	1.0
Owner	user2

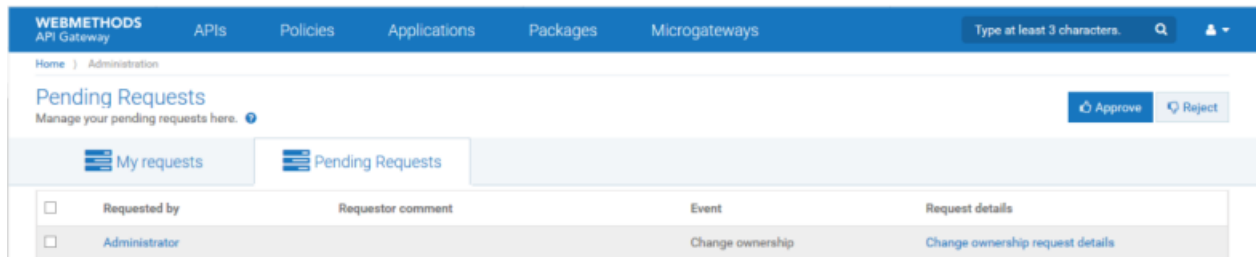
The change approval process is initiated.

#### Note:

If the approval flow is not configured, the owner of the API changes to *user2* and a success message appears. Skip to step 8.

6. An approval request is sent to the approver.

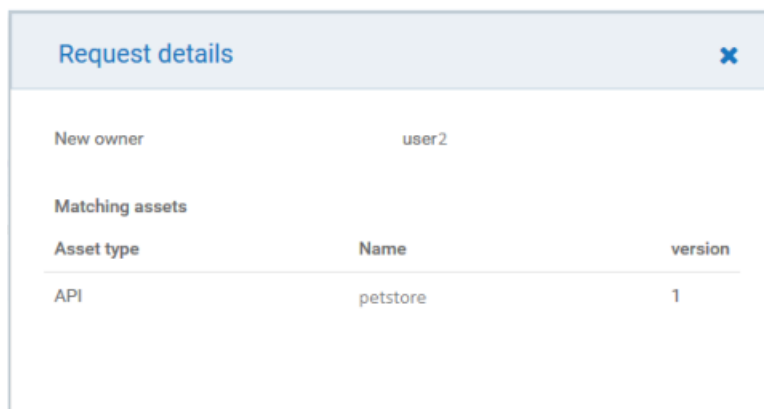
7. The approver approves the request that resides in the Pending Requests section of the API Gateway UI.



**Note:**

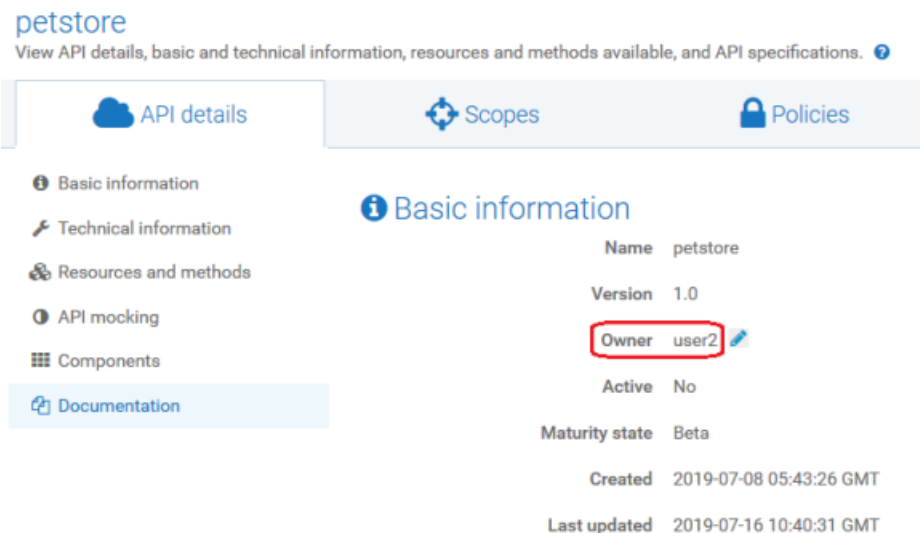
The approver can click **Reject** to reject the request for ownership change if the request is invalid. A reject notification is sent to the requester and the ownership of *petstore* remains with *user1*.

Click **Change ownership request details** to view the request details. The Request details dialog box appears.



The approval notification is sent to the requester.

8. The owner of the API *petstore* is changed from *user1* to *user2*.




petstore  
View API details, basic and technical information, resources and methods available, and API specifications. ⓘ

API details Scopes Policies

Basic information  
Technical information  
Resources and methods  
API mocking  
Components  
Documentation

**Basic information**

Name petstore  
Version 1.0  
Owner user2   
Active No  
Maturity state Beta  
Created 2019-07-08 05:43:26 GMT  
Last updated 2019-07-16 10:40:31 GMT

## How Do I Change the Ownership of Multiple Assets?

It is convenient to change the asset ownership for multiple assets with a single REST request than doing it separately for individual assets. This use case explains how to change the ownership of multiple assets by sending a REST request. You can configure an approval process, if required, for the change of ownership to take effect.

The use case starts when multiple assets require change of owner and ends when you successfully change the ownership of the assets to another user.

### > To change the ownership of multiple assets

1. Use the following REST request to change the asset ownership to a new user.

```
POST http://host:port/rest/apigateway/assets/owner
Content-Type: application/json
{
  "assetType": "*", (API/APPLICATION)
  "assetIds": ["*"],
  "currentOwner": "user1",
  "newOwner": "user2"
}
```

Provide the following information in the REST request:

- **assetType.** Specifies the asset type for which you want to change the owner. Available values are API, APPLICATION, or the wildcard \*. The wildcard \* specifies all the assets, APIs and applications owned by the user specified in **currentOwner**.
- **assetIds.** Specifies the ID of the assets specified in **assetType**.

**Note:**

This is optional. **assetIds** is not required if you specify **currentOwner**.



- `currentOwner`. Specifies the user name of the owner of the assets specified in the `assetType` field.

**Note:**

If both `currentOwner` and `assetIds` are specified, both are validated. For example, consider *user1* and *user2* are owners of *assetID1* and *assetID2* respectively. In the request payload, if you include *assetID1* and *assetID2* in the `assetIds` field and *user1* in the **currentOwner** field, then only *assetID1* ownership changes.

- `newOwner`. Specifies the user name of the user who would be the new owner of the assets specified.

**Example 1:** If *user1* owns two assets, an API *petstore* and application *app1*, and you want the ownership to be transferred to *user2*, send a REST request as follows:

```
POST http://localhost:5555/rest/apigateway/assets/owner
Content-Type: application/json
{
  "assetType": "*", (API/APPLICATION)
  "currentOwner": "user1",
  "newOwner": "user2"
}
```

This request transfers the ownership of all the assets owned by *user1* to *user2*.

The change approval process is initiated.

**Example 2:** *user1* owns three APIs, *api1*, *api2*, and *api3* and 2 applications, *app1* and *app2*. If you want the ownership of *api1*, *api2*, and *app1* to be transferred to *user2*, send a REST request as follows:

```
POST http://localhost:5555/rest/apigateway/assets/owner
Content-Type: application/json
{
  "assetType": "*", (API/APPLICATION)
  "assetIds": ["apiID1, apiID2, appID1"],
  "currentOwner": "user1",
  "newOwner": "user2"
}
```

where *apiID1*, *apiID2*, and *appID1* are asset IDs of *api1*, *api2*, and *app1* respectively.

The change approval process is initiated.

**Note:**

If the approval flow is not configured, the ownership of the assets changes from *user1* to *user2*. Skip to step 4.

2. An approval request is sent to the approver.

The approval request contains information of all the assets whose ownership needs to change and the new owners' name.

3. The approver approves the request in the Pending Requests section of the API Gateway UI.

The approval notification is sent to the requester.

- The owner of the assets is changed from *user1* to *user2*.



## How Do I Configure the Approval Process for Ownership Change of Assets?

If you want to enforce an approval process, configure and enable the approval process for ownership change of assets. The approver can approve or reject the request.

### Before you begin

Ensure that you have Administrator privileges.

#### > To configure the approval process for ownership changes of assets

- On the title bar, expand the menu options icon  and select **Administration**.
- Select **General > Change owner/teams**.
- Set the **Enable** toggle button to the on position .
- Select the team of approvers from the **Approvers** list.
- Select Anyone in the **Approved by** list.

This specifies that any user associated with the approvers' access profile specified in the **Approvers** list can approve or reject the requests.

Approvers	Approved by
<input type="text" value="Administrators"/>	<input type="text" value="Anyone"/>

- In the Configure approval initiate request mail template to be sent to the approver section, provide the following information:
  - Select **Send notification** to send an email notification to the approver for the pending approval.
  - Provide the text to display in the subject line and the body of the email.

#### Configure approval initiate request mail template to be sent to approver

Send notification

Subject

Approval request pending

Content

Hello @approver.name,  
  
A request by @requestor.name to @event.type needs your review and approval.  
  
Best Regards,  
API Gateway Team  
  
\*\*\* This notification was sent automatically. Do not reply to this email.\*\*\*

#### Note:

The at sign (@) character acts as a place holder and API Gateway automatically generates the values. For example, Hello @approver.name appears as Hello Joe in the email sent, where Joe is the approvers' login ID.

7. In the Configure request approved mail template to be sent to the requester section, provide the following information:
  - Select **Send notification** to send an email notification to the approval requester.
  - Provide the text to display in the subject line and the body of the email.

#### Configure request approved mail template to be sent to requester

Send notification

Subject

Approval of @event.type

Content

Congratulations @requestor.name !  
  
Your request for @event.type has been approved.  
  
\*\*\* This notification was sent automatically. Do not reply to this email.\*\*\*

#### Note:

The at sign (@) character acts as a place holder and API Gateway automatically generates the values. For example, Approval of @event.type appears as Approval of Change ownership in the email sent, where Change ownership is the event.type.

8. In the Configure rejection mail template to be sent to the requester section, provide the following information:

- Select **Send notification** to send an approval rejection notification to the requester.
- Provide the text to display in the subject line and the body of the email.

[Configure rejection mail template to be sent to requester](#)

Send notification

Subject

Rejection of @event.type

Content

```

Hello @requestor.name,

Your @event.type request has been rejected.
Reasons:@rejectionReason.

Best Regards,
API Gateway Team

*** This notification was sent automatically. Do not reply to this email.***

```

**Note:**

The at sign (@) character acts as a place holder and API Gateway automatically generates the values. For example, Rejection of @event.type appears as Rejection of change of ownership of an asset in the email.

9. Click **Save**.

## Custom Policy Extension

API Gateway provides a range of out-of-the-box policies to address common API management requirements like security, transformation, validation, error processing, and so on. In addition, API Gateway provides an option to add custom extensions or custom variables.

### Custom Extensions

You can add these custom extensions into API Gateway policy stages to handle a requirement that might not be handled by any of the existing policies. You can use custom extensions in conjunction with the existing policies across stages. For example, if you want to invoke a third-party API or call an external endpoint during any stage of API processing, you can add custom logic in the corresponding policy stage and use it as required.

API Gateway supports the following custom extension types:

- **External endpoint**

Use this custom extension when you have an external endpoint exposed, which can be configured and invoked during any stage in API processing.

For example, if a native API expects the request in a certain format and the client application sends the request in a different format, you can add a custom extension to modify the incoming request to the required format before sending it to the native API.

- **webMethods IS service**

Use this custom extension when you want to invoke the webMethods IS policy.

- **AWS Lambda**

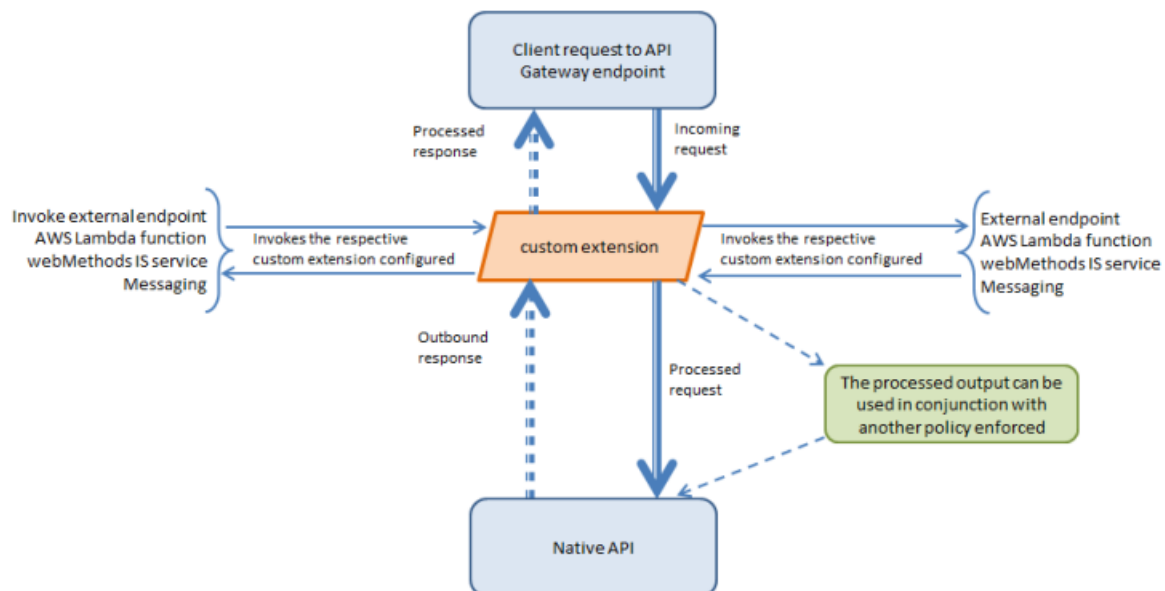
Use this custom extension to invoke an Amazon Web Services (AWS) Lambda function and use the business logic built-in the Lambda function in any stage of API processing.

- **Messaging**

Use this custom extension when you want to send some data to a queue or topic during any stage in API processing and a system can read the message from the queue or topic and process it asynchronously.

Custom extensions are applicable to the REST, SOAP, and OData API types. Custom extensions are supported at all levels such as, API, Scope, Global and can be added in any or all policy enforcement stages except the transport policy and the traffic monitoring policy stages.

The figure depicts a sample workflow for custom extension support in the request and response processing stages in API Gateway.



## Custom Variables

You can configure custom variables under custom extension policy. You can assign a value or a variable expression to a custom variable which can be used in other policy parameters. Custom variable also provides option to set custom field to the transactional events. To set the custom fields, you have to define customTransactionFields.FIELD\_NAME custom variable. It also provides an option to configure namespaces for XPath expressions. To configure the namespaces you have to define XpathNamespaces custom variable.

## How Do I Invoke an API through HTTP or HTTPS using Custom Extension?

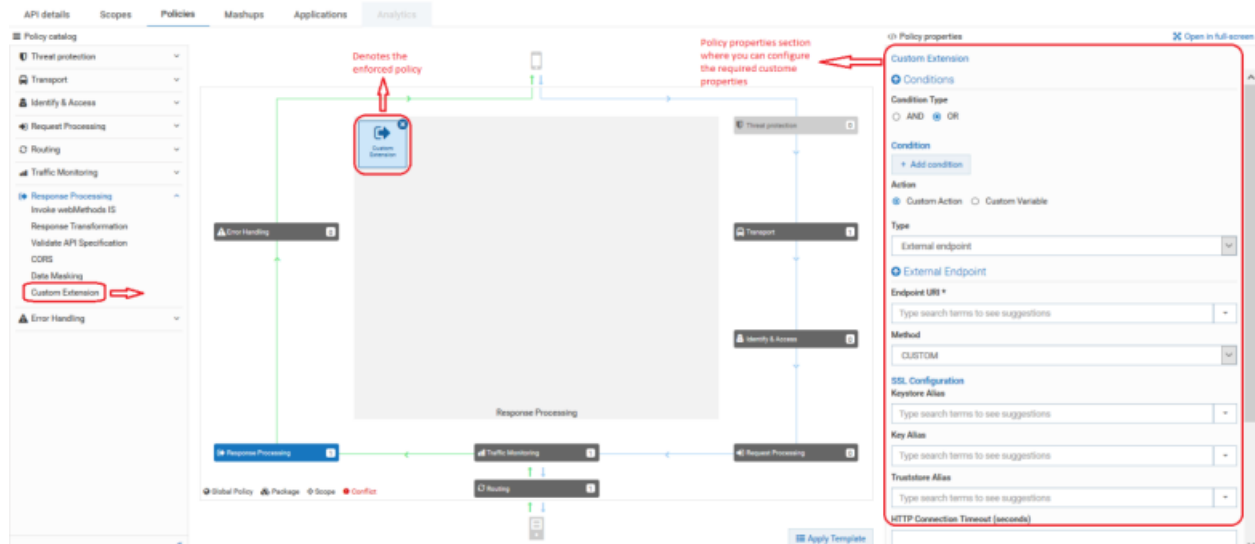
This use case explains how to invoke a service through HTTP or HTTPS using custom extension. The custom extension configured can be enforced in any of the policy stages and used during API processing.

The use case starts when you have an API that has to be enforced with a custom extension and ends when you successfully invoke the API with the custom extension enforced.

### ➤ To invoke a service through HTTP or HTTPS using custom extension

1. Ensure you have the external endpoint URL to be invoked during API processing using a custom extension.
2. Click **APIs** on the title navigation bar.
3. Click the required API.  
The API details page appears.
4. Click **Edit**.
5. Select **Policies**.
6. Click **Required Policy stage > Custom Extension**.

This adds the custom extension policy where you can configure the required properties.



Click [Open in full-screen](#) to open the policy properties section in a full page.

7. Provide the following information in the **Conditions** section, as required:

Property	Description
<b>Condition</b>	<p>Conditions are used to specify when the policy has to be executed. You can add multiple conditions with logical operators.</p> <p>Available values are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>AND</b>. API Gateway executes this policy when all the configured conditions comply in the respective policy stage</li> <li>■ <b>OR</b>. This is selected by default. API Gateway executes this policy when any one of the configured conditions complies.</li> </ul> <p>Click <b>Add Condition</b> and provide the following information and click <b>Add</b>.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Variable</b>. Specifies the variable type with a syntax.</li> <li>■ <b>Operator</b>. Specifies the operator to use to relate variable and the value. You can select one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Equals</b></li> <li>■ <b>Equals ignore case</b></li> <li>■ <b>Not equals</b></li> <li>■ <b>Not equals ignore case</b></li> <li>■ <b>Contains</b></li> <li>■ <b>Exists</b></li> <li>■ <b>Range</b></li> <li>■ <b>Greater Than</b></li> <li>■ <b>Less Than</b></li> </ul> </li> <li>■ <b>Value</b>. Specifies a plain value or value with a syntax.</li> </ul> <p>For details about the variables available in API Gateway, see <a href="#">“Variables Available in API Gateway” on page 171</a>.</p>

8. Click **Custom Action**.
9. Select **External endpoint** in the custom extension **Type** field.
10. Provide the following information in the External Endpoint section, as required:

Property	Description
<b>Endpoint URI</b>	Provide the external endpoint URI that you want to invoke.

Property	Description
<b>Method</b>	<p>Specify the method exposed by the API.</p> <p>Available values are: <b>PUT, POST, GET, DELETE, HEAD, CUSTOM</b>.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> If you select <b>CUSTOM</b>, the HTTP method in the incoming request is sent to the native API.</p>
<b>SSL Configuration</b>	<p>Specifies the required SSL configuration details of the external endpoint.</p> <p>Provide the following information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Keystore Alias.</b> Specifies the keystore alias. For details on Keystore configuration, see <i>webMethods API Gateway Administration</i>.</li> <li>■ <b>Key Alias.</b> Specifies the alias for the private key, which must be stored in the keystore specified by the keystore alias.</li> <li>■ <b>Truststore Alias.</b> Specifies the alias for the truststore. For details on Truststore configuration, see <i>webMethods API Gateway Administration</i>.</li> <li>■ <b>HTTP Connection Timeout (seconds).</b> Specifies the time interval (in seconds) after which a connection attempt to the external endpoint URL times out.</li> <li>■ <b>Read Timeout (seconds).</b> Specifies the time interval (in seconds) after which a socket read attempt times out.</li> </ul>
<b>Path Parameters</b>	<p>Specifies the path parameter you want to configure to your custom extension.</p> <p>Provide the following information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Path Parameter Name.</b> Species the name of the path parameter you want to configure in your custom extension. This path parameter name should be present in the endpoint URL enclosed with {} to be replaced at runtime. For example, define external URL as <code>http://host/authors/{id}/books</code> and provide <code>id</code> as path parameter name with the value you need to populate at runtime.</li> <li>■ <b>Path Parameter Value.</b> Specifies the value for the path parameter specified.</li> </ul>

11. Configure the custom properties of the custom extension as required.



---

For details about the custom extension properties and their descriptions, see [“Custom Extension Properties” on page 622](#).

12. Click **Save**.

The API is saved with the added custom extension.

13. Invoke the API.

The applied custom extension invokes the mentioned HTTP or HTTPS endpoint and processes as configured.

## How Do I Invoke an IS Service using a Custom Extension?

This use case explains how to invoke an IS service using custom extension in one of the policy stages and enforce during API processing.

For example you may want to process the request messages and transform them into a format required by the native API or perform some custom logic before API Gateway sends the requests to the native API.

The use case starts when you have an API which has to be enforced with a messaging custom extension and ends when you successfully invoke the API with the custom extension enforced.

### ➤ To invoke an IS service using custom extension

1. Click **APIs** on the title navigation bar.

2. Click the required API.

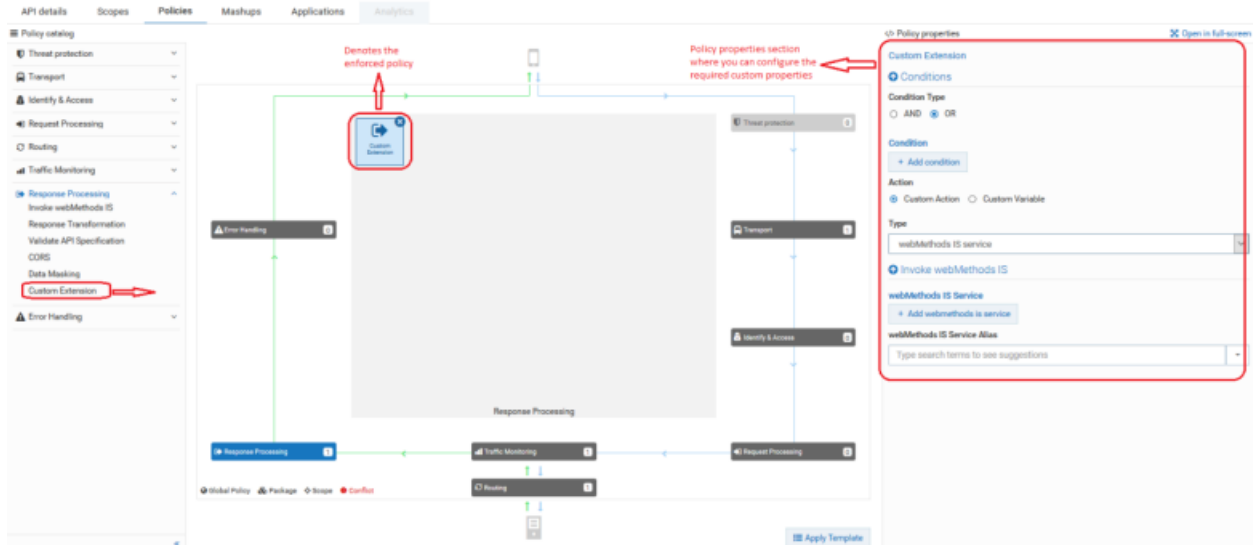
The API details page appears.

3. Click **Edit**.

4. Select **Policies**.

5. Click **Any policy stage > Custom Extension**.

This adds the custom extension policy where you can configure the required properties.



Click [Open in full-screen](#) to open the policy properties section in a full page.


6. Provide the following information in the **Conditions** section, as required:

Property	Description
<b>Condition</b>	<p>Conditions are used to specify when the policy has to be executed. You can add multiple conditions with logical operators.</p> <p>Available values are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>AND</b>. API Gateway executes this policy when all the configured conditions comply in the respective policy stage</li> <li>■ <b>OR</b>. This is selected by default. API Gateway executes this policy when any one of the configured conditions complies.</li> </ul> <p>Click <b>Add Condition</b> and provide the following information and click <b>Add</b>.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Variable</b>. Specifies the variable type with a syntax.</li> <li>■ <b>Operator</b>. Specifies the operator to use to relate variable and the value. You can select one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Equals</b></li> <li>■ <b>Equals ignore case</b></li> <li>■ <b>Not equals</b></li> <li>■ <b>Not equals ignore case</b></li> <li>■ <b>Contains</b></li> </ul> </li> </ul>

Property	Description
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Exists</b></li> <li>■ <b>Range</b></li> <li>■ <b>Greater Than</b></li> <li>■ <b>Less Than</b></li> <li>■ <b>Value.</b> Specifies a plain value or value with a syntax.</li> </ul> <p>For details about the variables available in API Gateway, see <a href="#">“Variables Available in API Gateway” on page 171.</a></p>

7. Click **Custom Action**.
8. Select **webMethods IS service** in the custom extension **Type** field.
9. Provide the following information in the Invoke webMethods IS section, as required:

Property	Description
<b>webMethods IS Service</b>	<p>Specify the webMethods IS service to be invoked to process the messages.</p> <p>The webMethods IS service must be running on the same Integration Server as API Gateway.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> If an exception occurs when invoking the webMethods IS service, by default API Gateway displays the status code as <i>500</i> and error message as <i>Internal Server Error</i>.</p> <p>You can set custom status code and error message by setting the following properties in the message context of the webMethods IS service:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <code>service.exception.status.code</code></li> <li>■ <code>service.exception.status.message</code></li> </ul> <p>The sample code is given below:</p> <pre> IDataCursor idc = pipeline.getCursor(); MessageContext context = (MessageContext)IDataUtil.get(idc,"MessageContext"); if(context != null) { context.setProperty("service.exception.status.code", 404);  context.setProperty("service.exception.status.message", "Object Not Found"); throw new ServiceException(); } </pre>

Property	Description
	<p><b>Note:</b> If <code>ServiceException</code> or <code>FlowException</code> occurs when invoking <code>webMethods IS Service</code>, the message given in the exception is displayed to the client. If any other exception occurs, a generic error message is displayed to the client.</p>
<b>Run As User</b>	<p>Specifies the authentication mode to invoke the IS service.</p> <p>If this field is left blank the incoming credentials of the user, identified by API Gateway, are used to authenticate and invoke the IS service. You can also specify a particular user, you want API Gateway to invoke the IS service.</p>
<b>Comply to IS Spec</b>	<p>Select this property to mark it true, if you want the input and the output parameters to comply to the IS Spec present in <code>pub.apigateway.invokeISService.specifications</code> folder in <code>wmAPIGateway</code> package.</p>
<b>webMethods IS Service Alias</b>	<p>Specifies the <code>webMethods IS service</code> alias to be invoked to process the messages.</p> <p>Start typing the <code>webMethods</code> alias name, select the alias from the type-ahead search results displayed, and click  to add one or more aliases.</p>

10. Click **Save**.

The API is saved with the added custom extension.

11. Invoke the API.

The applied custom extension invokes the IS service and processes as configured.

## How Do I Invoke an AWS Lambda Function using Custom Extension?

This use case explains how to invoke an AWS Lambda function using custom extension. The custom extension configured can be enforced in any of the policy stages and used during API processing.

The use case starts when you have an API that has to be enforced with a custom extension and ends when you successfully invoke the API with the custom extension enforced.

### » To invoke an AWS Lambda function using custom extension

1. Create a Lambda function and ensure it is active.

For details on how to create an AWS Lambda function, see <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/lambda/latest/dg/getting-started.html>.

2. Configure AWS alias.

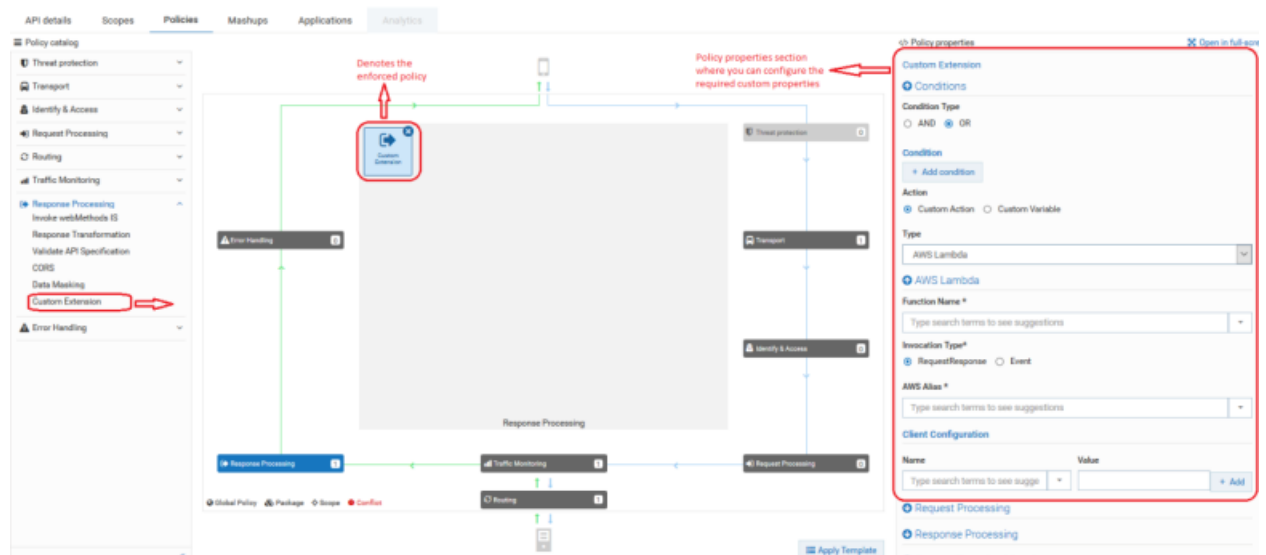
For details on how to configure an AWS alias, see *webMethods API Gateway Administration*.

3. Click **APIs** on the title navigation bar.
4. Click the required API.

The API details page appears.

5. Click **Edit**.
6. Select **Policies**.
7. Click **Required Policy stage > Custom Extension**.

This adds the custom extension policy where you can configure the required properties.



Click [Open in full-screen](#) to open the policy properties section in a full page.

8. Provide the following information in the **Conditions** section, as required:

Property	Description
<b>Condition</b>	<p>Conditions are used to specify when the policy has to be executed. You can add multiple conditions with logical operators.</p> <p>Available values are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>AND</b>. API Gateway executes this policy when all the configured conditions comply in the respective policy stage</li> </ul>

Property	Description
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>OR</b>. This is selected by default. API Gateway executes this policy when any one of the configured conditions complies.</li> </ul> <p>Click <b>Add Condition</b> and provide the following information and click <b>Add</b>.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Variable</b>. Specifies the variable type with a syntax.</li> <li>■ <b>Operator</b>. Specifies the operator to use to relate variable and the value. You can select one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Equals</b></li> <li>■ <b>Equals ignore case</b></li> <li>■ <b>Not equals</b></li> <li>■ <b>Not equals ignore case</b></li> <li>■ <b>Contains</b></li> <li>■ <b>Exists</b></li> <li>■ <b>Range</b></li> <li>■ <b>Greater Than</b></li> <li>■ <b>Less Than</b></li> </ul> </li> <li>■ <b>Value</b>. Specifies a plain value or value with a syntax.</li> </ul> <p>For details about the variables available in API Gateway, see <a href="#">“Variables Available in API Gateway” on page 171</a>.</p>

9. Click **Custom Action**.

10. Select **AWS Lambda** in the custom extension **Type** field.

11. Provide the following information in the AWS Lambda section, as required:

Property	Description
<b>Function Name</b>	Provide the AWS Lambda function name you want to invoke. As this property supports variable framework, you can use the available variables. For details about the variables available in API Gateway, see <a href="#">“Variables Available in API Gateway” on page 171</a> .
<b>Invocation Type</b>	Specify the AWS invocation type, asynchronous or synchronous. Available options are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>RequestResponse</b> (synchronous type)</li> </ul>

Property	Description
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Event</b> (asynchronous type)</li> </ul>
<b>AWS Alias</b>	Provide the AWS alias configured for the AWS account.
<b>Client Configuration</b>	<p>Provide the following client configuration details and click <a href="#">+Add</a>.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Name.</b> Start typing the client property name and select the required property from the type-ahead search results displayed.  API Gateway supports the following properties that you can configure: Socket timeout(ms), Connection timeout(ms), Request timeout(ms), Connection expiration timeout(ms), Maximum Connection idle time(ms), Client execution timeout(ms), Server error retry count, Enable throttle retries, Maximum client retry count, TCP send buffer size hints, TCP receive buffer size hints, Enable gzip requests, Enable Expect-Continue, Enable host prefix injection, Enable Keep-alive, Enable, Response metadata caching, Response metadata cache size, and Signature Algorithm.</li> <li>■ <b>Value.</b> Provide a value for the client property specified.</li> </ul> <p>You can configure multiple properties.</p> <p>For details about the supported client properties, see the following AWS documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <a href="https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/v1/developer-guide/section-client-configuration.html">https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sdk-for-java/v1/developer-guide/section-client-configuration.html</a></li> <li>■ <a href="https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSJavaSDK/latest/javadoc/com/amazonaws/ClientConfiguration.html">https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSJavaSDK/latest/javadoc/com/amazonaws/ClientConfiguration.html</a></li> </ul>

12. Configure the custom properties of the custom extension as required.

For details about the custom extension properties and their descriptions, see “[Custom Extension Properties](#)” on page 622.

13. Click **Save**.

The API is saved with the added custom extension.

14. Invoke the API.

The applied custom extension invokes the AWS lambda function and processes as configured.

## How Do I Invoke an API Asynchronously through JMS/AMQP using a Custom Extension?

This use case explains how to add messaging as a custom extension in one of the policy stages and invoke a service asynchronously during API processing.

You want to use the AMQP messaging setup to send some data to a queue during request processing using the configured custom extension. This data that is sent can then be read from a queue, processed, and sent in an asynchronous way.

The use case starts when you have an API which has to be enforced with a messaging custom extension and ends when you successfully invoke the API with the custom extension enforced.

### ➤ To invoke an API asynchronously through JMS/AMQP using custom extension

1. Ensure you have a JMS/AMQP environment set up with the required connection alias configured.

For details on setting up the JMS/AMQP setup, see *webMethods API Gateway Administration*.

2. Click **APIs** on the title navigation bar.
3. Click the required API.

The API details page appears.

4. Click **Edit**.
5. Select **Policies**.
6. Click **Any policy stage > Custom Extension**.

This adds the custom extension policy where you can configure the required properties.



7. Provide the following information in the **Conditions** section, as required:

Property	Description
<b>Condition</b>	<p>Conditions are used to specify when the policy has to be executed. You can add multiple conditions with logical operators.</p> <p>Available values are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>AND.</b> API Gateway executes this policy when all the configured conditions comply in the respective policy stage</li> <li>■ <b>OR.</b> This is selected by default. API Gateway executes this policy when any one of the configured conditions complies.</li> </ul> <p>Click <b>Add Condition</b> and provide the following information and click <b>Add</b>.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Variable.</b> Specifies the variable type with a syntax.</li> <li>■ <b>Operator.</b> Specifies the operator to use to relate variable and the value. You can select one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Equals</b></li> <li>■ <b>Equals ignore case</b></li> <li>■ <b>Not equals</b></li> <li>■ <b>Not equals ignore case</b></li> <li>■ <b>Contains</b></li> <li>■ <b>Exists</b></li> <li>■ <b>Range</b></li> <li>■ <b>Greater Than</b></li> <li>■ <b>Less Than</b></li> </ul> </li> <li>■ <b>Value.</b> Specifies a plain value or value with a syntax.</li> </ul> <p>For details about the variables available in API Gateway, see <a href="#">“Variables Available in API Gateway” on page 171.</a></p>

8. Click **Custom Action**.
9. Select **Messaging** in the custom extension **Type** field.
10. Provide the following information in the Messaging section, as required:

Property	Description
<b>Connection Alias Name</b>	<p>Name of the connection alias you have configured.</p> <p>You can configure the connection alias under Administration &gt; Messaging section. For details on how to configure the connection alias, see <i>webMethods API Gateway Administration</i>.</p>
<b>Destination Name</b>	Specify the destination to which the request message is sent.
<b>Destination Type</b>	Specify the destination type to which the request message is sent.
<b>Reply To Name</b>	Specify the destination to which the response message is sent.
<b>Reply To Type</b>	<p>Specifies the destination type to which the response message is sent.</p> <p>Select one of the following types:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>QUEUE</b>. Indicates that the response message is sent to a particular queue.</li> <li>■ <b>TOPIC</b>. Indicates that the response message is sent to a particular topic.</li> </ul>
<b>Time to Live (ms)</b>	<p>Provide a numeric value that specifies the expiration time (in milliseconds) of the JMS or AMQP message.</p> <p>If the time-to-live is specified as zero, expiration is set to zero, which indicates that the message does not expire.</p>
<b>Time to Wait (ms)</b>	Defines the time in milliseconds for which API Gateway listens to the Reply To Queue or Topic for the response message.
<b>Delivery Mode</b>	<p>The message delivery mode for the request message. This is the delivery mode that web service clients must specify in the JMS or AMQP message that serves as the request message for the web service.</p> <p>Select one of the following modes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Non-Persistent</b>. Indicates that the request message is not persistent. The message might be lost if the JMS provider fails.</li> <li>■ <b>Persistent</b>. Indicates that the request message should be persistent. The message is not lost if the JMS provider fails.</li> </ul>

11. Configure the custom properties of the custom extension as required.

For details on the custom extension properties and their description, see [“Custom Extension Properties” on page 622](#).

12. Click **Save**.

The API is saved with the added custom extension..

13. Invoke the API.

The applied custom extension calls the queue or topic that is configured.

## How Do I Define a Custom Variable?

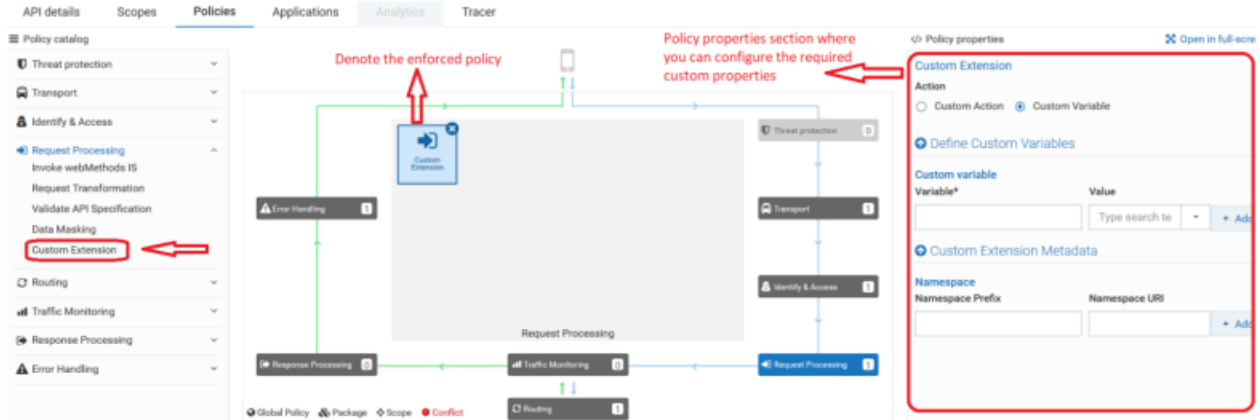
This use case explains how to define custom variable using custom extension. The defined custom variable can be used in any of the subsequent policy stages during API processing.

The use case starts when you have to define a custom variable, which is not available in API Gateway and ends when you successfully defined and accessed the variable in the subsequent policy stages.

### ➤ To define a custom variable using custom extension

1. Click **APIs** on the title navigation bar.
2. Click the required API.  
The API details page appears.
3. Click **Edit**.
4. Select **Policies**.
5. Click **Required Policy stage > Custom Extension**.

This adds the custom extension policy where you can configure the required properties.



Click [Open in full-screen](#) to open the policy properties section in a full page.

6. Provide the following information in the **Conditions** section, as required:

Property	Description
<b>Condition</b>	<p>Conditions are used to specify when the policy has to be executed. You can add multiple conditions with logical operators.</p> <p>Available values are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>AND.</b> API Gateway executes this policy when all the configured conditions comply in the respective policy stage.</li> <li>■ <b>OR.</b> This is selected by default. API Gateway executes this policy when any one of the configured conditions complies.</li> </ul> <p>Click <b>Add Condition</b> and provide the following information and click <b>Add</b>.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Variable.</b> Specifies the variable type with a syntax.</li> <li>■ <b>Operator.</b> Specifies the operator to use to relate variable and the value. You can select one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Equals</b></li> <li>■ <b>Equals ignore case</b></li> <li>■ <b>Not equals</b></li> <li>■ <b>Not equals ignore case</b></li> <li>■ <b>Contains</b></li> <li>■ <b>Exists</b></li> <li>■ <b>Range</b></li> </ul> </li> </ul>

Property	Description
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Greater Than</b></li> <li>■ <b>Less Than</b></li> <li>■ <b>Value.</b> Specifies a plain value or value with a syntax.</li> </ul> <p>For details about the variables available in API Gateway, see <a href="#">“Variables Available in API Gateway”</a> on page 171.</p>

7. Click **Custom Variable**.
8. Provide the following information in the **Define Custom Variables** section, as required:

Property	Description
<b>Custom Variable</b>	<p>Specify the custom variable with a syntax to be accessed across subsequent stages and click <b>Add</b>.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Variable.</b> Specifies the custom variable with a syntax.</li> <li>■ <b>Value.</b> Specifies a plain value or value with a syntax.</li> </ul> <p>For example, if you want to use the client's request related information like content-type header at response stage, you can define the <code>#{clientContentType}</code> custom variable to store the <code>#{request.headers.Content-Type}</code> variable. The <code>#{clientContetType}</code> custom variable can be accessed in any other policy across subsequent stages such as response or error processing stage.</p> <p>For details about the variables available in API Gateway, see <a href="#">“Variables Available in API Gateway”</a> on page 171.</p>

9. Provide the following information in the **Custom Extension Metadata** section, as required. This is applicable only for XML transformation:

Property	Description
<b>Namespace Prefix</b>	<p>Provide the namespace prefix of the payload expression to be validated.</p> <p>For example, specify the namespace prefix as <code>SOAP_ENV</code>.</p>
<b>Namespace URI</b>	<p>Provide the namespace URI of the payload expression to be validated.</p> <p>For example, specify the namespace URI as <code>http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/soap/envelope/</code>. This declaration defines <code>SOAP_ENV</code> as an alias for the namespace: <code>http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/soap/envelope/</code>.</p>

Property	Description
	<p><b>Note:</b> You can add multiple namespace prefixes and URIs by clicking <b>Add</b>.</p>

10. Click **Save**.

The API is saved with the added custom variables.

11. Invoke the API.


The custom variables are defined and can be accessed in the subsequent policy stages.

## Custom Extension Properties

The table lists the properties that you can specify for a custom extension.

### Request Processing Section

The table lists the custom extension properties you can configure in the Request processing section:

Property	Description
<b>Payload</b>	<p>Provide the request payload to be sent to the custom extension in one of the following ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Type the request payload in the text box.</li> </ul> <p>For details on the data objects and variables available in the Request Processing section that you can use to configure, see <a href="#">“Data Objects and Variables Available in API Gateway”</a> on page 624.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Click  and select one of the following and provide the required information: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Inline Request</b>. Type the required payload.</li> <li>■ <b>Load from Schema</b>. Click <b>Browse</b> to upload a JSON or XML schema file and click <b>Save</b>.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Headers</b>	<p>Provide the following information, if you want to configure the headers you need to send to the custom extension. By default, no headers are sent to the custom extension.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Select <b>Use incoming headers</b> to use the header content in the incoming requests from the client.</li> <li>■ Provide the <b>Header Name</b> and the <b>Header Value</b> in the incoming client request that has to be processed.</li> </ul>

Property	Description
<b>Query Parameters</b>	<p>Provide the following information, if you want to configure query parameters you need to send to the custom extension.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Provide the <b>Query Parameter Name</b> and the <b>Query Parameter Value</b> in the incoming client request that has to be processed.</li> </ul> <p>For details on the data objects and variables available in the Request Processing section that you can use to configure, see <a href="#">“Data Objects and Variables Available in API Gateway”</a> on page 624.</p>

## Response Processing section

The table lists the custom extension properties you can configure in the Response processing section:

Property	Description
<b>Copy the entire response</b>	<p>Select to copy the entire response received from the external call out.</p> <p>This response is used in the subsequent step by using <code>\${request.payload}</code> or <code>\${response.payload}</code>.</p> <div style="background-color: #f0f0f0; padding: 5px;"> <p><b>Note:</b> Do not select this if you are using AWS Lambda custom extension with invocation type as <b>Event</b> as there is no response returned.</p> </div>
<b>Abort API execution in case of failure</b>	<p>Select to abort the API execution when the external callout encounters any failures.</p> <p>If you do not select this option, API Gateway logs the failure and continues with the processing.</p>
<b>Transformation</b>	<p>Specify the following custom variables with a syntax to be accessed from the response of the custom extension and click <b>Add</b>.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Variable</b>. Specifies the variable type with a syntax.</li> <li>■ <b>Value</b>. Specifies a value with a syntax.</li> </ul> <p>For example if you provide a variable as <code>\${var}</code> and the corresponding value as <code>\${response[customExtension].payload.jsonPath[ \$.id]}</code>, this transformation evaluates the JSON path from the custom policy response payload to get the value of the attribute <code>id</code>. The evaluated value is assigned to the variable <code>var</code> given in the <b>Variable</b> field. You can use the <code>\${var}</code> syntax in the subsequent policies that support variable framework.</p> <p>For details about the data objects and variables available in the Response Processing section that you can use to configure, see <a href="#">“Data Objects and Variables Available in API Gateway”</a> on page 624.</p>

Property	Description
<b>Custom extension metadata</b>	<p>This is used for XML transformation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Namespace Prefix.</b> Provide the namespace prefix of the payload expression to be validated.</li> <li>■ <b>Namespace URI.</b> Provide the namespace URI of the payload expression to be validated.</li> </ul>

### Custom Extension Metadata section

The table lists the custom extension properties you can configure in the Custom Extension Metadata section. This is applicable only for XML transformation.

Property	Description
<b>Namespace Prefix</b>	Provide the namespace prefix of the payload expression to be validated.
<b>Namespace URI</b>	Provide the namespace URI of the payload expression to be validated.

For details about the data objects and variables that you can use to configure, see [“Data Objects and Variables Available in API Gateway”](#) on page 624.

## Data Objects and Variables Available in API Gateway

The following table summarizes the data objects and variables that are available in API Gateway:

Object or Variable type	Possible values
paramStage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ request</li> <li>■ response</li> </ul>
paramType	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ payload or body</li> <li>■ headers</li> <li>■ query</li> <li>■ path</li> <li>■ httpMethod</li> <li>■ statusCode</li> <li>■ statusMessage</li> </ul>
queryType	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ xpath</li> <li>■ jsonPath</li> </ul>



Object or Variable type	Possible values
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ regex</li> </ul>

The following data objects are available in the request processing or response processing steps:

- `${paramStage.paramType}`

You can use this syntax to access the following string variables: `path`, `statusCode`, `statusMessage`, `httpMethod`. Examples: `${request.path}`, `${response.statusCode}`

- `${paramStage.paramType.paramName}`

You can use this syntax to access map types, such as `query`, `headers`, and `path`. Example: `${request.query.var1}`, `${response.header.Content-Type}`, `${request.path.name}`.

- `${paramStage.paramType.queryType[queryValue]}`

You can use this syntax to query a `paramType`. Examples:

- `${request.payload.xpath[//ns:emp/ns:empName]}`

Where `"//ns:emp/ns:empName"` is the XPath to be applied on the payload if `contentType` is `application/xml`, `text/xml`, or `text/html`.

- `${response.payload.jsonPath[$.cardDetails.number]}`

Where `$.cardDetails.number` is the `jsonPath` to be applied on payload if `contentType` is `application/json` or `application/json/badgerfish`.

- `${request.payload.regex[[0-9]+]}`

Where `[0-9]+` is the regular expression to be applied on the payload if `contentType` is `text/plain`.

#### Note:

While `xpath` and `jsonPath` are applicable only to payload, `regEx` can be used with both payload and path.

- `${paramStage[stepName].paramType.paramName}`

You can use this syntax to access header or payload from the response of the custom extension in the response processing step.

Example:

Variable: `${response.headers.id}`

Value: `${response[customExtension].payload.jsonPath[$.id]}`

This transformation adds a header to the response with name `id` and its value is derived from the json payload that is sent from the external callout as per the json path.

- You can define your own variables in the Transformation variables field in the response processing step.

Examples: `${key}`, `${value}`. The custom transformation variables that you define are available in subsequent steps.

## Team Support

---

The Team support feature allows you to group the users who work in a project, or users with similar roles, as a team. Using this feature, you can assign assets for each team and specify the access level of team members based on the team members' project requirements.

This feature is helpful for organizations that have multiple teams, who work on different projects. Users can access only the assets that are assigned to them. For example, consider an organization with different teams such as Development, Configuration Management, Product Analytics, and Quality Assurance. Each of these teams needs access to different assets at different levels. That is, developers would require APIs to develop applications and they require the necessary privileges to manage APIs and applications. Similarly, analysts would want the necessary privileges to view performance dashboards of assets. In such scenarios, you can group users based on their roles as a team and assign them the necessary privileges based on their responsibility.

Prior to the 10.5 version, users were given the necessary privileges using Access Profiles. Starting version 10.5, you can limit the access of your asset to the required team members and assign access privileges using the Team support feature. A team can be defined as a group of users with a set of defined responsibilities.

You can create teams from the User Management section of API Gateway by including the required user groups and assigning them the required functional privilege. You can also assign a Team administrator for each team, who can add or modify team members.

Users with the **Manage user administration** privilege can create teams. When creating a team, you can assign:

- **Team administrator.** You can assign a user or a user group as team administrator. Team administrators can add or remove users from a team. When you assign a user group as team administrator, all users of the groups can modify team members. When team administrators, who do not have the Manage user administration functional privilege log on to API Gateway, they can view only the teams assigned to them in the **Teams** tab of the **Administration** page.
- **Functional privileges for the team members.** The functional privileges assigned to a team determines the accessibility of assets to the respective team members. For example, if you assign all privileges under the APIs, Policies, and Applications section, then the team members can manage APIs and applications assigned to their teams and perform operations related to policies.
- **Team members.** You can assign user groups to the team. Team members can access the assets assigned to their teams and perform operations on the assets based on their functional privileges.

After you have created teams, you can assign assets to teams in one of the following ways:

- **Assign team during asset creation.** When you create an asset, API Gateway provides an option to select the teams for the asset. You can select more than one team for an asset. You can modify the teams assigned by following the Change ownership process explained in later part of this article.

- **Using Global Team Assignment rule.** This is a preferred method to assign teams when you already have assets to which you want to assign teams to. You can create global assignment rules that are applied to assets and assign teams to them. You can specify one or more conditions in a rule. When an asset satisfies the conditions specified in a rule, the asset is assigned to the teams specified in the rule. When you create and activate a rule, the rule is applied to the existing assets and teams are assigned accordingly.

The team, *Default*, is available in API Gateway when the feature is enabled and all API Gateway users are added to this team by default. Assets, which are not assigned to any team, are assigned to the *Default* team. Hence, all API Gateway users can view the assets that are part of the *Default* team. However, users can perform actions on the assets based on the functional privileges assigned to them.

The assets supported by this feature are: APIs, Applications, Packages, and Plans.

Software AG recommends that you read the Team Support Considerations section to see the impact of Team support on other features.

## Creating Teams

This use case explains how to create teams by assigning the required functional privileges and users to them.

This use case begins when you have identified the list of users who must be given access to an asset or a particular set of assets and ends when you have created a team including the identified users.


In this example, a team with developers called *DevTeam* is created with the *Dev* user group as the team members, *User1* as the Team administrator, and all privileges under Manage API, Policies, and Applications are assigned to the team.

### Before you begin

Ensure that you have:

- API Gateway Manage user administration privilege.
- The user group, *Dev* is created. For information on how to create a user group, see [“Adding a Group” on page 22](#).

#### > To create teams

1. Expand the menu options icon  in the title bar, and select **User management**.
2. Click **Teams**.
3. Click **Add Team**.  
The **Create Team** page appears.
4. Provide the name and description of the team in respective fields.

5. In the **Team Administrators** section, provide any or both of the following:
  - Login Id of the user who want to assign as a team administrator in the **Login ID** field.
  - Name of the API Gateway user group or the LDAP group that you want to assign as team administrator in the **Group name** field.

You can search users or user groups based on the characters provided in the above fields. Select the required user from the list displayed.

For the example consider in this use case, the team is named as *DevTeam* and the *User1* is specified as the team administrator.

**Create Team**  
Create a team by providing the basic information, functional controls and add the required groups to the team. ⓘ

**Team details**

- Basic information
- Functional privileges
- Groups

**Name\***  
DevTeam

**Description**  
All developers

**Team Administrator**

**Users**

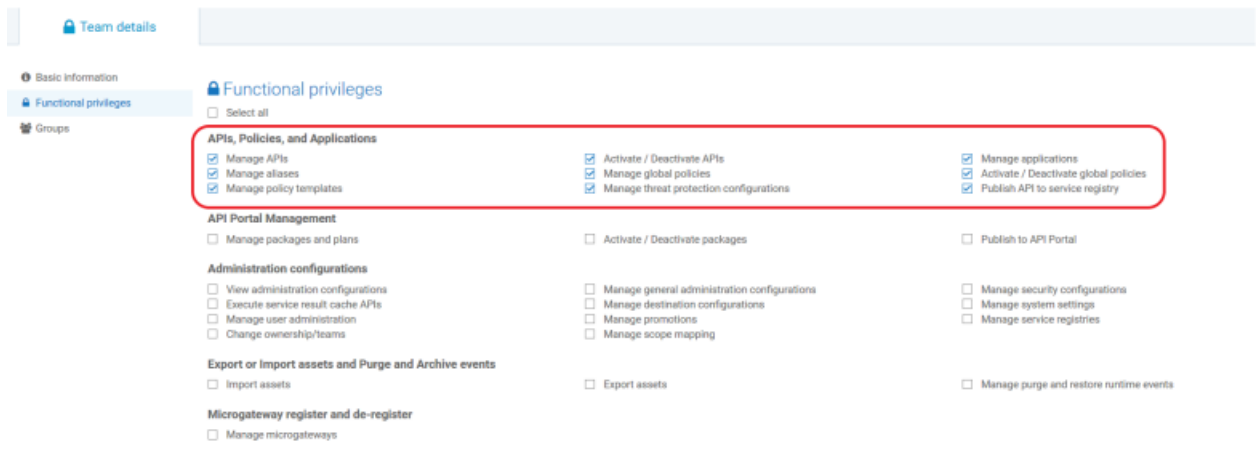
Users	Action
User1	

**Groups (all users of the groups are team administrators)**  
Type a keyword

[Continue to assign functional privileges >](#)

6. Click **Continue to assign functional privileges >**.  
The **Functional privileges** list appears.
7. Select the functional privileges to be assigned to the team members. For information on the available functional privileges, see [“API Gateway Functional Privileges” on page 640](#).

In this use case, you need to assign all privileges required to manage the APIs and applications assigned to the team. So, select all functional privileges under the **APIs, Policies, and Applications** section.

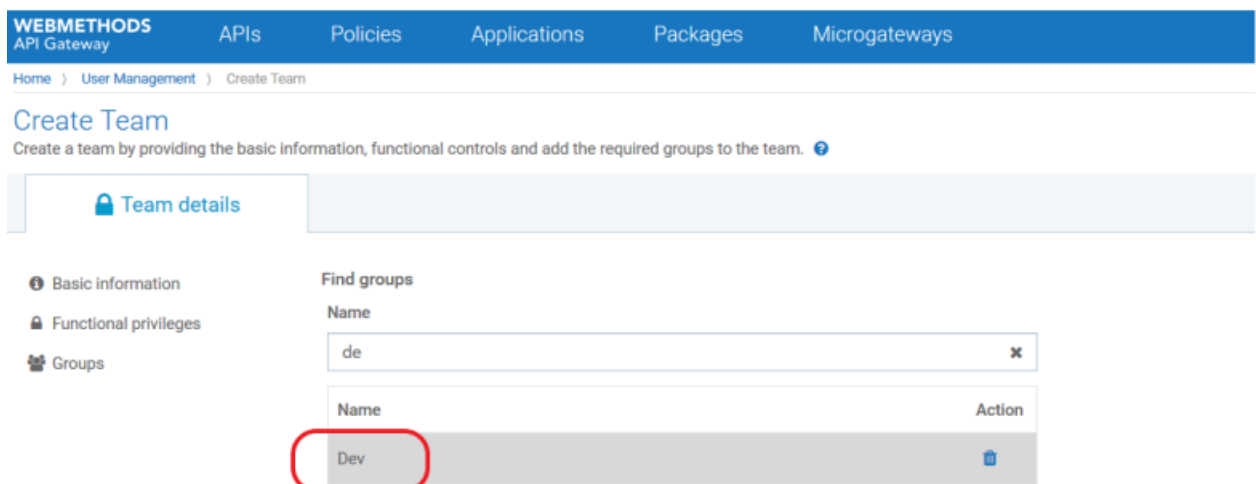


8. Click **Continue to assign groups** >.

The **Find groups** section appears.

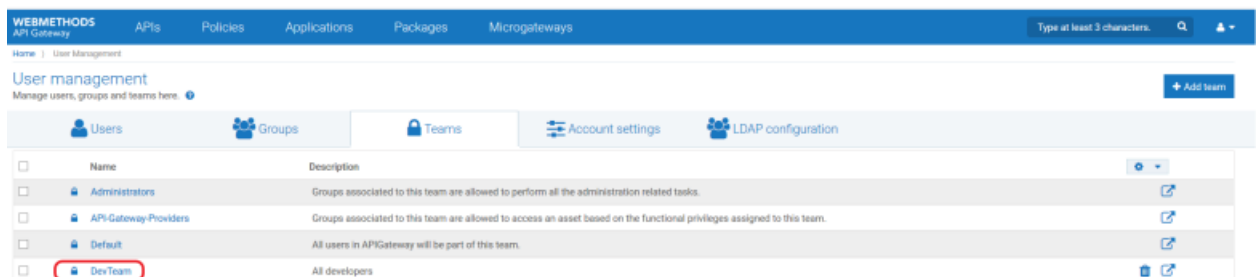
9. In the **Name** field, provide the name of the user group that you want to add as team members.

For this use case, select the *Dev* user group that has all developers.



10. Click **Save**.

The team *DevTeam* is created and appears in the list of teams.



You can now assign assets to the team.

## How do I Assign Teams during Asset Creation?

This use case explains how to assign teams for an API Gateway asset.

The use case starts when you have an asset that you want to allow access only to a set of users in your organization and ends when you have assigned teams to an asset.

This example provides the steps to assign the asset, *DevAPI*, that is being created to a team that has all developers as team members.

### Before you begin

Ensure that you have:

- API Gateway Manage user administration privilege.
- The team support feature enabled. For information on enabling the feature, see [“Enabling Teams Support” on page 639](#).
- The team, *DevTeam* is created. For information on creating team, see [“Creating Teams” on page 627](#).

### ➤ To assign teams during asset creation

1. Click **APIs** in the title navigation bar.  
The **Manage APIs** page appears.
2. Click **Create API**. The **Create API** page appears.
3. Click **Import from an File**.
4. Click **Browse** to select the file using which you want to create the API.
5. Provide *DevAPI* in the **Name** field.
6. From the **Team** drop-down list, select the teams that you want to assign the asset to. For this use case select the *DevTeam*.

Home > APIs > Create API

## Create API

Create an API by importing from a file, URL or start from scratch

### Lets Get Started!

Import API from file  
Create an API by importing API from a specified file.

Select file\*  
APIGatewayAdministration.json Browse

Name  
DevAPI

Type  
Swagger

Version  
1.0

Create

Description  
API meant for developers

Team  
Dev

Team	Action
DevTeam	<span>Remove</span>

The assigned teams appear in the **Team** field of **Basic Information** section in the **API details** page. In this example, the asset, *DevAPI*, is assigned to *DevTeam*.

WEBMETHODS  
API Gateway

APIs Policies Applications Packages Microgate

Home > APIs > DevAPI

## DevAPI

View API details, basic and technical information, resources and methods available, and API specifications.

API details Scopes Policies

Basic information

Technical information

Resources and methods

API mocking

Components

Documentation

**Basic information**

Name DevAPI

Version 1.0

Owner Administrator

**Team** Administrators DevTeam

Active No

Maturity state Beta

Created 2019-09-13 13:51:15 GMT

Description For developers

By default, all assets are assigned to the Administrators team in addition to the teams that you have assigned during asset creation.

## How do I Assign Teams Using Team Assignment Rule?

This use case explains how to assign teams to API Gateway assets using Team assignment rules.

Team assignment rules are used to assign teams to existing assets and the ones you create. You can create a rule by specifying a set of required conditions. Assets are validated against the given conditions and assigned to the configured teams. If you do not provide any conditions for a rule, the rule is assigned to all assets in API Gateway when you activate the rule.

This section explains the steps to configure conditions and team names for creating a rule. Also, it lists the steps to activate rule to apply the rule to assets.

In this example, consider a team of users who must be enabled to view all assets. To achieve this, you can create a team called *ViewAllAssets*, and create a rule by selecting all assets and no conditions. When no conditions are specified, the rule is applied to all assets. When you activate this rule, all assets are assigned to the *ViewAllAssets* team.


The use case starts when you have a team and ends when you create a team assignment rule and activate the rule. All assets are assigned to the specified team and the team members can view all assets.

## Before you begin

Ensure that you have:

- API Gateway administrator privileges.
- The team support feature enabled. For information on enabling the feature, see [“Enabling Teams Support” on page 639](#).
- Ensure that the team, *ViewAllAssets* is created. For information on creating team, see [“Creating Teams” on page 627](#).

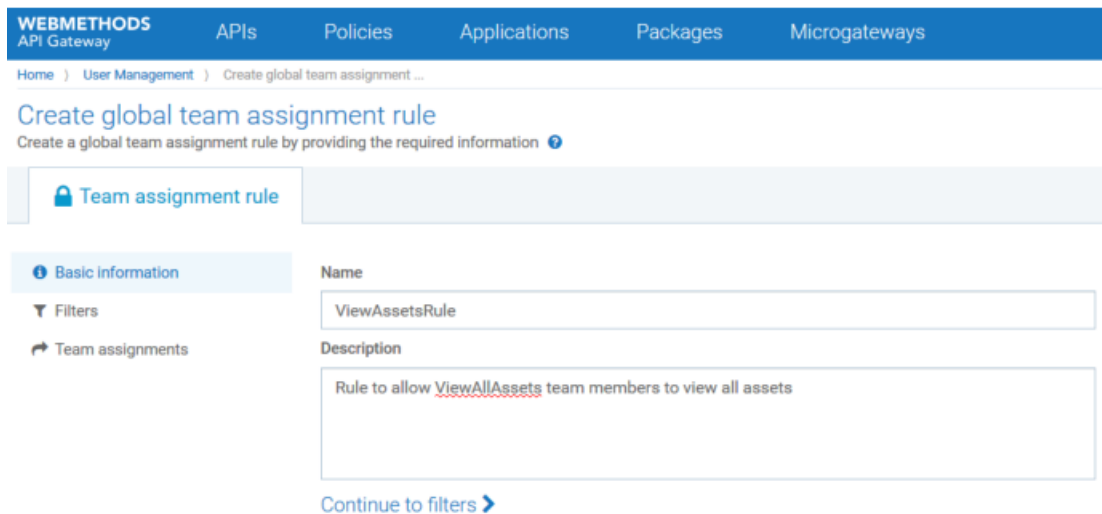
### > To assign teams using team assignment rule

1. Expand the menu options icon , in the title bar, and select **User management**.
2. Click **Global team assignments**.
3. Click **Add global team assignment**.

The **Team assignment rule** page appears.

4. Provide the name and description of the rule in corresponding fields.

In this example, *ViewRule* is provided in the **Name** field.



The screenshot shows the 'Create global team assignment rule' page. The navigation bar includes 'WEBMETHODS API Gateway' and tabs for 'APIs', 'Policies', 'Applications', 'Packages', and 'Microgateways'. The breadcrumb trail is 'Home > User Management > Create global team assignment ...'. The main heading is 'Create global team assignment rule' with a sub-heading 'Create a global team assignment rule by providing the required information'. A sidebar on the left has 'Team assignment rule' selected. The main form has two sections: 'Basic information' and 'Filters'. Under 'Basic information', there are two fields: 'Name' with the value 'ViewAssetsRule' and 'Description' with the value 'Rule to allow ViewAllAssets team members to view all assets'. A 'Continue to filters >' button is at the bottom.



5. Click **Continue to filters >**.
6. Select any or all assets in the **Asset type** field to apply the rule to the selected asset types.  
Available asset types are **API, Application, Plan, and Packages**.
7. Select any one of the following from the **Logical operator** field:
  - **AND**. To apply the rule only if an asset satisfies all conditions.
  - **OR**. To apply the rule when an asset satisfies any of the given condition.
8. To specify a condition based on the asset attributes, provide the following information, and click **Add**:

Field	Description
<b>Attribute</b>	<p>Specifies the asset attribute.</p> <p>Available attributes: <b>Name, Description, Tags</b>.</p> <p>The global team assignment rule supports only API level tags.</p> <p>If you select multiple asset types, the tag filter is applicable to the API type alone and is not applicable for the for other asset types during filter evaluation.</p>
<b>Operator</b>	<p>Comparison operator to validate the attribute against the given value.</p> <p>Available operators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Equals</b>. Checks if the specified asset attribute is equal to the given value.</li> <li>■ <b>Contains</b>. Checks if asset contains the given value as a part of its name, description, or tag.</li> <li>■ <b>Start with</b>. Checks if asset name, description, or tag starts with the given value.</li> <li>■ <b>Ends with</b>. Checks if asset name, description, or tag ends with the given value.</li> </ul>
<b>Value</b>	Value of the attribute.

For this use case, the rule has to be applied to all assets irrespective of their attributes. So, all asset types are selected and no condition is specified.

WEBMETHODS API Gateway | APIs | Policies | Applications | Packages | Microgateways | Type at least 3 characters. 🔍

Home > User Management > Create global team assignment ...

### Create global team assignment rule

Create a global team assignment rule by providing the required information ⓘ

Cancel Save

Team assignment rule

Basic information

Filters

Asset type

API  Application  Plan  Package

Filter using asset attributes

Logical Operator

AND  OR

Attribute\* Operator\* Value\*

Name Equals

+ Add

Continue to assign teams >

9. Click **Continue to assign teams >**.
10. Provide the required team names in the **Name** field.

For this use case, select the *ViewAllAssets* team.

WEBMETHODS API Gateway | APIs | Policies | Applications | Packages | Microgateways

Home > User Management > Create global team assignment ...

### Create global team assignment rule

Create a global team assignment rule by providing the required information ⓘ

Team assignment rule

Basic information

Filters

Team assignments

Find Teams

Name

v

Name	Action
ViewAllAssets	

11. Click **Save**.
- The rule appears in the **Global team assignment** page.
12. Click the toggle button , adjacent to the rule.

WEBMETHODS API Gateway | APIs | Policies | Applications | Packages | Microgateways | Type at least 3 characters. 🔍

Home > User management

### User management

Manage users, groups and teams here. ⓘ

+ Add global team assignment

Users | Groups | Teams | Global team assignments | Account settings | LDAP configuration

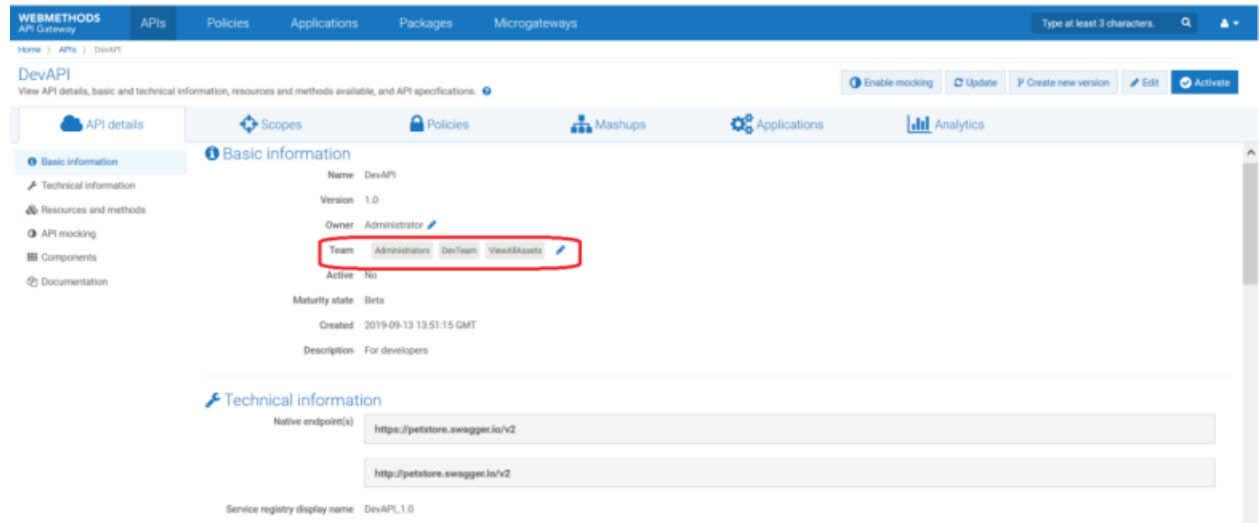
<input type="checkbox"/>	Name	Description	Teams			
<input type="checkbox"/>	RESTRule	Rule to assign REST API L...	DevTeam			
<input type="checkbox"/>	ViewAssetsRule	Can view all assets across...	ViewAllAssets			

The rule is activated and applied across all existing assets. As per the rule, all assets are assigned to the *ViewAllAssets* team.

13. Click **APIs** from the title bar and select *DevAPI*.

The **API details** page for the API appears.

Note that the API is assigned to the *ViewAllAssets* team as per the *ViewAssetsRule*.



## How do I Modify Teams Assigned to an API?

This use case explains how to modify the list of teams associated with an API. You can configure an approval process for the modification of teams assigned to an API, if required. You can only assign the API to the teams that you are part of. However, you cannot remove the Administrators team and the teams that are assigned to an API using global assignment rules.

The use case starts when you have an API that requires a modification in the list of teams assigned to it and ends when you successfully make the change.

In this example, an API *API* is assigned to the *Administrator* team (by default). The API has to be assigned to the *API-Gateway-Providers* team along with the existing team through an approval process.

### Before you begin

- Ensure that you have the Change ownership or teams privilege.
- The change owner approval process configured and enabled if you want to enforce an approval process for ownership changes of assets. For details about configuring the approval process, see “[How Do I Configure the Approval Process for Ownership Change of Assets?](#)” on page 602.

### ➤ To modify the teams of an API

1. Log on to API Gateway as a user with the Change ownership/teams privilege.
2. Click **APIs** on the title navigation bar.

3. Click **API**.

The API details page appears. The asset you have considered for example is not assigned to any team. So, the default team *Administrators* is displayed in the **Team** field of the Basic information section.

Home > APIs > API

## API


View API details, basic and technical information, resources and methods available, and API specifications. ⓘ

API details | Scopes | Policies

Basic information | Technical information | Resources and methods | API mocking | Components | Documentation

**Basic information**

Name	API
Version	1.0
Owner	Administrator
Team	Administrators
Active	No
Maturity state	Beta
Created	2019-08-25 03:32:57 GMT
Description	New API

4. Click **change**.5. Select the team that you want to assign and click . In this example, select the team API-Gateway-Providers.

Home > APIs > API

## API

View API details, basic and technical information, resources and methods available, and API specifications. ⓘ

API details | Scopes | Policies | Mashups

Basic information | Technical information | Resources and methods | API mocking | Components | Documentation

**Basic information**

Name	API
Version	1.0
Owner	Administrator
Team	Type a keyword
Active	No
Maturity state	Beta
Created	2019-08-25 03:32:57 GMT
Description	New API

Administrators

API-Gateway-Providers

The change approval process is initiated.

**Note:**

If the approval flow is not configured, the *API-Gateway-Providers* team is added and a success message appears. Skip to step 8.

6. An approval request is sent to the approver.
7. The approver approves the request that resides in the Pending Requests section of the API Gateway UI.

**Note:**

The approver can click **Reject** to reject the request for ownership change if the request is invalid. A reject notification is sent to the requester and the team remains unchanged.

Click **Change ownership request details** to view the request details. The Request details dialog box appears.

The approval notification is sent to the requester.

8. The *API-Gateway-Providers* team is added.

The screenshot shows the API Gateway UI. The top navigation bar includes 'WEBMETHODS API Gateway', 'APIs', 'Policies', 'Applications', 'Packages', and 'Microgateway'. The breadcrumb trail is 'Home > APIs > API'. The main heading is 'API' with a subtitle 'View API details, basic and technical information, resources and methods available, and API specifications.' Below this are three tabs: 'API details', 'Scopes', and 'Policies'. The 'API details' tab is active, showing a sidebar with options like 'Basic information', 'Technical information', 'Resources and methods', 'API mocking', 'Components', and 'Documentation'. The main content area is titled 'Basic information' and displays the following details:

- Name: API
- Version: 1.0
- Owner: Administrator
- Team: Administrators, API-Gateway-Providers (highlighted with a red box)
- Active: No
- Maturity state: Beta
- Created: 2019-08-25 03:32:57 GMT
- Description: New API

## How do I Change the Ownership of Multiple Teams?

You can change the owners of multiple teams in a single step. This use case explains how to change the ownership of multiple teams by sending a REST request. You can configure an approval process, if required, for the change of ownership to take effect.

The use case starts when multiple teams require change of owner and ends when you successfully change the ownership of the teams.

### > To change the ownership of multiple teams

1. Use the following REST request to change the asset ownership to a new user.

```
POST http://host:port/rest/apigateway/assets/team
Content-Type: application/json
{
  "assetType": "*", (API/APPLICATION)
  "assetIds": ["*"],
  "currentTeams": "team1",
  "newTeams": ["team2"]
}
```

Provide the following information in the REST request:

- **assetType.** Specifies the asset type for which you want to assign new teams. Available values are `API`, `APPLICATION`, or the wildcard `*`. The wildcard `*` specifies all the assets, APIs and applications owned by the user specified in `currentTeams`.
- **assetIds.** Specifies the ID of the assets specified in `assetType`.

**Note:**

This is optional. `assetIds` is not required if you specify `currentOwner`.

- **currentTeams.** Specifies the current teams of the assets specified in the `assetType` field.

**Note:**

If both `currentTeams` and `assetIds` are specified, both are validated. For example, consider *user1* and *user2* are owners of *assetID1* and *assetID2* respectively. In the request payload, if you include *assetID1* and *assetID2* in the `assetIds` field and *user1* in the **currentTeams** field, then only *assetID1* ownership changes.

- **newTeams.** Specifies the teams to which you want to assign the specified assets.

**Example:** If all APIs assigned to the *DevTeam* must be assigned to two other teams, *Team2* and *Team3*, then send a REST request as follows:

```
POST http://localhost:5555/rest/apigateway/assets/team
Content-Type: application/json
{
  "assetType": "*", (API/APPLICATION)
  "currentTeams": "DevTeam",
  "newTeams": ["Team2", "Team3"]
}
```

This request assigns the ownership all APIs of *DevTeam* to *Team2* and *Team3*.

The change approval process is initiated.

2. An approval request is sent to the approver.

The approval request contains information of all the assets whose ownership needs to change and the new owners' name.

3. The approver approves the request in the Pending Requests section of the API Gateway UI.

The approval notification is sent to the requester.

4. All APIs that are assigned to the *DevTeam* are now assigned to *Team2* and *Team3*.


## Enabling Teams Support

When you enable the Team feature, you can manage teams from the **Teams** tab under the **User management** section of API Gateway.

If you do not enable this feature, you can still create teams, as explained in “[Creating Teams](#)” on [page 627](#), and assign functional privileges to users. However, you cannot assign required assets to a set of users and restrict the access of assets to other users.

If you have enabled this feature, created teams, and assigned assets to teams, and then disable this feature, then the team assignments that you had performed earlier become invalid. That is, the assets are available to users based on their functional privileges and not based on the assigned teams.

### » To enable teams

1. Expand the menu options icon , in the title bar, and select **Administration**.
2. Select **General > Extended settings**.
3. Click **Show and hide keys**.  
All configurable parameters appear.
4. Select the **enableTeamWork** from the parameter list.  
The **enableTeamWork** field appears in the **Extended Settings** section.
5. Type *true* in the **enableTeamWork** field. By default, the value of the setting is set as *false*.  
The feature is enabled.

## Team Support Considerations

### Visibility and Accessibility of Assets

As stated in previous sections, when an asset is assigned to one or more teams, only the members of the assigned teams have access to the assets based on their functional privileges. This would also be applicable in the global search field. When you search an asset using a keyword, the search returns only the assets that are assigned to your teams.

Also, when you manage features for an asset like Policies, API Mashup, and Applications where assets that do not belong to your team are involved, you can view those assets. However, you cannot perform any action on the assets that do not belong to your team.

For example, consider an application assigned to your team is created with more than one API and only one of those APIs is assigned to your team. In such cases, you can view the APIs that are used to create the application; and you will have no access to the APIs that are not a part of your teams.

## Importing and Exporting Teams and Assets

Team members can import or export assets if they are assigned with the required functional privileges.

- When assets are exported, the respective team details are exported along with the assets; members of the teams are not exported.
- When assets are imported, the respective team is created if it is not present already; members of the teams cannot be imported.
- When team is exported, the users and groups that are part of team can be selected for export if required.
- When team is imported, the users and groups are imported along with the team.

## Promoting Assets

Members of a team can promote assets from one source stage to one or more target stages if they have the required functional privileges.


- When assets (all except teams) are promoted, they are promoted along with their team details; users are not promoted.
- When teams are promoted, the users and groups of teams can be promoted if required.

## API Gateway Functional Privileges

The following table lists the functional privileges and their description:

Functional Privilege	Description
<b>Select all</b>	To select all the listed functional controls.
<b>Manage APIs</b>	To create and manage APIs.
<b>Activate/ Deactivate APIs</b>	To activate, deactivate, and manage APIs.
<b>Manage applications</b>	To create, manage applications, and register applications with the APIs.
<b>Manage aliases</b>	To create and manage aliases.
<b>Manage global policies</b>	To apply a global policy to all APIs or the selected set of APIs.
<b>Activate/Deactivate global policies</b>	To activate, deactivate, and manage global policies.
<b>Manage policy templates</b>	To apply one or more policy templates to an API.



Functional Privilege	Description
<b>Manage threat protection configurations</b>	To prevent malicious attacks on applications that typically involve large, recursive payloads, and SQL injections.
<b>Publish API to service registry</b>	To publish and unpublish APIs to service registry.
<b>Manage packages and plans</b>	To create packages and plans, associate a plan with a package, and associate APIs with a package. In addition, you can view the list of packages, package details, APIs, and plans associated with the package.
<b>Activate/ Deactivate packages</b>	To activate, deactivate, and manage packages.
<b>Publish to API Portal</b>	To publish and unpublish assets to API Gateway.
<b>View administration configurations</b>	To view administration configurations.
<b>Manage general administration configurations</b>	To create and manage administration configurations.
<b>Manage security configurations</b>	To create and manage security configurations.
<b>Execute service result cache APIs</b>	To execute service result cache API.
<b>Manage destination configurations</b>	To publish events and performance metrics data to the configured destinations.
<b>Manage system settings</b>	To create and manage system settings.
<b>Manage user administration</b>	To create and manage users.
<b>Manage promotions</b>	To create stages and manage promotions.
<b>Manage service registries</b>	To create and manage service registries.
<b>Change ownership/ teams</b>	To change ownership of an asset or teams.
<b>Manage scope mapping</b>	To manage OAuth and OpenID scopes.
<b>Import assets</b>	To import already exported APIs, application, policies, aliases, or other assets and configurations using the <b>Import</b> option in the Menu options (  ).
<b>Export assets</b>	To export assets to your local system.
<b>Manage purge and restore runtime event</b>	To purge and restore events from the API Data Store by setting the required date or duration in the API Gateway.
<b>Manage microgateways</b>	To manage the Microgateways connected to the API Gateway instance.

Functional Privilege	Description
<b>Manage custom dashboards</b>	To manage custom dashboards in <b>Global Analytics</b> . You can not manage custom dashboards if you do not have this privilege.

## API First Implementation

APIs form the nerve center of software applications. So, it is very important for the providers to be clear about what they would provide and for the consumers to be clear about what they want to consume. Better understanding of APIs guarantee an excellent output. API First is all about the establishment of a common agreement between the providers and consumers. Thus, this design helps both the parties to be on the same page.



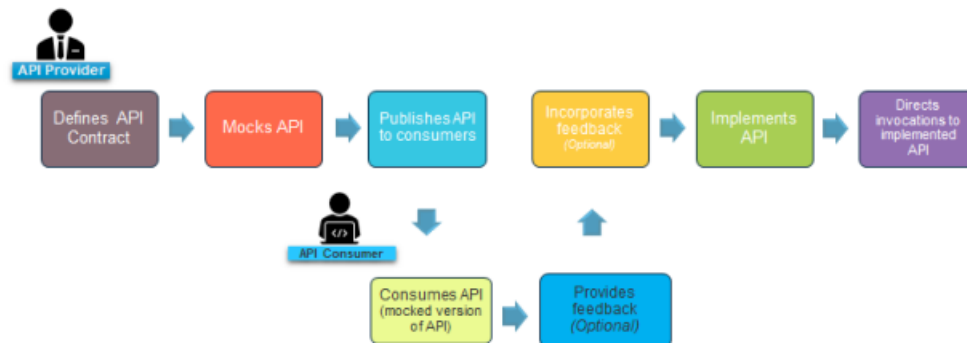
When adapting API First approach, API developers start the API development with the API contract and work on the implementation part at a later stage. This approach of prioritizing the API design over its implementation is beneficial to both, providers and consumers.

In conventional scenarios, providers expose APIs to their consumers only after the API is implemented. Consumers test the API and let the providers know their feedback about the API. Providers must then revisit the API to incorporate the feedback received from their consumers. You can optimize this process by adapting API First design.

When following API First approach, consumer does not have to wait for the provider to implement the API. Consumers can proceed with their application development using the exposed API. The implementation status of API does not have an impact on consumers as they receive the designated responses for their requests through the mocked API. So, the API development and the application development can take place at the same time.

Once the provider implements the API, the end-point is updated to divert the invocations to the actual implementation instead of mocked response. The provider can then disable mocking.

The following diagram explains the flow of API development as per the API First design:



As per the API First design, providers expose their API to consumers when the development is underway.

### API First Design using API Gateway

Starting API Gateway 10.5, the application provides seamless support for API First approach for your APIs.

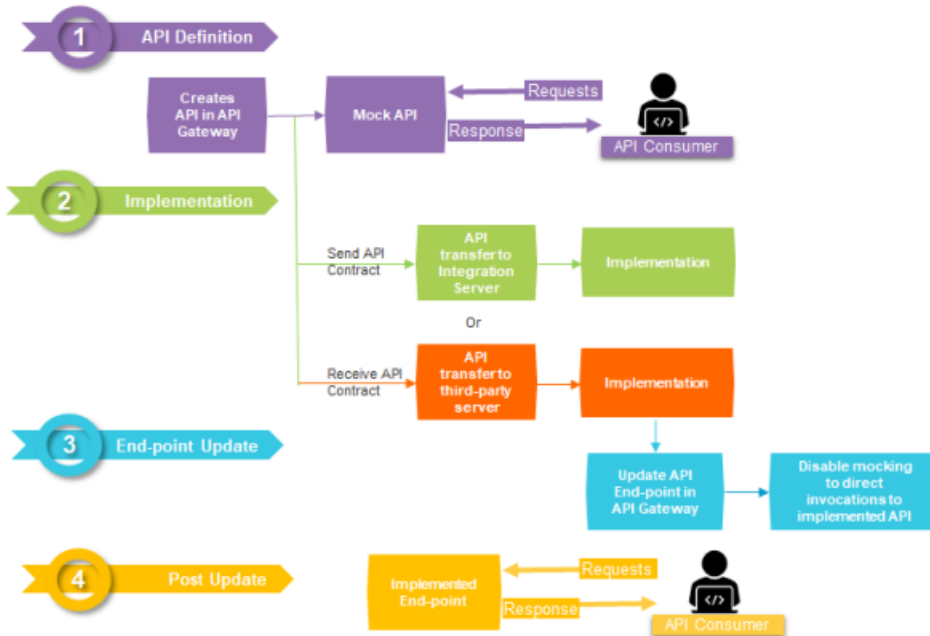
Using API Gateway, you can define API contract for the APIs and download provider specification for the APIs that you create. As a provider, you would not want to expose all resources and methods of an API to consumers. The API Contract given to the consumer has only the part of API exposed to the consumer whereas the provider specification contains the complete specification. This is useful for providers to implement the API.

You can enable mocking and activate the API for consumption. The mocked version of API returns respective responses for the consumer requests. This ensures the required end-user experience to the consumers.

When the API is ready to be implemented, you can implement the API in Integration Server or any other implementation server. If you are using Integration Server, you can add the required Integration Server instance in API Gateway. You can add multiple Integration Server instances and publish your API to the required instance. If you are using Integration Server, you can send the API contract from API Gateway. Else, the API contract has to be retrieved from API Gateway.

After implementation, you can update the actual implementation end-point to API Gateway. This step is mandatory to disable API mocking and divert the invocations to the actual end-point.

The following workflow shows the high-level workflow of API First implementation approach using API Gateway:



## API First Implementation using Integration Server

This use case explains the steps involved in adapting API First from Integration Server. When an API created in API Gateway is implemented in Integration Server, then the API Contract is sent from API Gateway to Integration Server.

The use case starts when you create an API in API Gateway and ends when you communicate the API implementation endpoint to API Gateway.

In this example, the *APIFirst* API is created in API Gateway and implemented in the Integration Server instance, *IS1* that is configured in API Gateway.

### Before you begin

- Ensure that you have the Manage API privilege.
- Configure the required Integration Server instances in API Gateway for implementing your APIs. For details about configuring Integration Server instances, see *webMethods API Gateway Administration*.

### » To adapt API First design using Integration Server

1. Log on to API Gateway.
2. Click **APIs** in the title navigation bar.  
A list of all existing APIs appears.
3. Click **Create API** to create an API with required API documentation.

**WEBMETHODS**  
API Gateway

Home > APIs > API1

**API1**  
View API details, basic and technical information, resources and methods available, and API specifications.

API details | Scopes | Policies | Mashups | Applications | Analytics

**Basic information**

Name	API1
Version	10.5
Owner	Administrator
Active	Yes
Maturity state	Beta
Created	2019-08-28 16:53:04 GMT

Description: API Gateway Administration Service provides interface for you to administer various functions of the API Gateway. The user needs to have different functions. For example, in order to manage runtime transactions data of the API Gateway, the user needs to have 'Manage purge and restore runtime ex part of API-Gateway-Administrators group will have all privileges.

Following Administration functions are expo...[More](#)

**Technical information**

Native endpoint(s): `http://localhost:5555/rest/apigateway`

Gateway endpoint(s): `http://SAG-92DYMH2-5555/gateway/API1/10.5`

Service registry display name: `API1_10.5`

4. Click **Policies** and define required policies for the API.
5. Click **Enable Mocking** to mock and generate API mock responses.

This step enables the API to send responses to the requests received from consumers.

6. From the APIs page, click **Publish** for the *APIFirst* API.

The **Publish API** dialog box appears.

7. Select **Integration Servers**.

The list of configured Integration Server instances appears.

**Publish API** [X]

Destination

API Portal  Service registries  Integration Servers

IS1

Package name:

Folder name:

8. Select the *IS1* instance from the list.
9. In the **Package Name** and **Folder Name** fields, provide the package name and folder name of the IS instance in which the API must be implemented.

The API along with the API contract is published to Integration Server.

10. After implementing the API in Integration Server, invoke the REST end-point to communicate API implemented endpoint to API Gateway:

```
PUT http://<API Gateway host>:<port>/rest/apigateway/apis/{apiId}/implementation
{
  "maturityState": "string",
  "nativeBaseURLs": [
    "string"
  ]
}
```

You can provide required values for the parameters in the above command. For information on parameters, see [“List of Parameters used in API Implementation” on page 650](#).

#### Example:

```
PUT http://10.2.151.149:5555/rest/apigateway/apis/
94dfd243-dd54-4d7e-8ba5-396ffaf6fe4e/implementation
{
  "nativeBaseURLs":["https://10.2.35.125:5556/ws/srvs:Calculator/
CalculatorHttpSoap11Endpoint",
"http://10.2.151.149:5555/ws/srvs:Calculator/CalculatorHttpSoap11Endpoint"],
  "maturityStatus" : "Implemented"
}
```

For details about the REST API, see the swagger file `APIGatewayServiceManagement.json`, located at `SAG_Install_Directory/IntegrationServer/instances/default/packages/WmAPIGateway/resources/apigatewayservices/APIGatewayServiceManagement.json`. For more information about Service Management, see [“Service Management” on page 580](#).

As a result of the REST call, the mocking of the API is disabled and the consumers requests are directed to the actual implementation.

## Configuring Integration Server Instance for API Implementation

To implement an API to Integration Server, you must provide the details of the Integration Server instances in API Gateway.

### > To configure an Integration Server instance

1. Expand the menu options icon  in the title bar, and select **Administration**.
2. Click **External accounts**.

3. Click **Integration Servers**.

The list of configured Integration server instances appears.

4. Click **Add new Integration Server**.

The options to add new Integration Server details appear.

## 5. Provide the following details:

Field	Description
<b>Name</b>	Name for the Integration Server instance being added.
<b>Description</b>	Description for the configuration.
<b>Integration Server URL</b>	URL of the Integration Server.
<b>User name</b>	User credentials required to access the Integration Server instance.
<b>Password</b>	Password required to access the Integration Server instance.
<b>Keystore alias</b>	The text identifier for the Integration Server keystore file. The keystore contains the private keys and certificates (including the associated public keys) of Integration Server.
<b>Key alias</b>	The alias for a specific key in the specified keystore.

The screenshot shows the 'Administration' page of the webMethods API Gateway. The 'Integration Servers' section is active. A form is displayed with the following fields and values:

- Name\***: IS1
- Description**: Integration Server instance
- Integration Server URL\***: http://localhost:5555
- Username\***: Administrator
- Password\***: \*\*\*\*\*
- Keystore alias**: (empty dropdown)
- Key alias**: (empty dropdown)

Buttons at the bottom of the form are 'Cancel', 'Test', and 'Add'.

6. To validate the connectivity of the specified Integration Server instance, click **Test**.

The connection with the given API server is tested and a success message appears.

7. Click **Add**.

The server details are saved.

## API First Implementation using a Third-party Server

This use case explains the steps involved in adapting API First approach using a third-party implementation server.

The use case starts when you create an API in API Gateway and ends when you communicate the API implementation endpoint to API Gateway.

### Before you begin

- Ensure that you have the Manage API privilege in API Gateway.
- Configure a third-party implementation server for implementing your APIs.

### ➤ To adapt API First design using a third-party implementation server

1. Log on to API Gateway.
2. Click **APIs** in the title navigation bar.

A list of all existing APIs appears.

3. Click **Create API** to create an API with required API documentation.

The screenshot shows the API Gateway console interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with tabs for 'APIs', 'Policies', 'Applications', 'Packages', and 'Microgateways'. Below the navigation bar, the breadcrumb path is 'Home > APIs > API1'. The main content area is titled 'API1' and includes a sub-header 'View API details, basic and technical information, resources and methods available, and API specifications.' Below this, there are several tabs: 'API details', 'Scopes', 'Policies', 'Mashups', 'Applications', and 'Analytics'. The 'API details' tab is active, showing a left-hand menu with options like 'Basic information', 'Technical information', 'Resources and methods', 'API mocking', 'Components', and 'Documentation'. The main content area displays the 'Basic information' for the API, including fields for Name (API1), Version (10.5), Owner (Administrator), Active (Yes), Maturity state (Beta), and Created (2019-08-28 16:53:04 GMT). A description is provided for the API, and a 'Technical information' section is partially visible at the bottom, showing fields for Native endpoint(s), Gateway endpoint(s), and Service registry display name.

4. Click **Policies** and define required policies for the API.
5. Click **Enable Mocking** to mock and generate API mock responses.



- Using an external REST client such as Postman or SoapUI, run the below command to search for the API in API Gateway for implementation:

```
POST http://<API Gateway host>:<port>/rest/apigateway/search
{
  "types" : ["api"],
  "scope" : [
    {
      "attributeName" : "maturityState",
      "keyword" : "ToBeImplemented"
    }
  ]
}
```

The maturityState parameter in the above command is used search for APIs based on their maturity state. In this use case, you must search for APIs that are to be implemented. Hence, you can provide the *ToBeImplemented* value for the parameter. This command returns the list of APIs that are yet to be implemented.

- Using the API Id of the API that you want to implement, run the following command to retrieve the API contract from API Gateway:

```
GET http://<host>:<port>/rest/apigateway/apis/{apiId}/
providerspecification?format=swagger
```

The value for the format parameter can be *swagger*, *raml*, or *openapi* for REST APIs; and *wSDL* for SOAP APIs.

**Note:**

You can search for an API based on its maturity status in API Gateway using the following command:

```
POST http://<API Gateway host>:<port>/rest/apigateway/search
{
  "types" : ["api"],
  "scope" : [
    {
      "attributeName" : "maturityState",
      "keyword" : "ToBeImplemented"
    }
  ]
}
```

- Implement the API in the required implementation server.
- After implementation, invoke the REST end-point to communicate API implemented endpoint to API Gateway:

```
PUT http://<API Gateway host>:<port>/rest/apigateway/apis/{apiId}/implementation
{
  "maturityState": "string",
  "nativeBaseURLs": [
    "string"
  ]
}
```

You can provide required values for the parameters in the above command. For information on parameters, see [“List of Parameters used in API Implementation” on page 650](#).

**Example:**

```
PUT http://10.2.151.149:5555/rest/apigateway/apis/
94dfd243-dd54-4d7e-8ba5-396ffaf6fe4e/implementation
{
  "nativeBaseURLs":["https://10.2.35.125:5556/ws/srvs:Calculator/
CalculatorHttpSoap11Endpoint",
  "http://10.2.151.149:5555/ws/srvs:Calculator/CalculatorHttpSoap11Endpoint"],
  "maturityStatus" : "Implemented"
}
```

For details about the REST API, see the swagger file `APIGatewayServiceManagement.json`, located at `Install directory/IntegrationServer/instances/default/packages/WmAPIGateway/resources/apigatewayservices/APIGatewayServiceManagement.json`. For more information about Service Management, see [“Service Management” on page 580](#).

As an outcome of the REST call, the mocking of the API is disabled and API Gateway starts requests for the actual implementation.

## List of Parameters used in API Implementation

The following are some of the parameters used during API implementation:

Parameter	Purpose
nativeBaseURLs	<p>Endpoint URLs of the native service. This parameter is mandatory to route the requests to this implemented API. The existing endpoint values of the routing policies of the API are replaced with the URLs given against this parameter.</p> <p>You can provide multiple HTTP and HTTPS URLs for this parameter. The URLs that you provide for this parameter appears under the <b>Native endpoint(s)</b> section in the <b>Technical information</b> page of API Gateway. The first URL among the list of URLs is used in the routing policies by this update call. If you want to use any other URL in the routing policies, you can update the API policies accordingly.</p>
maturityState	<p>Indicates the maturity state of APIs. Use this parameter to search for an API based on its maturity state and retrieve the API for implementation. Also, you can use this to update the maturity state of an API after implementation.</p> <p>Typically, the value of this parameter would be the consecutive state defined in the <b>apiMaturityStatePossibleValues</b> extended setting configuration.</p> <p><b>For example,</b></p> <p>If any of the following states are configured in the <b>apiMaturityStatePossibleValues</b> setting : Design, Implementation, Testing, Production; and current state of an API is <i>Implementation</i>, then you must specify</p>

Parameter	Purpose
	<i>Testing</i> as the parameter value because that would be next stage as per the configuration.

## Gateway Endpoints

Gateway endpoint is the URL that is used to access an API through API Gateway. By default, API Gateway provides a default gateway endpoint for all active APIs. The default gateway endpoint is in the `protocol://host:port/{defaultPrefix}/{apiName}/{apiVersion}/{resourcePath}` format.

When there is a need to access the API using a different endpoint, you can define a custom gateway endpoint. In custom gateway endpoints, you can customize the portion of the URL between *port* and *resourcePath*.

Custom gateway endpoints can be specific to an API or a global template can be defined through global gateway endpoint.

## How do I Define API-specific Gateway Endpoints?

This use case explains how to define custom gateway endpoints specific to an API. You can define more than one custom gateway endpoint to an API. Custom gateway endpoints can be added for all types of APIs such as REST, SOAP, OData, and WebSocket.

The use case starts when you want to define API specific gateway endpoint and ends when you have created the API specific gateway endpoint.

Here are some points that you need to consider, when you define API specific gateway endpoint:

- Custom gateway endpoints cannot be created for the APIs that have blank space or special characters in API name or API version.
- Gateway endpoint is case-sensitive.
- Gateway endpoint cannot start with pre-defined prefixes such as *rest* or *invoke* .
- URL path of one custom gateway endpoint cannot start with the URL path of the another custom gateway endpoint or default gateway endpoint. For example, if any of the API has a custom endpoint with URL path *abc/custom*, you cannot have another custom gateway endpoint with URL path *abc/customendpoint*. Similarly, if any of the API has a default gateway endpoint *gateway/myAPI/v1*, you cannot have custom endpoint with URL path *gateway/myAPI*. However, it is possible to have two valid custom gateway endpoints with URL paths *abc/custom1* and *abc/custom2*, because here one of the URL path is not the extension of another URL path.
- In order to use the gateway endpoints feature, the *watt.server.url.alias.partialMatching* property needs to be *true* . By default, this property is set to *true* .
- API Gateway internally creates the URL aliases, when you create a custom gateway endpoint. These internal URL aliases are hidden from the API Gateway users, and are displayed only in

the Integration Server. Software AG recommends that you do not modify any URL alias through Integration Server.

- A gateway endpoint can use following variables, which are resolved dynamically:
  - `${defaultPrefix}` - resolves based on API type. For REST and OData the defaultPrefix is gateway, SOAP the defaultPrefix is ws, and Websockets the defaultPrefix is websocket.
  - `${apiName}` - replaces with the API name value.

For example, when a gateway endpoint uses `${apiName}` variable, and if you change the API name, it automatically gets reflected in the gateway endpoint.

- `${apiVersion}` - replaces with the API version value.

**Note:**

If you want to use a gateway endpoint across all versions of an API, Software AG recommends you to use the `${apiVersion}` variable so that the gateway endpoint becomes unique across different versions.

**Important:**

At any given point, API Gateway does not allow you to provide the same gateway endpoint for different APIs nor different versions of same API. Hence, make sure that you provide an unique gateway endpoint, so that it does not match with any of the existing APIs' default or custom gateway endpoints.

### Before you begin

Ensure that you have:

- *Manage APIs* functional privilege.
- Activated the API.

### ➤ To define API-specific gateway endpoints

1. Click **APIs** in the title navigation bar.

A list of all registered APIs appears.

**Note:**

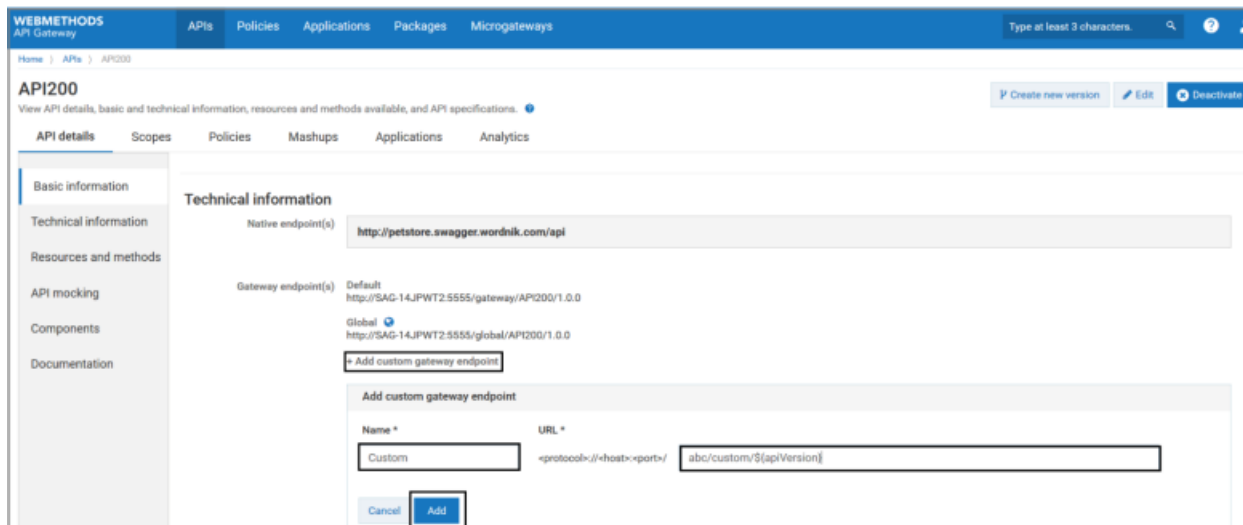
You can manage the gateway endpoints of an API, directly from the view mode of the API details screen.

2. Click the corresponding API for which you want to customize the gateway endpoint.

The API details page appears.

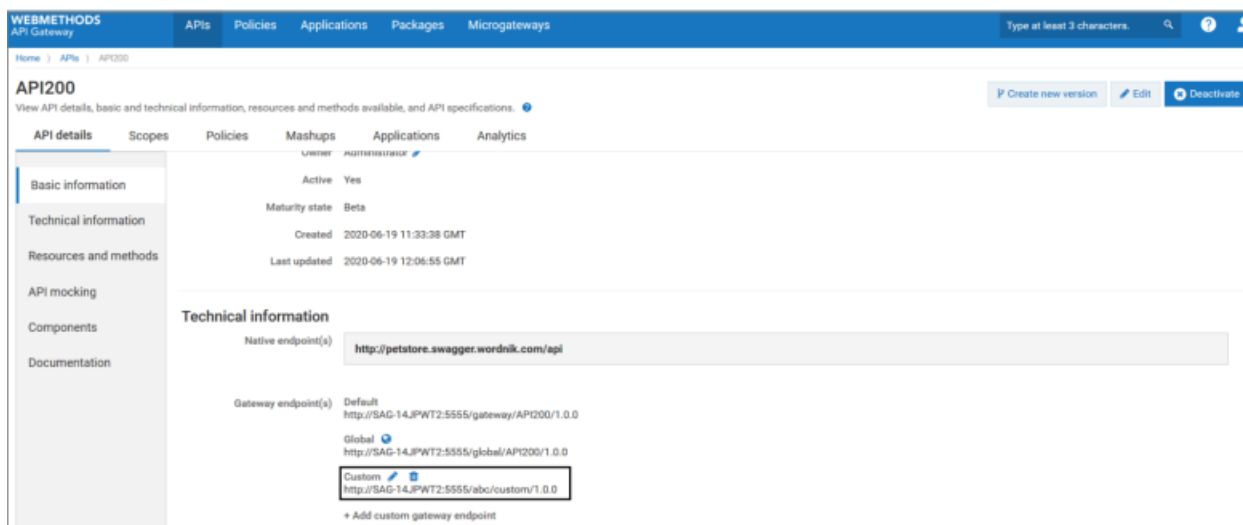
3. Click **Technical information**.
4. Click **+Add custom gateway endpoint** and provide the following information.

Field	Description
<b>Name</b>	Specifies the name for the custom gateway endpoint. A gateway endpoint name must be unique within an API.
<b>URL</b>	Specifies the custom gateway endpoint. The gateway endpoint URL cannot include a space, nor can it include the following special characters: # % ? ' " < \



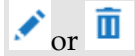
- Click **Save**.

The added custom gateway endpoint appears in the **Gateway endpoint(s)** field of the API details page. In addition to the default gateway endpoint, you can access the API using this custom gateway endpoint.



**Note:**

You can edit or delete the gateway endpoint from API details page either by clicking the



icon corresponding to the gateway endpoint that you want to edit or delete.

## How do I Define Global Gateway Endpoint?

This use case explains how to define global gateway endpoint. The global gateway endpoint creates gateway endpoint template for all APIs. Each API inherits this global endpoint in addition to the default and custom endpoints of an API.

The use case starts when you want to define global gateway endpoint and ends when you have created the global gateway endpoint.

Global gateway endpoint is not supported for the APIs that have blank space or special characters in API name or API version.


In order to generate a unique gateway endpoint for each API version, the global gateway endpoint template must use the following variables:

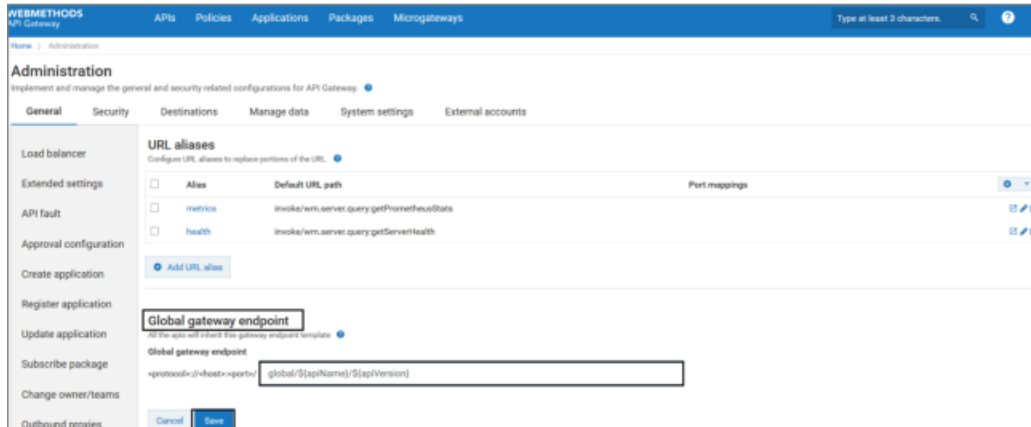
- `${apiName}`
- `${apiVersion}`

### Before you begin

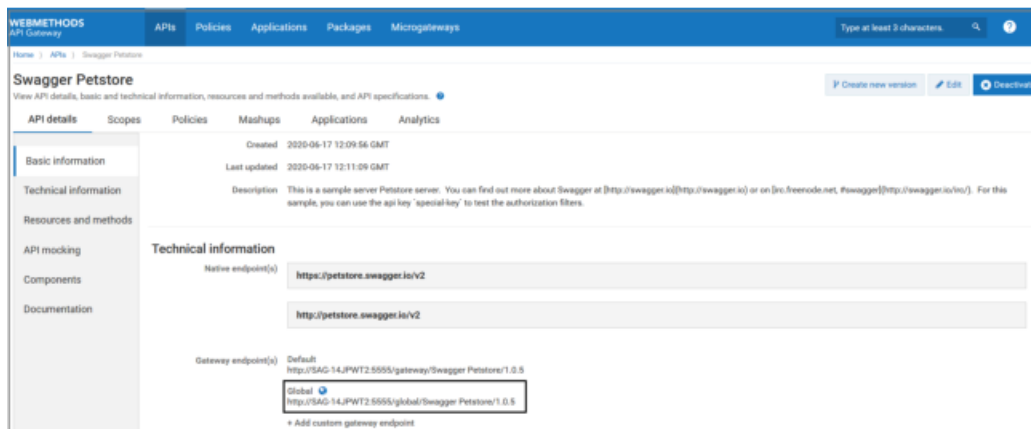
Ensure that you have *Manage APIs* functional privilege.

### > To define global gateway endpoint

1. Expand the menu options icon , in the title bar, and select **Administration**.
2. Select **General > URL aliases**.
3. In the **Global gateway endpoint** section, provide the global gateway endpoint that you want to define across the APIs.
4. Click **Save**.



The added global gateway endpoint appears in the **Gateway endpoint(s)** field of the API details page of all APIs. In addition to the default and API-specific gateway endpoints, you can access your APIs using this global gateway endpoint.




## How do I Edit Global Gateway Endpoint?

This use case explains you how to edit the global gateway endpoint. You can edit the global gateway endpoint, when you want to change or update the existing global gateway endpoint template for all the APIs.

The use case starts when you want to edit global gateway endpoint and ends when you have updated the global gateway endpoint.

### ➤ To edit global gateway endpoint

1. Expand the menu options icon , in the title bar, and select **Administration**.
2. Select **General > URL aliases**.
3. In the **Global gateway endpoint** section, update the value specified in the **Global gateway endpoint** field.

#### 4. Click **Save**.

The updated global gateway endpoint appears in the **Gateway endpoint(s)** field of the API details page. All the APIs can be accessed using the updated global gateway endpoint.

**Note:**


You cannot access the APIs using the older global gateway endpoint.

### How do I Delete Global Gateway Endpoint?

This use case explains you how to delete the global gateway endpoint. You can delete the global gateway endpoint, when you do not want to access any of your APIs using the existing global gateway endpoint template.

The use case starts when you want to delete global gateway endpoint and ends when you have deleted the global gateway endpoint.

#### > To delete global gateway endpoint

1. Expand the menu options icon , in the title bar, and select **Administration**.
2. Select **General > URL aliases**.
3. In the **Global gateway endpoint** section, delete the value specified in the **Global gateway endpoint** field.
4. Click **Save**.

The global gateway endpoint is removed from the **Gateway endpoint(s)** field of the API details page and you cannot access any of your APIs using global gateway endpoint.

## Other Gateway Endpoint Usecases

### Publishing APIs to API Portal

Just like publishing the default gateway endpoints, you can also publish the custom gateway endpoints to API Portal. Published custom gateway endpoints can be accessed through the API Portal interface.

### Supporting Custom Prefix in CentraSite deployed APIs

When you virtualize a service in CentraSite, you can replace the default prefix of an invocation alias with custom prefix. When you publish such services to API Gateway, the custom prefix that was specified in CentraSite are supported in API Gateway by automatically adding the custom gateway endpoint to the respective API.



## Secure API using OAuth2 with refresh token workflow

When using the authorization code grant type to get the access token, you need to get the permission from the resource owners at least for the first time. In the subsequent attempts to get the access token, if you do not want to get the permission from the resource owners, then you can use the refresh token.

This use case explains how to secure the API using OAuth2 authentication strategy. It also explains the refresh token workflow in detail.

## Configuring OAuth2 Authentication with Refresh Token

This use case explains how to secure the API using OAuth2 authentication strategy with *authorization\_code* and *refresh\_token* grant types.

The use case starts when you create an API and ends when you create an application strategy with OAuth2 authentication scheme.

### ➤ To configure OAuth2 Authentication with Refresh Token

1. Create an API.

For details about creating an API, see [“Creating a REST API” on page 53](#).

**Create API**  
Create an API by importing from a file, URL or start from scratch

**Lets Get Started!**

Import API from file  
Create an API by importing API from a specified file.

Import API from URL  
Create an API by importing it from an URL.

URL\*  
https://petstore.swagger.io/v2/swagger.json

Protected

Name

Type  
Swagger

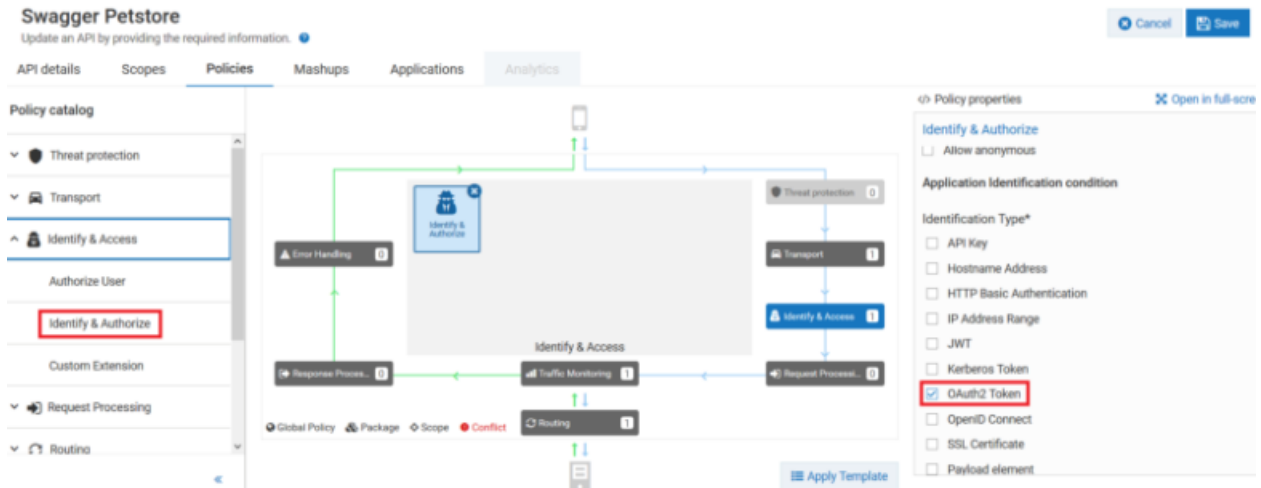
Version  
v1

Description

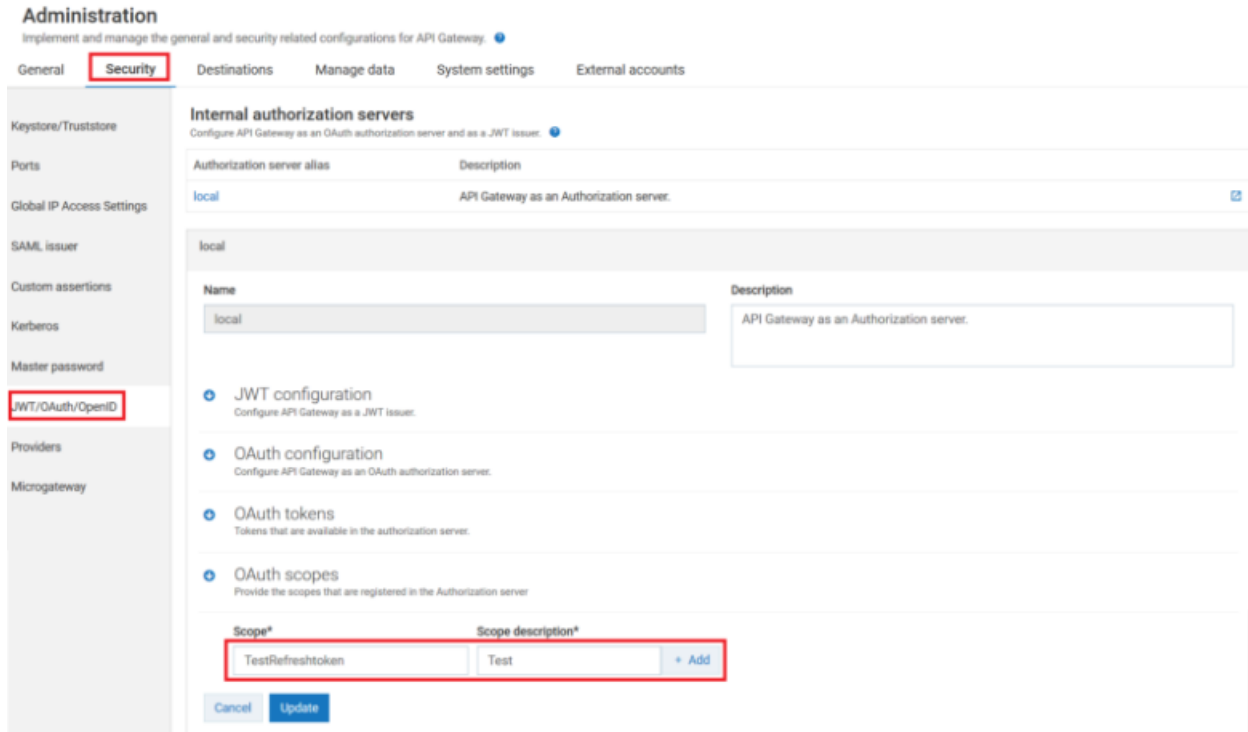
Create

2. Enable the OAuth2 token identification type in the **Identify & Authorize** policy.

For details about **Identify & Authorize** policy, see [“Identify & Authorize” on page 198](#).



3. Create OAuth scope in the local authorization server.



4. Map the OAuth scope to the API scope.

For details about mapping OAuth scope, see *webMethods API Gateway Administration*.

### Create scope mapping

Map the authorization server scope to the API scopes to authorize the access tokens.

[Cancel](#) [Save](#)

Scope mapping

Auth server scope

API scopes

API scopes

Selected API scopes

Scope	API Name	Version	Description
API Scope	Swagger Petstore	1.0.5	This is a sample server Petstore server. You can find out more about Swagger at [http://swagger.io]...

5. Create an application with OAuth2 authentication strategy.

### Create application

Create an application by providing the basic information, defining identifiers, and adding the required APIs.

[Cancel](#) [Save](#)

Application details

Basic information

Identifiers

APIs

Advanced

Authentication

Find APIs

Selected APIs

Name	Description	Version
Swagger Petstore	This is a sample server Petstore server. You can find out more about Swagger at [http://swagger.io]{http://swa...	1.0.5

[Continue to Advanced](#)

- a. Create a new application.
 

For details about creating an application, see [“Creating an Application”](#) on page 413.
- b. Associate the application with the API that you have created.
- c. Click the **Authentication** tab to create strategy with OAuth2 authentication.

**Create application**  
Create an application by providing the basic information, defining identifiers, and adding the required APIs.

Cancel Save

**Application details**

Basic information  
Identifiers  
APIs  
Advanced  
Authentication

**Create strategy**

Authentication scheme  
OAuth2

Name  
Refresh Token

Description

Authentication server  
local

Audience

Generate credentials

Application type  
Confidential

Token lifetime (seconds)  
3600

Redirect URIs  
http://test.com + Add

Scopes  
Type a keyword

Selected scopes

Name	Description
TestRefreshToken	Test

Application profile  
web

Token refresh limit  
-1

Grant type  
 authorization\_code  password  client\_credentials  refresh\_token  
 implicit

Cancel Add

- d. Select the **Authentication schemes** as *OAuth2*.
- e. Specify the **Authentication server** as *local*.
- f. Enable the **Generate credentials** toggle button to generate the client dynamically in the authorization server and provide the following information:
  - a. Select the **Application Type** as *Confidential*. A confidential client is an application that can keep a client password confidential to the world. This client password is assigned to the client app by the authorization server. This password is used to identify the client to the authorization server, to avoid fraud. An example of a confidential client could be a web app, where no one but the administrator can get access to the server, and see the client password.
  - b. Select the application profile from the **Application profile** drop-down menu. For example, web.
  - c. Specify the duration in seconds for which the access token is active in the **Token lifetime (seconds)**.
  - d. Specify the number of times you can use the refresh token in the **Token refresh limit** to get a new access token.

**Note:**

To use refresh token unlimitedly, specify the limit as -1.

- e. Specify the URIs that the authorization server can use to redirect the resource owner's browser during the grant process. You can add multiple URIs by clicking **+Add**.
- f. Specify the grant type to be used to generate the credentials. For this specific use case, we have selected *authorization\_code*, *client\_credentials*, and *refresh\_token*, which are dynamically populated from the authorization server.

**Note:**

Make sure you have selected *refresh\_token* **grant\_type**, if you want to get the refresh tokens.

- g. Select the scopes that are to be mapped for the authentication strategy.
- h. Click **Add** to save the strategy.
- i. Click **Save** to save the application.

## Refresh Token Process Flow

This use case explains the following workflow:

1. How to get the access token with resource owner permission?
2. How to get the access token without resource owner permission using refresh token in the subsequent attempts?

### How to get the access token with resource owner permission?

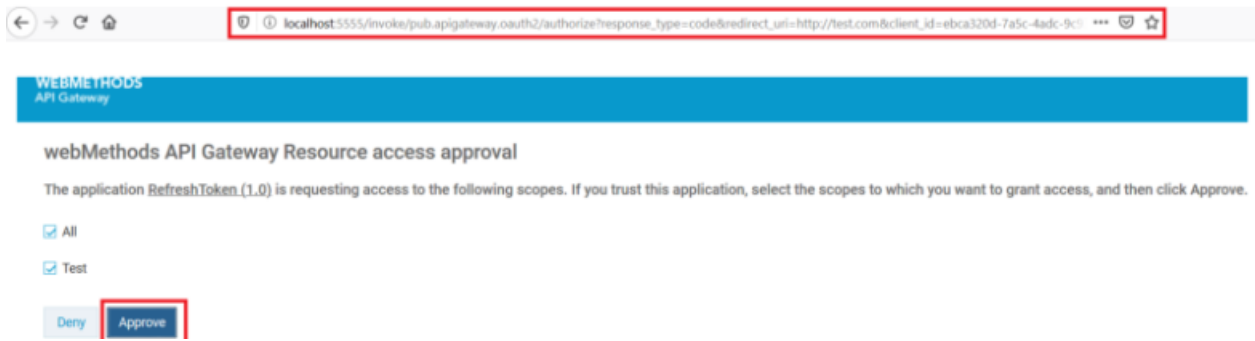
This use case starts when you get the authorization code and ends when you access then API.

#### ➤ To get access token using authorization code grant type (With resource owner permission).

1. Get authorization code.
  - a. Click the `http(s)://hostname:port/invoke/pub.apigateway.oauth2/authorize?response_type=code&redirect_uri=<redirectURI>&client_id=<Client ID>`.

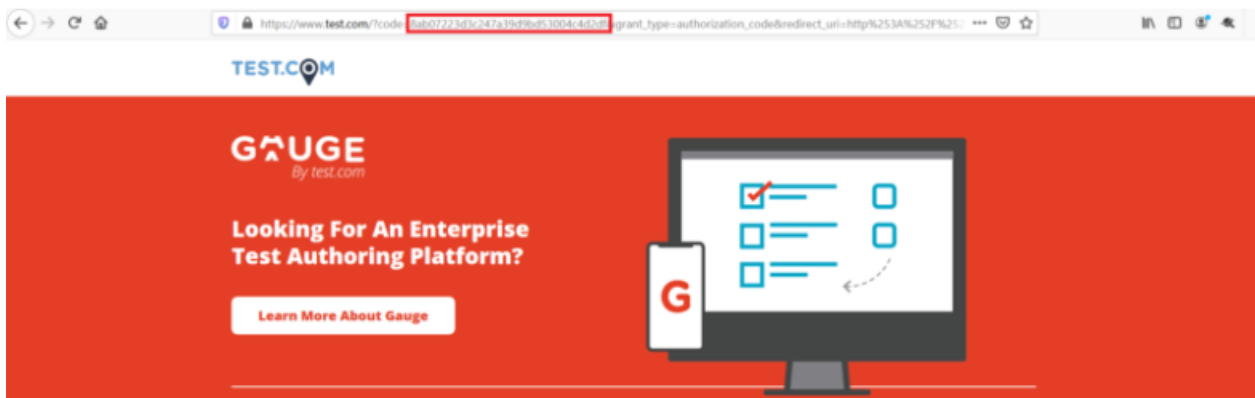
**Note:**

Make sure you have replaced the `<redirectURI>` and `<ClientID>` in the above mentioned URL. You can get the redirect URI and client ID from the **Authentication** tab of the **Application** screen.



- b. Click the **Approve** button.
- c. Provide the credentials of your API Gateway instance.

You are re-directed to the redirect URI as per to the configuration. The below screenshot is just a sample, you will be redirected to a different URL based on your configuration and so the screenshot varies accordingly. If the given redirect URI is not a valid web page, you may get a *Page not found* error, which is fine, because you can get the authorization code value from the browser URL.



- d. Make a note of the authorization code that is displayed in the address bar of the browser. As highlighted in the above image's URL, you can see the authorization code in the `code=` field of the URL.
2. Get Access Token.
    - a. Invoke the access token endpoint.

Request: POST `http(s):// hostname:port /invoke/pub.apigateway.oauth2/getAccessToken`

In the **Authorization** tab, select the authorization type as *Basic Auth*. Provide the client ID as username and client secret as password. You can get the client ID and client secret in the **Authentication** tab of the **Application** screen.

Sample request body

```
{
    "redirect_uri": "http://test.com",
    "scope": "email",
    "grant_type": "authorization_code",
    "code": "4b4b16c68f1c4b6fa7f26e0cb00b5daa"
}
```

**Note:**

You must replace the `redirect_URI`, `scope`, and `code` with appropriate values. For the `code` field value, make sure you use the authorization code that you have noted down in the previous step.

## Sample response body

```
{
    "scope": "TestRefreshToken",
    "access_token":
    "c92b6227a19c46f1a6545bf370bb6ee6e30ff87957ef4b1aaa9577f7e86e4bd7",
    "refresh_token":
    "f78dd4fc5b8d4d799cf066427e828e26ce7e3723e4334416a7b9cd8a274e6947",
    "token_type": "Bearer",
    "expires_in": 3600
}
```

## 3. Access API using the REST API client.

In the **Authorization** tab, select the authorization type as *Bearer Token* and provide the access token that you get from the response payload of the previous step.

### How to get the access token without resource owner permission using refresh token in the subsequent attempts?

This use case starts when you get the authorization code and ends when you access the API.

➤ **To get access token using refresh token (Without resource owner permission).**

When the access token expires and if you need to access the same API, you need to get another access token. If you have refresh token, you can get a new access token without getting the permission from the resource owner.

## 1. Invoke the refresh token endpoint.

Request: POST `http(s)://hostname:port/invoke/pub.oauth/refreshAccessToken`

In the **Authorization** tab, select the authorization type as *Basic Auth*. Provide the client ID as username and client secret as password. You can get the client ID and client secret in the **Authentication** tab of the **Application** screen.

## Sample request body

```
{
    "grant_type": "refresh_token",
    "refresh_token": "f78dd4fc5b8d4d799cf066427e828e26ce7e3723e4334416a7b9cd8a274e6947"
}
```

```
}
```

**Note:**

Make sure you have replaced the refresh token that you got from the Step 2 using [“ How to get the access token with resource owner permission?” on page 661](#) use case.

## Sample response body

```
{
  "grant_type": "refresh_token",
  "refresh_token":
"f78dd4fc5b8d4d799cf066427e828e26ce7e3723e4334416a7b9cd8a274e6947",
  "scope": "TestRefreshToken ",
  "access_token":
"c102bcaebecf451ca705bf54d26fae732ea9790a0ff64a87a010b3875b4b8da2",
  "token_type": "Bearer",
  "expires_in": 3600
}
```

## 2. Access API using the REST API client.

In the **Authorization** tab, select the authorization type as *Bearer Token* and provide the access token that you get from the response payload of the previous step.



# Request and Response Processing

---

## Request and Response Transformation Policies

Transformation policy enables you to configure several transformations on the requests from the clients into a format required by the native API, or to transform the response by the native API into a format required by the client.

The transformations include Header, Query Parameter, Path Parameter transformation, HTTP Method transformation, Payload transformation, and Advanced transformation. The transformations are applied based on the configurations provided in the transformation policies.

### When can you use transformation policies?

You can use transformation policies:

- When the API Provider wants to read the contents of the request and response to do audit logging, or trigger a notification based on the contents of the request.
- When the API Provider wants to modify the request before forwarding the request to native API as the native API wants to identify all incoming requests from API Gateway. In such case the provider can configure the Request transformation policy to add a header to all requests before they get routed to the native API.

### Pre-Requisites

- Install API Gateway advanced edition 10.2 or higher.
- Basic understanding of API Gateway and policy enforcement.
- Ensure that you have the Manage API privilege.

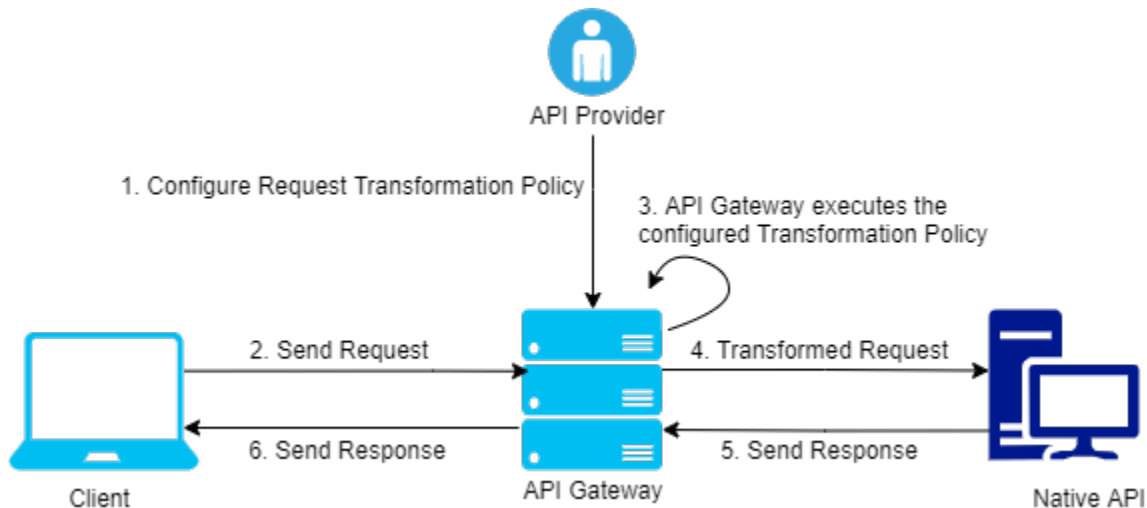
## How do I transform a request using Request Transformation Policy?

Use the Request Transformation policy to modify the contents of an incoming request such as headers, payload, query parameters, path parameters, HTTP method using the configurations given by the API Provider.

The request transformation workflow is as follows:

1. The API Provider configures the Request Transformation policy in the Request Processing stage of API Gateway. The API provider configures the details about when and how to transform the contents of an incoming request.
2. The client sends the request to API Gateway.

3. API Gateway applies the transformations configured by the API Provider and transforms the incoming request.
4. API Gateway sends the transformed request to the native API.
5. Native API processes the transformed request and sends the response to API Gateway.
6. API Gateway forwards the response to the client.



Consider a scenario where you have a legacy REST API (employeeApi) that does not adhere to the REST API standards. For example, it accepts functional information such as employee name through a header `employeeName` instead of accepting them through query or path parameters and you want to modify the API to REST standards.

➤ **To configure request transformation policy:**

1. Click **APIs** in the title navigation bar.
2. Select a Rest API from the list of APIs and click **Edit**.
3. Select **Policies > Request Processing > Request Transformation**.

The Request Transformation details page appears.

4. In the **Condition** section, select **OR**.

The configured transformation is applied when at least one of the conditions is satisfied.

**Note:**

The condition can also be set to AND operator. The configured transformation is applied only when all the set conditions are satisfied.

5. Click **Add Condition** to configure the conditions to evaluate the contents on the request.
  - a. Specify the **Variable**. Example, Content-Type.

- b. Specify the **Operator** to use to relate variable and the value provided. Example, **Equals**.

- c. Specify the **Value**. Example, application/json.

When you select the operator - **Equals**, the Condition checks if the **Variable**: Content-Type is equal to the **Value**: application/json.

- d. Click **Add**.

6. Select **Transformation Configuration > Header/Query/Path transformation**.

The Header/Query/Path transformation details page appears.

7. In **Add/Modify** section, add the variable and set its value.

Here, native API accepts employee name through header `${request.headers.employeeName}` and you want the native API to accept these values through the query parameter `${request.query.name}` and expose this change to the client without exposing the query parameter.

To achieve this, set the variable and the value parameters as follows:

- a. **Variable**: `${request.headers.employeeName}`

- b. **Value**: `${request.query.name}`

- c. Click **Add**.

**Note:**

For details about the variables available in API Gateway, see [“Variables Available in API Gateway” on page 171](#).


8. In the **Remove** section, add `${request.query.name}` to remove the query parameter from the request so that it does not reach the native API.


9. Click **Save**.

This request transformation policy configuration allows the native API to accept the header values through query parameters. The native API accepts the header values through the query parameters by transforming the query parameters to header parameters and then removing the query parameter from the incoming request.

## Request Transformation Policy Properties

The table lists the properties that you can specify for the Request Transformation policy:

Property	Description
<b>Condition</b>	<p>Conditions are used to specify when the policy has to be executed. You can add multiple conditions with logical operators.</p> <p>Available values are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>AND.</b> API Gateway transforms the requests that comply with all the configured conditions.</li> <li>■ <b>OR.</b> This is selected by default. API Gateway transforms the requests that comply with any one configured condition.</li> </ul> <p>Click <b>Add Condition</b> and provide the following information and click .</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Variable:</b> Specifies the variable type with a syntax.</li> <li>■ <b>Operator:</b> Specifies the operator to use to relate variable and the value. You can select one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Equals</b></li> <li>■ <b>Equals ignore case</b></li> <li>■ <b>Not equals</b></li> <li>■ <b>Not equals ignore case</b></li> <li>■ <b>Contains</b></li> <li>■ <b>Exists</b></li> <li>■ <b>Range</b></li> <li>■ <b>Greater Than</b></li> <li>■ <b>Less Than</b></li> </ul> </li> <li>■ <b>Value:</b> Specifies a plain value or value with a syntax.</li> </ul> <p>For details about the variables available in API Gateway, see <a href="#">“Variables Available in API Gateway” on page 171</a>.</p>
<b>Transformation Configuration:</b>	Specifies various transformations to be configured.
<b>Header/Query/Path Transformation</b> for REST API and	<p>Specifies the Header, Query or path transformation to be configured for incoming requests.</p> <p>You can add or modify header, query or path transformation parameters by providing the following information:</p>

Property	Description
<b>Header Transformation</b> for SOAP API	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Variable.</b> Specifies the variable type with a syntax.</li> <li>■ <b>Value.</b> Specifies a plain value or value with a syntax.</li> </ul> <p>You can add multiple variables and corresponding values by clicking .</p> <p>You can remove any header, query, or path transformation parameters by typing the plain value or value with a syntax.</p> <div style="background-color: #f0f0f0; padding: 5px;"> <p><b>Note:</b> Software AG recommends you not to modify the headers <code>\${request.headers.Content-Length}</code> and <code>\${request.headers.Content-Encoding}</code> as API Gateway adds the right values for these headers before sending the response back to client.</p> </div> <p>For details about the variables available in API Gateway, see <a href="#">“Variables Available in API Gateway” on page 171</a>.</p> <div style="background-color: #f0f0f0; padding: 5px;"> <p><b>Note:</b> Payload transformation does not happen automatically for content-type transformation. When you change the content type, ensure that you do payload transformation. For example, if you change the content-type header from <code>application/xml</code> to <code>application/json</code>, you must also change the respective payload from <code>application/xml</code> to <code>application/json</code>.</p> </div>
<b>Method transformation</b> for REST API	<p>Specifies the method transformation to be configured for incoming requests.</p> <p>Select any of the HTTP Method listed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>GET</b></li> <li>■ <b>POST</b></li> <li>■ <b>PUT</b></li> <li>■ <b>DELETE</b></li> <li>■ <b>HEAD</b></li> <li>■ <b>CUSTOM</b></li> </ul> <div style="background-color: #f0f0f0; padding: 5px;"> <p><b>Note:</b> When <b>CUSTOM</b> is selected, the HTTP method in incoming request is sent to the native service. When other methods are selected, the selected method is used in the request sent to the native service.</p> </div> <div style="background-color: #f0f0f0; padding: 5px;"> <p><b>Note:</b></p> </div>

Property	Description
	Only Method Transformation happens when configured, but you have to take care of adding payload during transformations involving method change like GET to POST, and so on.
<b>Payload Transformation</b>	Specifies the payload transformation to be configured for incoming requests.
	Provide the following information:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Payload Type.</b> Specifies the content-type of payload, to which you want to transform. The <b>Payload</b> field renders the respective payload editor based on the selected content-type.</li> <li>■ <b>Payload.</b> Specifies the payload transformation that needs to be applied for the incoming requests.</li> </ul>
	As this property supports variable framework, you can make use of the available variables to transform the request messages.
	For example, consider the native API accepting two integer values <code>value1</code> and <code>value2</code> , and you want to pass these two values from API Gateway to the native API, you can configure the payload field as follows:
	<pre data-bbox="508 1024 1362 1136"> {   "value1" : 12,   "value2" : 34 } </pre>
	You can also configure the payload field using one or more variables by using variable framework. Let us see another syntax. For example, for the same native API seen in the previous example, if your client sends both the values through headers <code>val1</code> and <code>val2</code> , and you want to add it to payload for the native API to recognize the input, you can do so by configuring the payload field as follows:
	<pre data-bbox="508 1402 1362 1514"> {   "value1" : \${request.headers.val1},   "value2" : \${request.headers.val2} } </pre>
	For details about the variables available in API Gateway, see <a href="#">“Variables Available in API Gateway” on page 171</a> .
	<p><b>Note:</b> If your payload content-type is different from the incoming payload's content-type, you need to transform the content-type of the header using <b>Header Transformation</b>.</p>

Property	Description
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Click <b>+ Add xslt document</b> to add an xslt document and provide the following information:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>XSLT file.</b> Specifies the XSLT file used to transform the request messages as required. Click <b>Browse</b> to browse and select a file.</li> <li>■ <b>Feature Name.</b> Specifies the name of the XSLT feature.</li> <li>■ <b>Feature value.</b> Specifies the value of the XSLT feature.</li> </ul> <p>You can add more XSLT features and xslt documents by clicking</p> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; background-color: #e0e0e0; padding: 2px; display: inline-block; margin: 5px 0;">+ Add</div> </li> </ul>

**Note:**

API Gateway supports XSLT 1.0 and XSLT 2.0.

- Click **+ Add xslt transformation alias** and provide the following information:
  - **XSLT Transformation alias.** Specifies the XSLT transformation alias

When the incoming request is in JSON, you can use a XSLT file similar to the below sample:

```
<?xml version="1.0" ?>
<xsl:stylesheet version="1.1"
  xmlns:xsl="http://www.w3.org/1999/XSL/Transform">
  <xsl:output method="xml"/>
  <xsl:template match="/" >
    <xsl:element name="fakeroot">
      <xsl:element name="fakenode">
        <!-- Apply your transformation rules based on the
request from the Client-->
      </xsl:element>
    </xsl:element>
  </xsl:template>
</xsl:stylesheet>
```

When the incoming request is in XML, you can use a XSLT file similar to the below sample:

```
<?xml version="1.0" ?>
<xsl:stylesheet version="1.1"
  xmlns:xsl="http://www.w3.org/1999/XSL/Transform"
  xmlns:soapenv="http://www.w3.org/2003/05/soap-envelope">
  <xsl:output method="xml"/>
  <xsl:template match="/" >
    <xsl:element name="soapenv:Envelope">
      <xsl:element name="soapenv:Body">
```

Property	Description
	<pre>           &lt;!-- Apply your transformation rules based on the           request from the Client--&gt;         &lt;/xsl:element&gt;       &lt;/xsl:element&gt;     &lt;/xsl:template&gt;   &lt;/xsl:stylesheet&gt; </pre>

### Advanced Transformation

Specifies the advanced transformation to be configured for incoming requests.

Provide the following information:

- **webMethods IS Service.** Specify the webMethods IS service to be invoked to process the request messages.

You can add multiple services by clicking  .

For details about usage of Invoke webMethods IS policy in versions 10.2 and higher, see [“Invoke webMethods IS Policy” on page 682](#).

#### Note:

The webMethods IS service must be running on the same Integration Server as API Gateway.

- **Run as User.** Specifies the authentication mode to invoke the IS service. If this field is left blank the incoming credentials of the user, identified by API Gateway, are used to authenticate and invoke the IS service. You can also specify a particular user, you want API Gateway to use to invoke the IS service.
- **Comply to IS Spec.** Mark this as `true` if you want the input and the output parameters to comply to the IS Spec present in `pub.apigateway.invokeISService.specifications` folder in `wmAPIGateway` package.
- **webMethods IS Service alias.** Specifies the webMethods IS service alias to be invoked to pre-process the request messages.

**Transformation Metadata:** Specifies the metadata for transformation of the incoming requests. For example, the namespaces configured in this section can be used when you provide the syntax for XPath `${request.payload.xpath}` For example: `${request.payload.xpath[//ns:emp/ns:empName]}`

### Namespace


Specifies the namespace information to be configured for transformation.

Provide the following information:

- **Namespace Prefix.** The namespace prefix of the payload expression to be validated.

For example, specify the namespace prefix as `SOAP_ENV`.



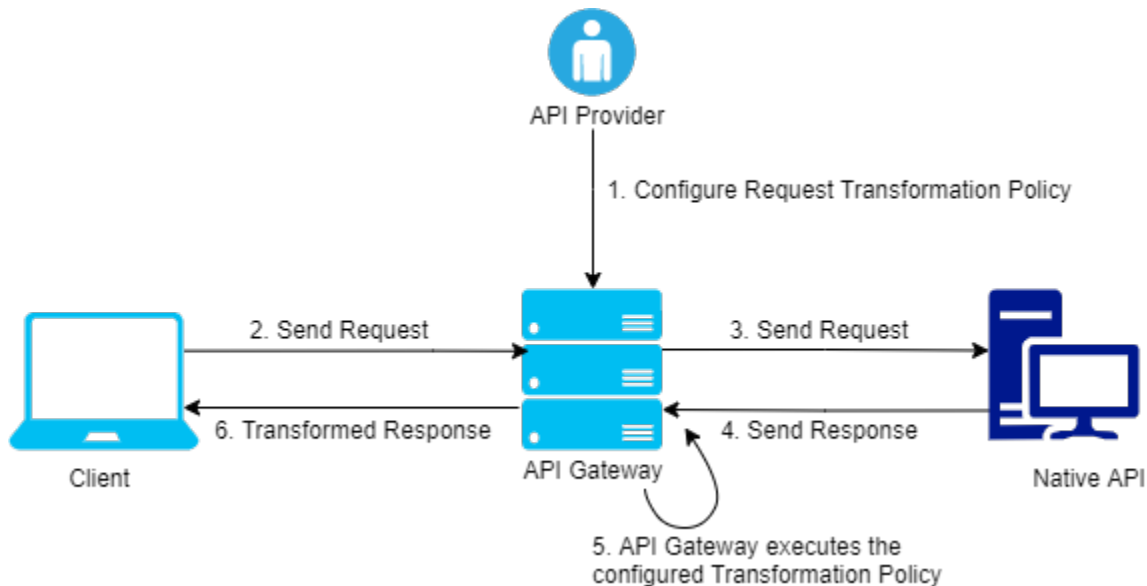
Property	Description
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ <b>Namespace URI.</b> The namespace URI of the payload expression to be validated.  For example, specify the namespace URI as <code>http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/soap/envelope/</code>. This declaration defines SOAP_ENV as an alias for the namespace: <code>http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/soap/envelope/</code>.</li></ul> <p><b>Note:</b> You can add multiple namespace prefixes and URIs by clicking .</p>

## How do I transform a request and its response using Transformation Policy?

Use the Response Transformation policy to modify the contents of an outgoing response such as headers, payload, query parameters, path parameters, HTTP method using the configurations given by the API Provider.

The response transformation workflow is as follows:

1. The API Provider configures the Response Transformation policy in the Response Processing stage of API Gateway. The API provider configures the details about when and how to transform contents of an outgoing response.
2. The client sends the request to API Gateway.
3. API Gateway forwards the request to native API.
4. Native API processes the request and sends response to API Gateway.
5. API Gateway applies the transformations configured by the API Provider and transforms the outgoing response.
6. API Gateway forwards the transformed response to the client.



Consider a scenario, where a native API URL is moved permanently or temporarily, the native API sends a 301 or 302 status code, and also sends the new address in the location header. However, when API Gateway comes across the 301 or 302 status code, API Gateway reads the status code and the location header, and redirects the request to new address mentioned in the location header. API Gateway, then sends the response from the new address to the client. This is how 3xx status code is handled in API Gateway.

In this scenario, if you do not want API Gateway to do the redirection, instead you want the clients to receive the 3xx status code, and then do the redirection. This can be achieved by using the Status Transformation policy in the Response Processing stage.

#### ➤ To achieve this transformation:

1. Change the native API to send an intermediate 2xx status code instead of 3xx status code, for request from API Gateway.

For example, a demo service package contains a couple of REST services - source and destination.

The REST service source is moved to a new address and it sends a 301 status along with location header. However, it sends 297 status code with the location header for requests from API Gateway. The location header contains the address for destination, which is the new address of the moved resource.

2. Configure the API in API Gateway with a Request Transformation policy to send a request header **requestOrigin** with the value **APIGateway**. To configure the request transformation policy, perform the following steps:

- a. Click **APIs** in the title navigation bar.

A list of available APIs appears.

- b. Select a Rest API from the list of APIs and click **Edit**.
- c. Select **Policies > Request Processing > Request Transformation**.

The Request Transformation details page appears.

- d. In the **Condition** section, select **OR**.

The configured transformation is applied when at least one of the conditions is satisfied.

**Note:**

The condition can also be set to AND operator. The configured transformation is applied only when all the set conditions are satisfied.

- e. Click **Add Condition** to configure the conditions to evaluate the contents on the request.
- f. Specify the **Variable**. Example, Content-Type.
- g. Specify the **Operator** to use to relate variable and the value provided. Example, **Equals**.
- h. Specify the **Value**. Example, application/json.

When you select the operator - **Equals**, the Condition checks if the **Variable**: Content-Type is equal to the **Value**: application/json.

- i. Click **Add**.
- j. Select **Transformation Configuration > Header/Query/Path transformation**.

The Header/Query/Path transformation details page appears.

- k. In **Add/Modify** section, add the variable and set its value.

Set the **Variable** and **Value** parameters as follows:

- **Variable**: `${request.headers.requestOrigin}`
- **Value**: `APIGateway`

**Note:**

For details about the variables available in API Gateway, see [“Variables Available in API Gateway” on page 171](#).

- l. Click **Save**.

This Request Transformation policy allows the API in API Gateway to send a request header **requestOrigin** with the value **APIGateway**. This will help the native API identify the request from API Gateway and send the response code 297.

3. Configure the API in API Gateway with the Status Transformation policy to transform the 297 status code to 301 status code. To configure the status transformation policy, perform the following steps:

a. Click **APIs** in the title navigation bar.

A list of available APIs appears.

b. Select a Rest API from the list of APIs and click **Edit**.

c. Select **Policies > Response Processing > Response Transformation** .

The Response Transformation details page appears.

d. In the **Condition** section, select **OR**.

The configured transformation is applied when at least one of the conditions is satisfied.

**Note:**

The condition can also be set to AND operator. The configured transformation is applied only when all the set conditions are satisfied.

e. Click **Add Condition** to configure the conditions to evaluate the contents on the request.

f. Specify the **Variable**. Example, `${response.statusCode}`.

**Note:**

For details about the variables available in API Gateway, see [“Variables Available in API Gateway” on page 171](#).

g. Specify the **Operator** to use to relate variable and the value provided. Example, **Equals**.

h. Specify the **Value**. Example, 297.

When you select the operator - **Equals**, the Condition checks if the **Variable:** `${response.statusCode}` is equal to the **Value:** 297.

i. Click **Add**.

j. Select **Transformation Configuration > Status transformation**.

The Status transformation details page appears.

k. Specify the Code and Message values that you would like in the response.

Set the **Code** and **Message** parameters as follows:

- **Code:** 301


- **Message:** Moved Permanently


1. Click **Save**.

This transformation policy allows the clients to receive the 301 status code, and then redirect to the new address mentioned in location header.


## Response Transformation Policy Properties

The table lists the properties that you can specify for the Response Transformation policy:

Property	Description
<b>Condition</b>	<p>Conditions are used to specify when the policy has to be executed. You can add multiple conditions with logical operators.</p> <p>Available values are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>AND.</b> API Gateway transforms the responses that comply with all the configured conditions</li> <li>■ <b>OR.</b> This is selected by default. API Gateway transforms the responses that comply with any one configured condition.</li> </ul> <p>Click <b>Add Condition</b> and provide the following information and click .</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Variable.</b> Specifies the variable type with a syntax.</li> <li>■ <b>Operator.</b> Specifies the operator to use to relate variable and the value. You can select one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Equals</b></li> <li>■ <b>Equals ignore case</b></li> <li>■ <b>Not equals</b></li> <li>■ <b>Not equals ignore case</b></li> <li>■ <b>Contains</b></li> <li>■ <b>Exists</b></li> <li>■ <b>Range</b></li> <li>■ <b>Greater Than</b></li> <li>■ <b>Less Than</b></li> </ul> </li> <li>■ <b>Value.</b> Specifies a plain value or value with a syntax.</li> </ul>

Property	Description
	<p>For details about the variables available in API Gateway, see <a href="#">“Variables Available in API Gateway” on page 171.</a></p>
<b>Transformation Configuration.</b>	Specifies various transformations to be configured.
<b>HeaderTransformation</b>	<p>Specifies the header, query or path transformation to be configured for the responses received from the native API.</p> <p>You can add or modify header, query or path transformation parameters by providing the following information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Variable.</b> Specifies the variable type with a syntax.</li> <li>■ <b>Value.</b> Specifies a plain value or value with a syntax.</li> </ul> <p>You can add multiple variables and corresponding values by clicking .</p> <p>You can remove any header, query, or path transformation parameters by typing the plain value or value with a syntax.</p> <div style="background-color: #f0f0f0; padding: 5px;"> <p><b>Note:</b> Software AG recommends you not to modify the headers <code>\${response.headers.Content-Length}</code> and <code>\${response.headers.Content-Encoding}</code> as API Gateway adds the right values for these headers before sending the response back to client.</p> </div> <p>For details about the variables available in API Gateway, see <a href="#">“Variables Available in API Gateway” on page 171.</a></p> <div style="background-color: #f0f0f0; padding: 5px;"> <p><b>Note:</b> Payload transformation does not happen automatically for content-type transformation. When you change the content type, ensure to do payload transformation. For example, if you change the content-type header from <code>application/xml</code> to <code>application/json</code>, you must also change the respective payload from <code>application/xml</code> to <code>application/json</code>.</p> </div>
<b>Status transformation</b>	<p>Specifies the status transformation to be configured for the responses received from the native API.</p> <p>Provide the following information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Code.</b> Specifies the status code that is sent in the response to the client.</li> </ul> <p>For example if you want to transform status code as 201, provide 201 in the <b>Code</b> field.</p>

Property	Description
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Message.</b> Specifies the Status message that is sent in the response to the client.</li> </ul> <p>As both these properties support variable framework, you can make use of the available variables to transform the response code and message.</p> <p>For example <i>You have submitted successfully</i> can be used to transform the original <i>OK</i> status message.</p> <p>For details about the variables available in API Gateway, see <a href="#">“Variables Available in API Gateway” on page 171.</a></p>
<b>Payload Transformation</b>	<p>Specifies the payload transformation to be configured for the responses received from the native API.</p> <p>Provide the following information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Payload Type.</b> Specifies the content-type of payload, to which you want to transform. The <b>Payload</b> field renders the respective payload editor based on the selected content-type.</li> <li>■ <b>Payload.</b> Specifies the transformation that needs to be applied for the response.</li> </ul> <p>As this property supports variable framework, you can make use of the available variables to transform the response messages.</p> <p>For example, consider the client accepting two integer values <code>value1</code> and <code>value2</code>, and you want to pass these two values from API Gateway to the client, you can configure the payload field as follows:</p> <pre data-bbox="699 1329 1459 1455"> {   "value1" : 12,   "value2" : 34 } </pre> <p>You can also configure the payload field using one or more variables by using variable framework. Let us see another syntax. For example, for the same API seen in the previous example, if your native sends both the values through headers <code>val1</code> and <code>val2</code>, and you want to add it to payload for the client to recognize the input, you can do so by configuring the payload field as follows:</p> <pre data-bbox="699 1740 1459 1866"> {   "value1" : \${response.headers.val1},   "value2" : \${response.headers.val2} } </pre>

Property	Description
	<p>For details about the variables available in API Gateway, see <a href="#">“Variables Available in API Gateway”</a> on page 171.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> If your payload content-type is different from the incoming payload's content-type, you need to transform the content-type of the header using <b>Header Transformation</b>.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Click <b>+ Add xslt document</b> to add an xslt document and provide the following information: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>XSLT file.</b> Specifies the XSLT file used to transform the response messages as required.  Click <b>Browse</b> to browse and select a file.</li> <li>■ <b>Feature Name.</b> Specifies the name of the XSLT feature.</li> <li>■ <b>Feature value.</b> Specifies the value of the XSLT feature.  You can add more XSLT features and xslt documents by clicking .</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> API Gateway supports XSLT 1.0 and XSLT 2.0.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Click <b>+ Add xslt transformation alias</b> and provide the following information: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>XSLT Transformation alias.</b> Specifies the XSLT transformation alias</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>When you receive the response in JSON, you can use a XSLT file similar to the below sample:</p> <pre data-bbox="607 1409 1360 1787">&lt;?xml version="1.0" ?&gt; &lt;xsl:stylesheet version="1.1"   xmlns:xsl="http://www.w3.org/1999/XSL/Transform"&gt;   &lt;xsl:output method="xml"/&gt;   &lt;xsl:template match="/" &gt;   &lt;xsl:element name="fakeroot"&gt;   &lt;xsl:element name="fakenode"&gt;     &lt;!-- Apply your transformation rules based on the response received from the native API--&gt;   &lt;/xsl:element&gt;   &lt;/xsl:element&gt;   &lt;/xsl:template&gt; &lt;/xsl:stylesheet&gt;</pre> <p>When you receive the response in XML, you can use a XSLT file similar to the below sample:</p>



Property	Description
	<pre data-bbox="703 247 1458 661">&lt;?xml version="1.0" ?&gt; &lt;xsl:stylesheet version="1.1"   xmlns:xsl="http://www.w3.org/1999/XSL/Transform"   xmlns:soapenv="http://www.w3.org/2003/05/soap-envelope"&gt;   &lt;xsl:output method="xml"/&gt;   &lt;xsl:template match="/" &gt;   &lt;xsl:element name="soapenv:Envelope"&gt;   &lt;xsl:element name="soapenv:Body"&gt;     &lt;!-- Apply your transformation rules based on the response received from the native API--&gt;   &lt;/xsl:element&gt;   &lt;/xsl:element&gt;   &lt;/xsl:template&gt; &lt;/xsl:stylesheet&gt;</pre>

### Advanced Transformation

Specifies the advanced transformation to be configured for the responses received from the native API..

Provide the following information:

- **webMethods IS Service.** Specify the webMethods IS service to be invoked to process the response messages.

You can add multiple services by clicking  .

For details about usage of Invoke webMethods IS policy in versions 10.2 and higher, see [“Invoke webMethods IS Policy” on page 682](#).

#### Note:

The webMethods IS service must be running on the same Integration Server as API Gateway.

- **Run as User.** Specifies the authentication mode to invoke the IS service. If this field is left blank the incoming credentials of the user, identified by API Gateway, are used to authenticate and invoke the IS service. You can also specify a particular user, you want API Gateway to use to run the IS service.
- **Comply to IS Spec.** Mark this as true if you want the input and the output parameters to comply to the IS Spec present in `pub.apigateway.invokeISservice.specifications` folder in `wmAPIGateway` package.
- **webMethods IS Service alias.** Specifies the webMethods IS service alias to be invoked to pre-process the request messages.

Property	Description
<b>Transformation Metadata.</b>	Specifies the metadata for transformation of the responses received from the native API. For example, the namespaces configured in this section can be used when you provide the syntax for XPath <code>{response.payload.xpath}</code> For example: <code>{response.payload.xpath[//ns:emp/ns:empName]}</code>
<b>Namespace</b>	<p>Specifies the namespace information to be configured for transformation.</p> <p>Provide the following information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> <b>Namespace Prefix.</b> The namespace prefix of the payload expression to be validated.             For example, specify the namespace prefix as <code>SOAP_ENV</code>.         </li> <li> <b>Namespace URI.</b> The namespace URI of the payload expression to be validated.             For example, specify the namespace URI as <code>http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/soap/envelope/</code>. This declaration defines <code>SOAP_ENV</code> as an alias for the namespace:  <code>http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/soap/envelope/</code>.         </li> </ul> <div style="background-color: #f0f0f0; padding: 5px; border: 1px solid #ccc;"> <p><b>Note:</b> You can add multiple namespace prefix and URI by clicking</p> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; display: inline-block; padding: 2px 5px; background-color: #e0e0e0;">+ Add</div> </div>

## Invoke webMethods IS Policy

This policy pre-processes the request messages and transforms the message into the format required by the native API or performs some custom logic, before API Gateway sends the requests to the native APIs.

For example, you might need to accommodate differences between the message content that a client is capable of submitting and the message content that a native API expects. For example, if the client submits an order record using a slightly different structure than the structure expected by the native API, you can use this action to process the record submitted by the client to the structure required by the native API.

This policy also processes the native API's response messages into the format required by the application, before API Gateway returns the responses to the application.

The transformations using Invoke webmethods IS policy include Header, Query Parameter, Path Parameter transformation, HTTP Method transformation, Payload transformation, Status Code, and Status Message.

## When can you use Invoke webmethods IS policy?

You can use Invoke webmethods IS policy:

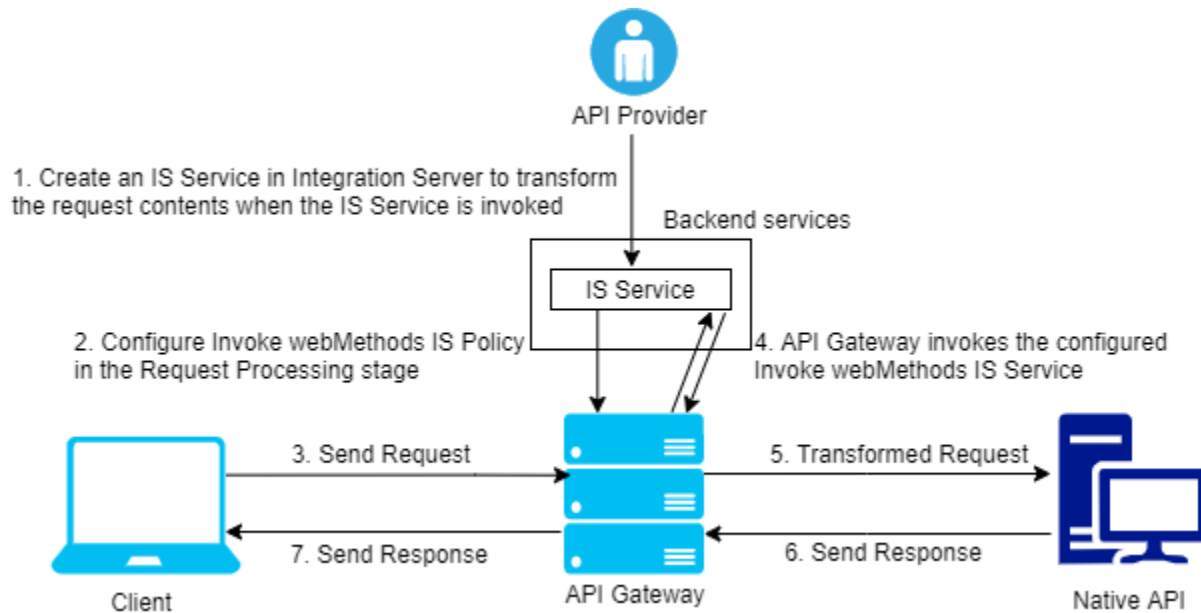
- When as an API Provider wants to read the contents of the request and response to do audit logging, or trigger a notification based on the contents of the request.
- When the API Provider wants to modify the request before forwarding the request to native API as the native API wants to identify all incoming requests from API Gateway. In such case the API Provider can configure the Invoke webmethods IS policy to add a header to all requests before they get routed to the native API.
- When the API Provider wants to achieve complex use cases of transformation by writing an Invoke IS Service.
- When the API Provider wants to write some custom logic using Java code to do the transformation.

## How do I transform a request using Invoke webMethods IS policy?

Use the Invoke webMethods IS policy to modify the contents of an incoming request such as headers, payload, query parameters, path parameters, HTTP method using the configurations given by the API Provider.

The Invoke webMethods IS workflow is as follows:

1. The API Provider creates an IS Service in Integration Server in which API Gateway is running. The API Provider configures the IS Service to transform the request contents as per their need.
2. The API Provider configures the Invoke webMethods IS policy in the Request Processing stage of API Gateway with the created IS Service.
3. The client sends the request to API Gateway.
4. API Gateway invokes the webMethods IS Service configured by the API Provider. The IS Service transforms the request contents as defined by the API Provider.
5. API Gateway sends the transformed request to the native API.
6. Native API processes the transformed request and sends the response to API Gateway.
7. API Gateway forwards the response to the client.



➤ **To configure Invoke webMethods IS policy in the Request Processing stage:**

1. Click **APIs** in the title navigation bar.  
A list of available APIs appears.
2. Select a Rest API from the list of APIs and click **Edit**.
3. Select **Policies > Request Processing > Request Transformation**.

The Request Transformation section appears.

4. In the **Condition** section, select **OR**.

The configured transformation is applied when at least one of the conditions is satisfied.

**Note:**

The condition can also be set to AND operator. The configured transformation is applied only when all the set conditions are satisfied.

5. Click **Add Condition** to configure the conditions to evaluate the contents on the request.
  - a. Specify the **Variable**. Example, Content-Type.
  - b. Specify the **Operator** to use to relate variable and the value provided. Example, **Equals**.
  - c. Specify the **Value**. Example, application/json.

- When you select the operator - **Equals**, the Condition checks if the **Variable**: Content-Type is equal to the **Value**: application/json.
- d. Click **Add**.
6. Select **Transformation Configuration > Advanced Transformation**.
- The Advanced Transformation section appears.
7. In **webMethods IS Service** section, click **+ Add webmethods is service**.
  8. Provide the following information.

- **webMethods IS Service**. Specify the webMethods IS service to be invoked to process the request messages.

You can add multiple services by clicking  .

**Note:**

The webMethods IS service must be running on the same Integration Server as API Gateway.

- **Run as User**. Specifies the authentication mode to invoke the IS service. If this field is left blank the incoming credentials of the user, identified by API Gateway, is used to authenticate and invoke the IS service. You can also specify a particular user, you want API Gateway to use to invoke the IS service.
- **Comply to IS Spec**. Mark this as `true` if you want the input and the output parameters to comply to the IS Spec present in `pub.apigateway.invokeISService.specifications` folder in `wmAPIGateway` package.
- **webMethods IS Service alias**. Specifies the webMethods IS service alias to be invoked to pre-process the request messages.

**Note:**

For details about the variables available in API Gateway, see [“Invoke webMethods IS Policy Properties for Request Processing”](#) on page 685.

9. Click **Save**.

This Invoke webMethods IS policy modifies the contents of an incoming request based on the IS Service invoked.

### Invoke webMethods IS Policy Properties for Request Processing

If `Comply to IS Spec` parameter is configured as `true`, API Gateway invokes the IS Service with IS specification in the path `pub.apigateway.invokeISService.specifications:RequestSpec` for Request Processing

The following are the input and output parameters for REST, SOAP, and WebSocket APIs as specified in the above IS Specification.

API type	Input parameters	Output parameters
REST	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ headers</li> <li>■ query</li> <li>■ payload</li> <li>■ path</li> <li>■ httpMethod</li> <li>■ messageContext</li> <li>■ apiName</li> <li>■ requestUrl</li> <li>■ correlationID (this is unique for request and response)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ headers</li> <li>■ query</li> <li>■ payload</li> <li>■ path</li> <li>■ httpMethod</li> <li>■ messageContext</li> </ul>
SOAP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ headers</li> <li>■ payload</li> <li>■ messageContext</li> <li>■ apiName</li> <li>■ payloadObject</li> <li>■ requestUrl</li> <li>■ correlationID (this is unique for request and response)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ headers</li> <li>■ payload</li> <li>■ messageContext</li> <li>■ payloadObject</li> </ul>
WebSocket	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ headers</li> <li>■ payload (this is applicable when the message type is Text)</li> <li>■ payloadObject (this is applicable when the message type is Binary)</li> <li>■ messageContext</li> <li>■ apiName</li> <li>■ requestUrl</li> <li>■ websocketInfo</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ headers</li> <li>■ payload</li> <li>■ messageContext</li> <li>■ payloadObject</li> </ul>

API type	Input parameters	Output parameters
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ correlationID (this is unique for request and response)</li> </ul>	

By default the "query" pipeline variable is a key value pair, where the value is of type string. But, if the incoming request contains multiple values for the same query parameter and if you want to access those multiple values using **webMethods IS Service**, you have to ensure two things:

1. Make sure that you have checked the **Repeat** check box for query parameter in the **Add Resource Parameter** section of the API details screen.
2. To access or transform multiple values of that query parameter, you have to insert string list (instead of string) under the "query" pipeline variable in the webMethods IS Service.

**Note:**

- For SOAP to REST APIS, the payload contains the transformed SOAP request.
- Payload transformation does not happen automatically for content-type transformation. When you change the content type, ensure to do payload transformation also as part of IS Service. For example, if you change the content-type header from application/xml to application/json using IS service, you must also change the respective payload from application/xml to application/json
- Only Method Transformation happens when configured, but you have to take care of adding payload during transformations involving method change like GET to POST, and so on.
- When `Comply to IS spec` is true, you can change the values of headers, query, payload, and so on, programatically using Message Context, as well as using the pipeline variables given. Software AG recommends you do not change those values directly in Message Context, as the values in output pipeline variables are written to Message Context after the invocation of IS Service.

If `Comply to IS Spec` parameter is set to false, API Gateway invokes the IS Service with the same input and output parameters supported in 10.1 and the earlier versions:

- proxy.name
- JSONRESTContentString (REST only)
- SOAPEnvelope (SOAP only)
- EnvelopeString (SOAP only)



The table lists the properties that you can specify for this policy:

Property	Description
Invoke webMethods Integration Server Service	
<b>Add invoke webMethods Integration Server service</b>	Specifies the webMethods IS service to be invoked to pre-process the request messages and the authentication mode for the IS service.

Provide the following information:

Property	Description
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="500 260 1377 331">■ <b>webMethods IS Service.</b> Specify the webMethods IS service to be invoked to pre-process the request messages.  The webMethods IS service must be running on the same Integration Server as API Gateway .</li> </ul> <p data-bbox="553 453 1377 590"><b>Note:</b> If an exception occurs when invoking the webMethods IS service, by default API Gateway displays the status code as 500 and error message as <i>Internal Server Error</i>.</p> <p data-bbox="553 625 1377 722">You can set custom status code and error message by setting the following properties in the message context of the webMethods IS service:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="558 743 984 774">■ service.exception.status.code</li> <li data-bbox="558 779 1032 810">■ service.exception.status.message</li> </ul> <p data-bbox="553 831 967 863">The sample code is given below:</p> <pre data-bbox="553 877 1377 1199"> IDataCursor idc = pipeline.getCursor(); MessageContext context = (MessageContext)IDataUtil.get(idc,"MessageContext"); if(context != null) { context.setProperty("service.exception.status.code", 404); context.setProperty("service.exception.status.message", "Object Not Found"); throw new ServiceException(); } </pre> <p data-bbox="553 1234 1377 1409"><b>Note:</b> If ServiceException or FlowException occurs when invoking webMethods IS Service, the message given in the exception is displayed to the client. If any other exception occurs, a generic error message is displayed to the client.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="500 1444 1377 1612">■ <b>Run as User.</b> Specifies the authentication mode to invoke the IS service. If this field is left blank the incoming credentials of the user, identified by API Gateway, are used to authenticate and invoke the IS service. You can also specify a particular user, you want API Gateway to invoke the IS service.</li> </ul> <p data-bbox="553 1646 1377 1787"><b>Note:</b> It is the responsibility of the user who activates the API to review the value configured in <b>Run as User</b> field to avoid misuse of this configuration.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="500 1814 1377 1881">■ <b>Comply to IS Spec.</b> Mark this as true if you want the input and the output parameters to comply to the IS Spec present in</li> </ul>



Property	Description
	<p>pub.apigateway.invokeISService.specifications folder in wmAPIGateway package.</p> <p><b>Note:</b>Software AG recommends users to configure the policy with <code>Comply to IS Spec as true</code>, as you can read or change the values of headers, and so on, without having to read from or write to the message context.</p>
<b>webMethods IS Service alias</b>	<p>Specifies the webMethods IS service alias to be invoked to pre-process the request messages.</p> <p>Start typing the webMethods alias name, select the alias from the type-ahead search results displayed and click  to add one or more aliases.</p> <p>You can use the delete icon  to delete the added aliases from the list.</p>

## Adding Custom Fields to Transactional Events

This section explains you how to add custom fields to the transactional events.

1. Create webMethods IS service by specifying the `pub.apigateway.utils:customFieldInTransactionEventSpec` as a specification reference.
2. In the webMethods IS service, set the required custom fields in the `customFieldsMap` output variable.
3. Once when `customFieldsMap` gets created, the custom fields will be available in the transactional events.
4. Invoke the API with the Invoke webMethods IS policy.

### Note:

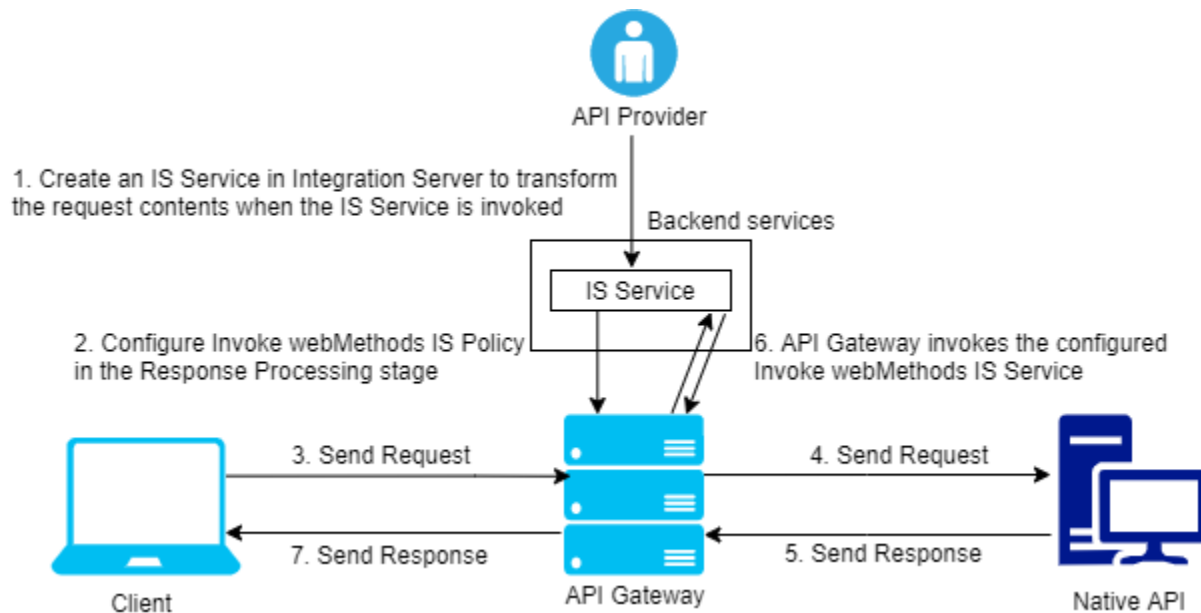
You can also add the custom fields to the transactional events from API Gateway by configuring the `customTransactionFields.FIELD_NAME` custom variable in the **Custom Extension** policy. For more details, see [“How Do I Define a Custom Variable?” on page 619](#).

## How do I transform a response using Invoke webMethods IS policy?

Use the Invoke webMethods IS policy to modify the contents of an outgoing response such as headers, payload, query parameters, path parameters, HTTP method using the configurations given by the API Provider.

The Invoke webMethods IS workflow is as follows:

1. The API Provider creates an IS Service in Integration Server in which API Gateway is running. The API Provider configures the IS Service to transform the response contents as per their need.
2. The API Provider configures the Invoke webMethods IS policy in the Response Processing stage of API Gateway with the created IS Service.
3. The client sends the request to API Gateway.
4. API Gateway forwards the request to native API.
5. Native API processes the request and sends the response to API Gateway.
6. API Gateway invokes the webMethods IS Service configured by the API Provider. The IS Service transforms the response contents as defined by the API Provider.
7. API Gateway forwards the transformed response to the client



### ➤ To configure Invoke webMethods IS policy in the Response Processing stage:

1. Click **APIs** in the title navigation bar.  
A list of available APIs appears.
2. Select a Rest API from the list of APIs and click **Edit**.
3. Select **Policies > Response Processing > Response Transformation**.  
The Response Transformation section appears.
4. In the **Condition** section, select **OR**.

The configured transformation is applied when at least one of the conditions is satisfied.

**Note:**

The condition can also be set to AND operator. The configured transformation is applied only when all the set conditions are satisfied.

5. Click **Add Condition** to configure the conditions to evaluate the contents on the response.
  - a. Specify the **Variable**. Example, Content-Type.
  - b. Specify the **Operator** to use to relate variable and the value provided. Example, **Equals**.
  - c. Specify the **Value**. Example, application/json.

When you select the operator - **Equals**, the Condition checks if the **Variable**: Content-Type is equal to the **Value**: application/json.

- d. Click **Add**.
6. Select **Transformation Configuration > Advanced Transformation**.

The Advanced Transformation section appears.

7. In **webMethods IS Service** section, click **+ Add webmethods is service**.
8. Provide the following information.

- **webMethods IS Service**. Specify the webMethods IS service to be invoked to process the request messages.

You can add multiple services by clicking  .

**Note:**

The webMethods IS service must be running on the same Integration Server as API Gateway.

- **Run as User**. Specifies the authentication mode to invoke the IS service. If this field is left blank the incoming credentials of the user, identified by API Gateway, are used to authenticate and invoke the IS service. You can also specify a particular user, you want API Gateway to use to invoke the IS service.
- **Comply to IS Spec**. Mark this as true if you want the input and the output parameters to comply to the IS Spec present in pub.apigateway.invokeISService.specifications folder in wmAPIGateway package.
- **webMethods IS Service alias**. Specifies the webMethods IS service alias to be invoked to pre-process the request messages.

**Note:**

For details about the variables available in API Gateway, see [“Invoke webMethods IS Policy Properties for Response Processing”](#) on page 692.

9. Click **Save**.

This Invoke webMethods IS policy modifies the contents of an outgoing response to the client based on the IS Service invoked.

### Invoke webMethods IS Policy Properties for Response Processing

If `Comply to IS Spec` parameter is configured as `true`, API Gateway invokes the IS Service with IS specification in the path `pub.apigateway.invokeISService.specifications:ResponseSpec` (for Response Processing)

The following are the input and output parameters for REST, SOAP, and WebSocket APIs as specified in the above IS Specification.

API type	Input parameters	Output parameters
REST	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ headers</li> <li>■ payload</li> <li>■ messageContext</li> <li>■ statusCode</li> <li>■ statusMessage</li> <li>■ apiName</li> <li>■ requestUrl</li> <li>■ correlationID (this is unique for request and response)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ headers</li> <li>■ payload</li> <li>■ messageContext</li> <li>■ statusCode</li> <li>■ statusMessage</li> </ul>
SOAP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ headers</li> <li>■ payload</li> <li>■ messageContext</li> <li>■ statusCode</li> <li>■ statusMessage</li> <li>■ apiName</li> <li>■ payloadObject</li> <li>■ requestUrl</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ headers</li> <li>■ payload</li> <li>■ messageContext</li> <li>■ statusCode</li> <li>■ statusMessage</li> </ul>

API type	Input parameters	Output parameters
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ correlationID (this is unique for request and response)</li> </ul>	
WebSocket	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ headers</li> <li>■ payload (this is applicable when the message type is Text)</li> <li>■ payloadObject (this is applicable when the message type is Binary)</li> <li>■ messageContext</li> <li>■ apiName</li> <li>■ requestUrl</li> <li>■ websocketInfo</li> <li>■ correlationID (this is unique for request and response)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ headers</li> <li>■ payload</li> <li>■ messageContext</li> <li>■ payloadObject</li> </ul>

**Note:**

- For SOAP to REST APIS, the payload contains the transformed JSON response.
- Payload transformation does not happen automatically for content-type transformation. When you change the content type, ensure to do payload transformation also as part of IS Service.
- When `Comply to IS spec` is true, you can change the values of headers, query, payload, and so on, programatically using Message Context, as well as using the pipeline variables given. Software AG recommends you do not change those values directly in Message Context, as the values in output pipeline variables are written to Message Context after the invocation of IS Service.

If `Comply to IS Spec` parameter is set to `false`, API Gateway invokes the IS Service with the same input and output parameters supported in 10.1 and the earlier versions::

- `proxy.name`
- `JSONRESTContentString` (REST only)
- `SOAPEnvelope` (SOAP only)
- `EnvelopeString` (SOAP only)

The table lists the properties that you can specify for this policy:

Property	Description
Invoke webMethods Integration Server Service	

**Add invoke webMethods Integration Server service** Specifies the webMethods IS service to be invoked to process the response messages and the authentication mode for the IS service.

Provide the following information:

- **webMethods IS Service.** Specify the webMethods IS service to be invoked to pre-process the response messages.

The webMethods IS service must be running on the same Integration Server as API Gateway

**Note:**

If an exception occurs when invoking the webMethods IS service, by default API Gateway displays the status code as 500 and error message as *Internal Server Error*.

You can set custom status code and error message by setting the following properties in the message context of the webMethods IS service:

- service.exception.status.code
- service.exception.status.message

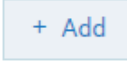

The sample code is given below:

```
IDataCursor idc = pipeline.getCursor();
MessageContext context =
(MessageContext)IDataUtil.get(idc,"MessageContext");
if(context != null)
{
context.setProperty("service.exception.status.code",
404);
context.setProperty("service.exception.status.message",
"Object Not Found");
throw new ServiceException();
}
```

**Note:**

If ServiceException or FlowException occurs when invoking webMethods IS Service, the message given in the exception is displayed to the client. If any other exception occurs, a generic error message is displayed to the client.

- **Run as User.** Specifies the authentication mode to invoke the IS service. If this field is left blank the incoming credentials of the user, identified by API Gateway, are used to authenticate and invoke the IS service. You can also specify a particular user, you want API Gateway to invoke the IS service.

Property	Description
	<p><b>Note:</b> It is the responsibility of the user who activates the API to review the value configured in <b>Run as User</b> field to avoid misuse of this configuration.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Comply to IS Spec.</b> Mark this as true if you want the input and the output parameters to comply to the IS Spec present in <code>pub.apigateway.invokeISService.specifications</code> folder in <code>wmAPIGateway</code> package.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b>Software AG recommends users to configure the policy with <code>Comply to IS Spec</code> as true, as you can read or change the values of headers, and so on, without having to read from or write to the message context.</p>
<p><b>webMethods IS Service alias</b></p>	<p>Specifies the webMethods IS service alias used to invoke the webMethods IS service to pre-process the response messages.</p> <p>Start typing the webMethods alias name, select the alias from the type-ahead search results displayed and click  to add one or more aliases.</p> <p>You can use the delete icon  to delete the added aliases from the list.</p>

## Adding Custom Fields to Transactional Events

This section explains about how to add custom fields to the transactional events.

1. Create webMethods IS service by specifying the `pub.apigateway.utils:customFieldInTransactionEventSpec` as a specification reference.
2. In the webMethods IS service, set the required custom fields in the `customFieldsMap` output variable.
3. Once when `customFieldsMap` gets created, the custom fields will be available in the transactional events.
4. Invoke the API with the Invoke webMethods IS policy.

**Note:**

You can also add the custom fields to the transactional events from API Gateway by configuring the `customTransactionFields.FIELD_NAME` custom variable in the **Custom Extension** policy. For more details, see [“How Do I Define a Custom Variable?” on page 619](#).

## Securing Access Token Calls with PKCE

PKCE (Proof Key for Code Exchange - RFC 7636) is supported to enhance the security of the OAuth 2.0 authorization code grant. PKCE is applicable only for public OAuth clients that use the authorization code grant, which are vulnerable to the Man In The Middle (MITM) attack. In such cases, the client application should enforce PKCE by giving proof to the authorization server that the authorization code belongs to the client application. Only then the authorization server issues an access token for the client application. For more information about PKCE specification, see <https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/html/rfc7636>.

### Note:

- Use of PKCE is optional.
- By default, API Gateway does not enforce PKCE. API Gateway provides backward compatibility support for APIs migrated from the 10.1 version or higher.
- When you import an application from older version of API Gateway, by default, API Gateway uses the global PKCE setting.
- API Gateway supports securing the get access token calls with PKCE, when API Gateway acts as a local authorization server.
- When an external authorization server is used, API Gateway is not involved or remains out of scope with regards to how the consumer application retrieves a token from the external authorization server or its security arrangements. In such scenarios, API Gateway is involved only when validating the token before giving an application access to the API(s).

The PKCE flow works with these parameters:

- **Code Verifier.** The code verifier should be a high-entropy cryptographic random string with a minimum of 43 characters and a maximum of 128 characters.
- **Code Challenge.** The code challenge is created by SHA256 hashing the code verifier and then applying base64 URL encoding of the resulting hash. If the client cannot do the hashing and encoding transformation, it can use the code challenge method as *plain* where the code challenge is same as code verifier.
- **Code Challenge Method.** This is an optional parameter. If the client uses SHA256 hashing the code challenge method value must be *S256*. If no hashing is done, then the code challenge method value must be *plain*. When code challenge method is *plain*, the code challenge value is the same as the code verifier. If the code challenge method value is not passed in the client request then *plain* would be considered as default value.

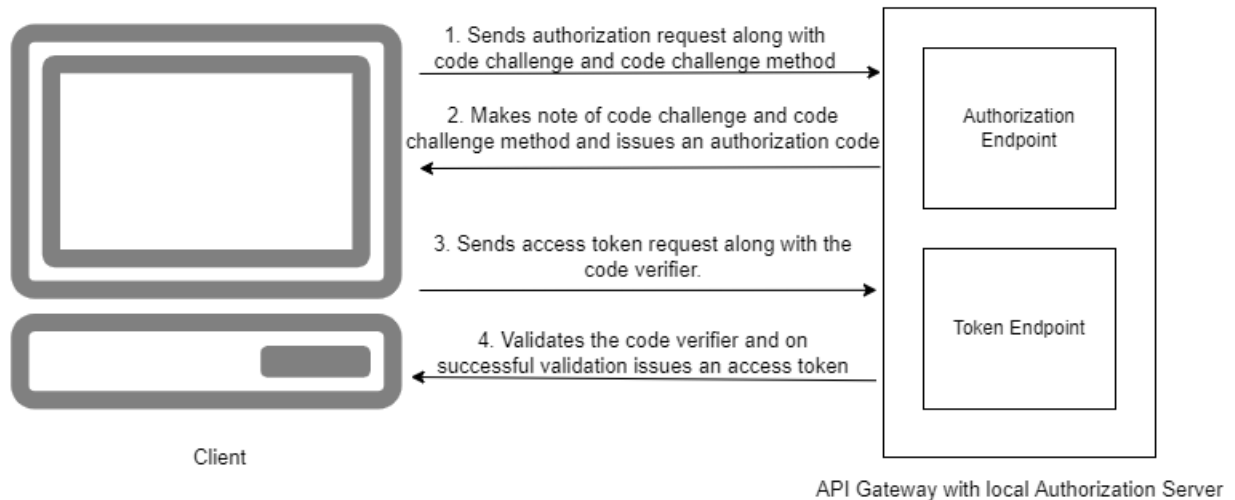
When you enforce PKCE, the public OAuth client creates a secret called the code verifier. The client also generates the code challenge for the corresponding code verifier. The PKCE flow is explained as follows:

1. When the client invokes the authorization endpoint ([http\(s\)://hostname:port/invoke/pub.apigateway.oauth2/authorize](http(s)://hostname:port/invoke/pub.apigateway.oauth2/authorize)) on the authorization server, the client sends the code challenge and code challenge method to the authorization server.
2. The authorization server validates the request. If the request is valid, the authorization server generates the authorization code and saves the supplied code challenge and code challenge method in the OAuthPKCE cache.



3. The client invokes the token endpoint (`http(s)://hostname:port/invoke/pub.apigateway.oauth2/getAccessToken`) on authorization server to exchange the authorization code for an access token. The client also supplies the additional input parameter code verifier.
4. Authorization server applies the code challenge method to the supplied code verifier and generates the code challenge. If the generated code challenge value matches with the code challenge value supplied to the authorization endpoint service (in step 1), then the token endpoint service issues the access token to the client.

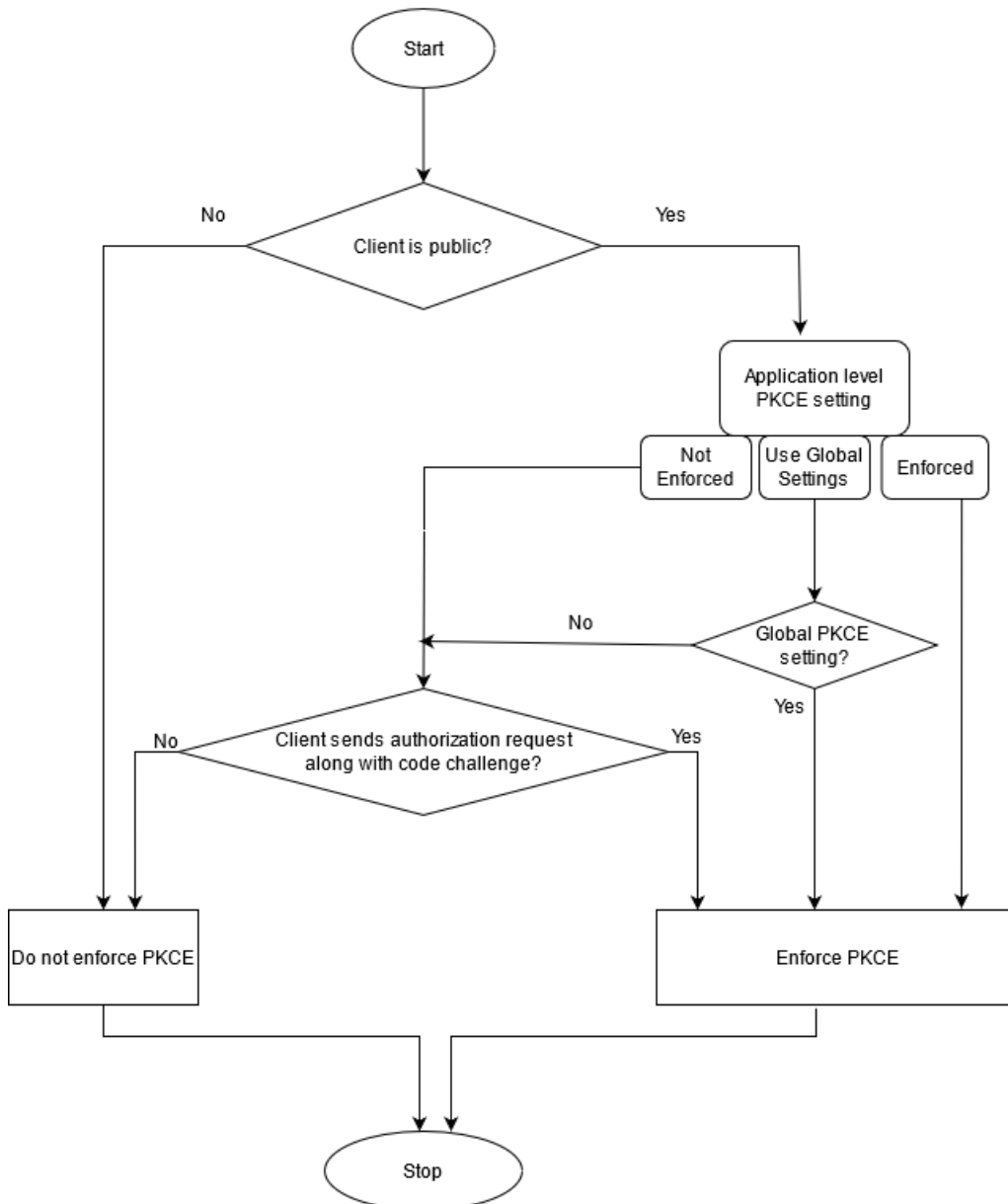
The following diagram summarizes the PKCE flow:



In API Gateway, you can enforce PKCE at the following levels:

- **Global level.** Using a platform-level global setting, you can enforce PKCE for all the applications. For more information about how to enforce PKCE at global level, see “ [How do I enforce PKCE globally?](#) ” on page 698
- **Application level.** On a need to have basis, you can also enforce PKCE for a specific application. For more information about how to enforce PKCE at application level, see “ [How do I enforce PKCE at application level?](#) ” on page 699


The flow chart explains when the API Gateway enforce and does not enforce the PKCE.



## How do I enforce PKCE globally?

This section explains how to enforce PKCE globally in the local authorization server. When you enforce PKCE at global level, then it is applied for all the public OAuth2.0 clients of local authorization server.

### > To enforce the PKCE at global level

1. Expand the  menu icon, in the title bar, and select **Administration**.
2. Select **Security > JWT/OAuth/OpenID**.

The Authorization servers section displays a list of available internal and external authorization servers.

The screenshot shows the Administration console interface. The top navigation bar includes 'General', 'Security' (highlighted), 'Destinations', 'Manage data', 'System settings', and 'External accounts'. The left sidebar lists various configuration categories, with 'JWT/OAuth/OpenID' highlighted. The main content area is titled 'Internal authorization servers' and contains a table with columns 'Authorization server alias' and 'Description'. The 'local' server is listed. Below the table, the configuration for the 'local' server is shown, including sections for 'JWT configuration', 'OAuth configuration', and 'PKCE Configuration'. The 'Enforce PKCE' checkbox is checked. At the bottom, there are 'Cancel' and 'Update' buttons.

3. In the **Internal authorization servers** section, click `local`.
4. Expand the **OAuth configuration** section, select the **Enforce PKCE** checkbox.
5. Click the **Update** button.

Once you enforce PKCE, you get access token only on successful validation of code verifier.

## How do I enforce PKCE at application level?

This section explains how to enforce PKCE at an application level in the local authorization server. When you enforce PKCE at an application level, it is enforced only for that application.

### ➤ To enforce PKCE at an application level

1. Create OAuth scope in the local authorization server.

**Administration**  
Implement and manage the general and security related configurations for API Gateway.

General **Security** Destinations Manage data System settings External accounts

Keystore/Truststore  
Ports  
Global IP Access Settings  
SAML issuer  
Custom assertions  
Kerberos  
Master password  
**JWT/OAuth/OpenID**  
Providers  
Microgateway

Name: local Description: API Gateway as an Authorization server.

JWT configuration  
Configure API Gateway as a JWT issuer.

OAuth configuration  
Configure API Gateway as an OAuth authorization server.

OAuth tokens  
Tokens that are available in the authorization server.

OAuth scopes  
Provide the scopes that are registered in the Authorization server.

Scope*	Scope description*	
email	email	+ Add

Cancel Update

- Create a new application or update an existing application with OAuth2 authentication strategy.  
For details about creating an application, see [“Creating an Application”](#) on page 413.
- Open the application and click the **Authentication** to create a strategy with OAuth2 authentication.

**PKCE**  
Update an application by providing required information.

Cancel Save

**Application details**

Basic information  
Identifiers  
APIs  
Advanced  
Authentication

Name: PKCE\_Str Description:

Authentication server: local

Audience:

Generate credentials:

Application type: Public

Application profile: web

Token lifetime (seconds): 3600

Token refresh limit: 0

Redirect URIs:  + Add

Grant type:  authorization\_code  password  client\_credentials  refresh\_token  implicit

Redirect URIs:  Action

Enforce PKCE:  Enforced  Not Enforced  Use Global Setting (Not Enforced)

Scopes:  Type a keyword

Selected scopes:

Name	Description
email	email

Cancel Add

Make sure you have selected the following mandatory fields for this use case:

- Select the **Authentication schemes** as OAUTH2.
- Specify the **Authentication server** as local.

- Select the **Application Type** as `Public`.
- Specify the grant type to be used to generate the credentials. For this specific use case, you must select `authorization_code`, which is dynamically populated from the authorization server.
- In the **Enforce PKCE** section, select one of the following:

PKCE Settings	Description
<b>Enforced</b>	If you select this option, the local authorization server enforces PKCE even if the PKCE is not enforced at the global level.
<b>Not Enforced</b>	If you select this option, the local authorization server does not enforce PKCE even if the PKCE is enforced at the global level.
<b>Use Global Setting (Enforced)</b>	If you select this option, the local authorization server enforces PKCE based on the PKCE setting at the global level.

**Note:**

The value inside the parenthesis depicts whether you have enforced the PKCE at the global level or not.

For details about how to enforce PKCE at global level, see “ [How do I enforce PKCE globally?](#) ” on page 698.

**Note:**

The application level PKCE enforcement takes precedence over the global level PKCE enforcement.

- Specify the postman `https://oauth.pstmn.io/v1/callback` URL as redirect URI.
  - Specify the OAuth scope that you have created for the local authorization server in Step 1.
4. Click **Add** to save the strategy.
  5. Click **Save** to update and save the application.

Once you enforce PKCE, you get access token only on successful validation of code verifier.

## How do I secure the access token by directly calling API Gateway's REST APIs?

This section explains how to secure the get access token calls when you enforce the PKCE using REST APIs.

### Before you begin

Ensure that you have:

- generated Code Challenge and Code Verifier using the JAR file. For details about how to generate code challenge and code verifier, see “ [How do I generate code verifier and code challenge using JAR files?](#) ” on page 706.
- enforced PKCE either at global level or application level.

➤ **To secure the access token**

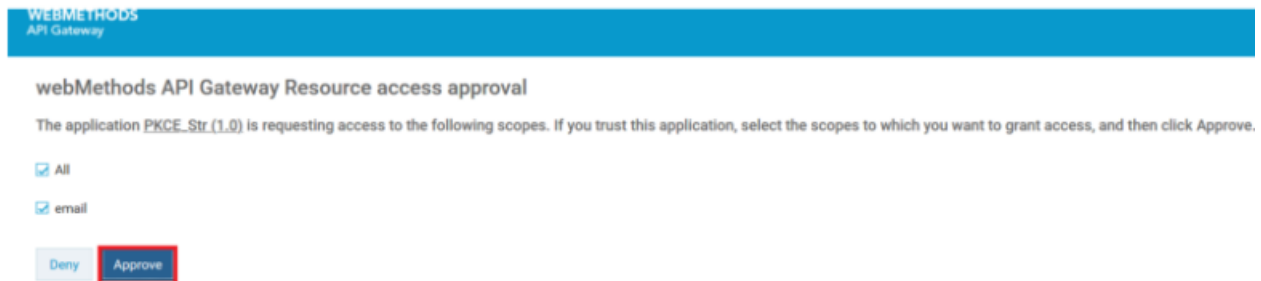
1. Get authorization code.

- a. Call the authorize endpoint using a REST client.

```
http(s)://hostname:port/invoke/pub.apigateway.oauth2/authorize?
response_type=code&redirect_uri=<redirectURI>&client_id=<Client
ID>&code_challenge=<Code_Challenge>&code_challenge_method=S256
```

**Note:**

Make sure you have replaced the *redirectURI*, *ClientID*, and *Code\_Challenge* in the above mentioned URL. You can get the *redirect URI* and *client ID* from the **Authentication** tab of the **Application** screen.



- b. Click the **Approve** button
- c. Provide the credentials of API Gateway user to approve the request.

You are re-directed to the redirect URI as per the configuration in the application strategy. The screenshot below is just a sample, you are redirected to a different URL based on your configuration, so the screenshot varies accordingly. If the given redirect URI is not a valid web page, you might get a **Page not found** error, which is fine, because we get the authorization code value from the browser URL.



Authorization code : 0025abe9f96d4901b61340344c29a576

- d. Make a note of the authorization code.

**Note:**

If the redirect URL screen is not able to display the authorization code, then you can take it from the address bar of the browser. As highlighted in the above image's URL, you can see the authorization code in the code=field of the URL.

2. Get access token.

- a. Invoke the access token endpoint using a REST client.

Request: POST `http(s)://hostname:port/invoke/pub.apigateway.oauth2/getAccessToken`.

You need to pass authorization header using basic authentication with the client ID as username and client secret as the password. You can get the client ID and client secret in the **Authentication** tab of the **Application** screen in the API Gateway UI.

Sample request body

```
{
  "redirect_uri": "http://test.com",
  "scope": "email",
  "grant_type": "authorization_code",
  "code": "0025abe9f96d4901b61340344c29a576",
  "code_verifier": "a4793f15479a4c5697f93b44d055ab6cbd16be50400a4591892f914b1a256da8",
  "client_id": "374b1fae-4405-411b-85a0-6e1ab90923ba"
}
```

**Note:**

You must replace the redirect\_URI, scope, code, and code\_verifier with appropriate values. For the code field, make sure you use the authorization code you noted down in the step 1.d.

Sample response body

```
{
  "access_token":
  "b5b33bc9c57945f388010f8caf5fe9b6b14abef468d346e68e0cd374c0df60d7",
  "token_type": "Bearer",
  "expires_in": 3600
}
```

## How do I test the access token with Authorization Code (With PKCE) grant type using postman?

This section explains how to test the get access token calls using postman.

### > To test the access token

1. In the Postman, under the **Authorization** tab, select the authorization type as OAuth2.0 from the **TYPE** drop-down menu.

The screenshot shows the Postman interface for configuring an OAuth2.0 authorization. The 'TYPE' dropdown is set to 'OAuth 2.0'. The 'Configure New Token' section is expanded, showing the following fields:

- Token Name:** t1
- Grant Type:** Authorization Code (With PKCE)
- Callback URL:** https://oauth.pstmn.io/v1/callback
- Authorize using browser:**
- Auth URL:** http://localhost:5555/invoke/pub.apigateway.oauth2/authorize
- Access Token URL:** http://localhost:5555/invoke/pub.apigateway.oauth2/getAccessToken
- Client ID:** 4bac1509-cb8d-4fa7-9740-21f98928417d
- Client Secret:** 9ea6873a-7306-410e-8602-7ba24340533c
- Code Challenge Method:** SHA-256
- Code Verifier:** Automatically generated if left blank
- Scope:** email
- State:** State
- Client Authentication:** Send client credentials in body

A 'Get New Access Token' button is located at the bottom right of the configuration area.

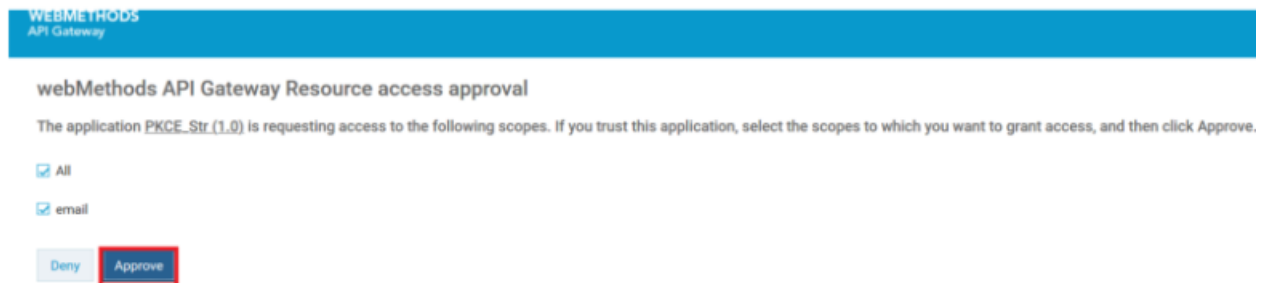
- a. In the **Configure New Token** section, select the grant type as Authorization Code (With PKCE).
- b. Type the redirect URL as `https://oauth.pstmn.io/v1/callback` in the **Callback URL** text box.
- c. Select the **Authorize using browser** check box
- d. Type the authorization URL as `http(s)://hostname:port/invoke/pub.apigateway.oauth2/authorize` in the **Auth URL** text box
- e. Type the `http(s)://hostname:port/invoke/pub.apigateway.oauth2/getAccessToken` in the **Access Token URL** text box.
- f. Type the client ID and client secret in the **Client ID** and **Client Secret** text boxes respectively.

**Note:**

You can get the client ID and client secret from the **Authentication** tab of the **Application** screen.

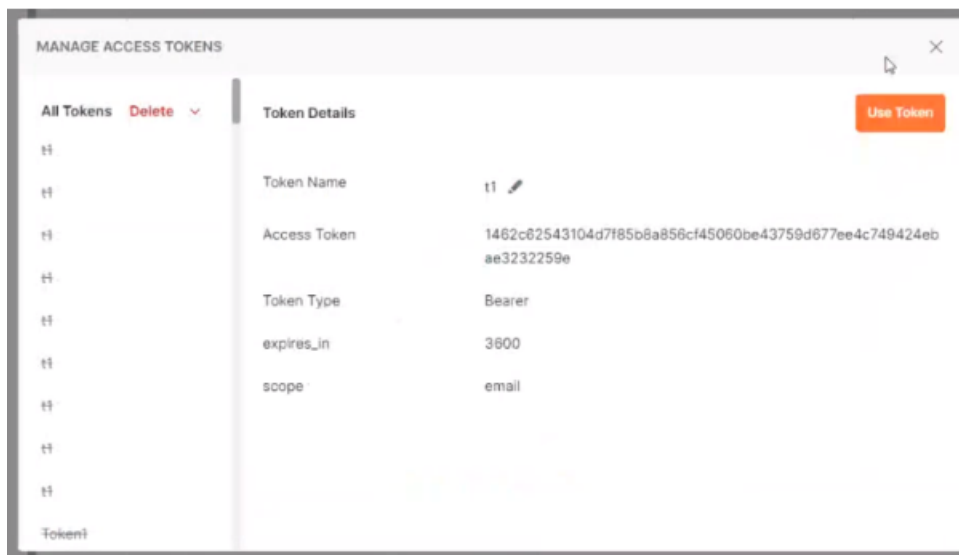


- g. Select the hashing method used to generate the code challenge from the **Code Challenge Method** drop down menu.
- h. Specify the OAuth scope that you have created for the local authorization server in Step 1 in the **Scope** text box.
- i. Select the client authentication as `Send client credentials in body`.
- j. Click the **Get New Access Token** button.



- k. Click the **Approve** button.

The **MANAGE ACCESS TOKENS** pop-up window displays the access token.



## How do I enforce PKCE selectively for each access token call?

You can enforce PKCE specific to each GET access token call. To perform this use case, you must clear the **Enforce PKCE** check box in the **Administration > Security > JWT/OAuth/OpenID** screen. When you disable the PKCE global option, by default PKCE is not verified. But if you send the authorize request with the code challenge and code challenge method parameters, you get an access token with PKCE verification.

## How do I generate code verifier and code challenge using JAR files?

If you want to secure the access token by directly calling REST APIs in API Gateway, you have to generate the code verifier and code challenger using JAR files.

### Before you begin

Ensure that you have JShell, which is available as part of JDK from JDK9.

#### > To generate code verifier and code challenge

1. Invoke the JShell file in the *Install\_Dir\common\lib* directory with class path set to *wm-isclient.jar* using the below command:

```
C:\> jshell -c c:\ Install_Dir\common\lib\wm-isclient.jar
```

2. Import the PKCE class file using the following command:

```
jshell> import com.softwareag.util.PKCE;
```

3. Create code verifier using the following command:

```
jshell> PKCE.createCodeVerifier();
```

The code verifier is generated as follows:

```
$2==>"95b4efde52b141d1bde8a7bfc23bdb244728fdd70d4a4be5b110866cfc218db7"
```

4. Create code challenger using the following command:

```
jshell> PKCE.createCodeChallenge("code_verifier","S256");
```

#### Note:

Replace the *code\_verifier* parameter with the code verifier string that you generated in the previous step.

The code challenge is generated using SHA 256 hashing method as follows:

```
$3==>"tMTWyt3W5QtAPIqNkqAHLTGZnN0aPopp2fsLrUFdAC0"
```

## Trace API

---

With Trace API support, you can monitor the complete life cycle of the runtime requests within API Gateway. This use case explains how to trace an API call in API Gateway. You can perform tracing for any runtime requests. Inspecting the failed runtime requests help you to debug and troubleshoot your API calls. You can trace REST, SOAP, and OData API calls only.

On enabling the tracer for an API, you can view the list of runtime requests that invoked the API. For each request, you can view

- the list of policies that were invoked in each stage
- time taken to execute the stage and its corresponding policies
- policy configured at the time of invocation
- values that were passed as input before the execution of the policies and values that were transformed at the end of the policy execution
- conditions and transformations that were applied and performed at the time of invocation
- server log captured at the time of invocation

**Note:**

Server logs are captured based on the log level settings enabled for runtime requests. To capture detailed logs during tracing, set the log level to `DEBUG` or `TRACE` for all the required stages in the Integration Server.

Important considerations when you trace an API:

- When you create a new API version from an API for which tracing is enabled, by default tracing is disabled in the newly versioned API.
- When you import an API with the **Overwrite** option selected as `All` or `Custom - API`, and if the API already exists after you import the API, by default the trace is disabled. You have to enable trace explicitly.
- When you promote an API with the option **Overwrites assets except alias that already exist on the selected target stages** selected, by default after you promote the API to the target instance, the trace is disabled. You have to enable trace explicitly.
- API Gateway does not support tracing for threat protection policies and rules.
- API Gateway does not support tracing for Microgateway groups.

The following policies are covered as part of trace API:

- Transport
  - Enable HTTP/HTTPS
  - Set Media Type
- Identify & Access
  - Authorize Users
  - Identify & Authorize
  - Custom Extension
- Request Processing
  - Invoke webMethods IS
  - Request Transformation

- Data Masking
- Custom Extension
- Routing
  - Straight Through Routing
  - Custom HTTP Header
  - Outbound Auth - Transport
  - Custom Extension
- Response Processing
  - Invoke webMethods IS
  - Response Transformation
  - CORS
  - Data Masking
  - Custom Extension
- Error Handling
  - Data Masking
  - Custom Extension

**Note:**

You can enable or disable tracing for an API by using the Service Management REST API. For more details about this API, see [“Service Management” on page 580](#).

## How do I enable tracing?

This use case starts when you want to enable trace for an API and ends when you view the trace details for that API.

### Before you begin

Ensure that you have:

- *Manage APIs* privilege.
- Activated the API before you enable the tracer.

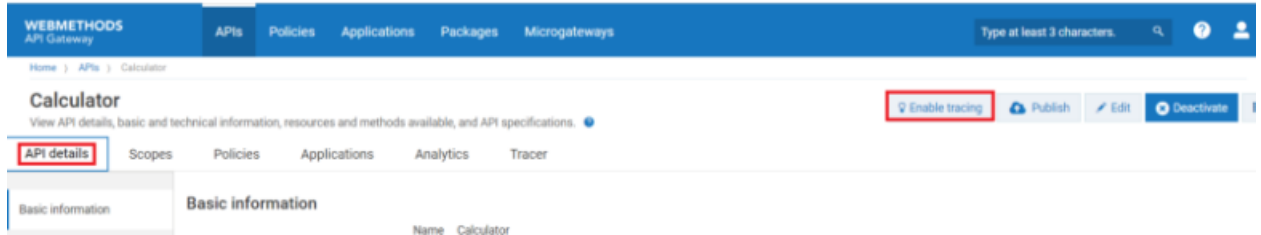
### > To enable tracing

1. Click **APIs** in the title navigation bar.
2. Click an API for which you want to enable the trace.

The **API details** page displays the basic information, technical information, resources and methods, and specification for the selected API.

3. Click the **Enable tracing** button.

Once you have enabled the tracer, the API details page displays the warning message, This API has tracing enabled. Tracing impacts performance and storage, hence disable tracing when it is not needed.



4. Click the **Tracer** tab to view the trace details

The Trace API page displays the **Runtime events**, **Policies applied**, and **Event tracer details** sections.

**Note:**

When you enable tracer, API Gateway captures a large amount of data, which might impact the performance and availability of the product. Hence Software AG strongly recommends you to disable the tracer when not needed and employ data house keeping procedures. For more information about Data housekeeping, see *webMethods API Gateway Administration*.

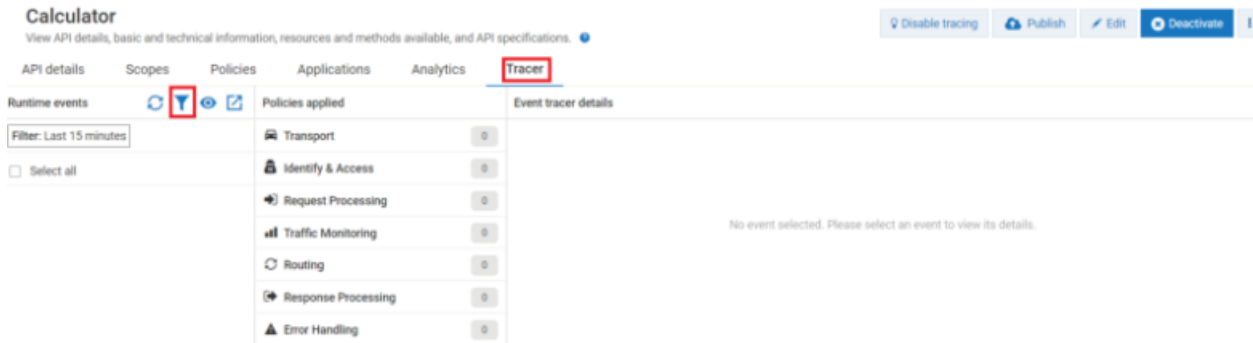
## How do I filter the runtime request?


This use case starts when you want to filter the client request based on its runtime events and ends when you view the trace details of the filtered client request.

### ➤ To filter the runtime event

1. Click the **Tracer** tab.

The Trace API page displays the **Runtime events**, **Policies applied**, and **Event tracer details** sections.



2. In the **Runtime events** section, click  to filter the runtime events.

The **Apply filter** pop-up window displays.

3. To filter the runtime events, click  and select the time interval using the options:

- **Quick select.** Specify the time interval. Click **Apply** to filter the runtime events based on the time interval.
- **Commonly used.** Select a commonly used time interval, and the filter is applied automatically. To view the runtime events between a time interval, click **Custom range > From Date > To Date > Apply**.

## Apply filter



Filter:  From:  To:

**Quick select**

Last

**Commonly used filters**

- Last 15 minutes
- Last 30 minutes
- Last 1 hour
- Last 12 hours
- Last 24 hours
- Today
- Last 7 days
- Last 30 days
- Last 60 days
- Last 90 days
- Last 6 months**
- Last 12 months
- Custom filter

The **Runtime events** section displays the list of runtime events based on the applied filter.

**Calculator**  
View API details, basic and technical information, resources and methods available, and API specifications.

API details | Scopes | Policies | Applications | Analytics | **Tracer**

Runtime events | Policies applied | Event tracer details

Filter: Last 6 months

Select all

<input type="checkbox"/>	400	Last Friday at 1:36 PM
<input type="checkbox"/>	400	Last Friday at 10:35 AM
<input type="checkbox"/>	400	Last Friday at 10:35 AM
<input type="checkbox"/>	400	Last Friday at 10:33 AM
<input type="checkbox"/>	400	Last Friday at 10:33 AM
<input type="checkbox"/>	400	Last Friday at 10:30 AM
<input type="checkbox"/>	200	Last Friday at 10:29 AM

Policies applied:






- Transport
- Identify & Access
- Request Processing
- Traffic Monitoring
- Routing
- Response Processing
- Error Handling

Event tracer details

No event selected. Please select an event to view its details.

The runtime events are displayed using various legends to indicate the different types of requests along with their status code.

The below table displays the legends and their description:

Legends	Description
	Successful API calls
	Failed API calls due to client-side errors
	Failed API calls due to Server-side errors
	Redirection calls
	Informational calls

## How do I view the trace details?

This use case starts when you want to view the stage-wise and policy-wise trace details about the selected client request and ends when you view the trace details at the policy level.

### Before you begin

Ensure that you have:

- *Manage APIs* and *Activate APIs* privileges.
- Invoked the API after you have enabled the tracer.

### > To view the trace details

1. In the **Runtime events** section, click the client request for which you want to view the trace details.

The Trace API page refreshes and populates data in the **Policies applied** and **Event tracer details** sections. By default, the **Event tracer details** section displays the **General Information**, **API request and response**, and **Server logs** sections. Under the **API request and response** section, you have the following sub-sections:

- **Request sent by client.** Displays the request headers and request body sent by the client to API Gateway.
- **Response sent to client.** Displays the response headers and response body sent to the client from API Gateway.
- **Request sent to native service** . Displays the request headers and request body sent to the native API from API Gateway.



- **Response sent by native service.** Displays the response headers and response body sent by the native API to API Gateway.

**Note:**

If the request and response body has streaming content, the tracer does not capture the streaming content even if you have enabled the tracer.

The screenshot displays the AWS API Gateway Tracer console. The left sidebar shows a list of API events, with the event 'API request and response' selected. The main panel shows the details for this event, including the request and response sent to the native service.

**Request sent to client:**

- URL path: /v1
- HTTP method: GET
- Payload size (in KB): 0.003
- Headers:
 

Name	Value
User-Agent	Apache/2.4.18 (Ubuntu)
Host	192.168.1.1:80
Accept-encoding	gzip,deflate
Content-Length	0
Host-IP	192.168.1.1
Host-Port	80
Content-Type	application/json
- Request body: {}

**Response sent to client:**

- Status code: 200
- Status message: OK
- Payload size (in KB): 0.003
- Time taken (in milliseconds): 0.017
- Headers:
 

Name	Value
Cache-Control	private, max-age=0
Server	Mozilla/5.0
Server-Version	5.0.5271
Content-type	application/json
Content-length	347
Date	Fri, 23 Jul 2021 04:29:53 GMT
Content-Type	application/javascript;charset=utf-8
Access-Control-Allow-Origin	*
- Response body: [{"id": "1", "name": "John"}]

**Request sent to native service:**

- URL path: /v1
- HTTP method: GET
- Payload size (in KB): 0.012
- Headers:
 

Name	Value
User-Agent	Apache/2.4.18 (Ubuntu)
Host	192.168.1.1:80
Accept-encoding	gzip,deflate
Content-Length	0
Host-IP	192.168.1.1
Host-Port	80
Content-Type	application/javascript;charset=utf-8
- Request body: [{"id": "1", "name": "John"}]

**Response sent by native service:**

- Status code: 200
- Status message: OK
- Payload size (in KB): 0.003
- Time taken (in milliseconds): 0.017
- Headers:
 

Name	Value
Cache-Control	private, max-age=0
Server	Mozilla/5.0
Server-Version	5.0.5271
Content-type	application/json
Content-length	347
Date	Fri, 23 Jul 2021 04:29:53 GMT
Content-Type	application/javascript;charset=utf-8
Access-Control-Allow-Origin	*
- Response body: [{"id": "1", "name": "John"}]

The console also shows a list of events at the bottom, with the selected event highlighted in red.

- In the **Policies applied** section, click the stage name for which you want to view the trace details

The Trace API page refreshes the **Event tracer details** section with the **stage\_name stage execution status** section displaying the status and response time of the stage and policies that are enforced during API invocation.

The screenshot shows the 'Calculator' API page with the 'Tracer' tab selected. The 'Policies applied' section lists various stages, with 'Routing' (Straight Through Routing) highlighted. The 'Event tracer details' section shows the 'Routing stage execution status' and a table of execution details for 'Routing' and 'Straight Through Routing' policies, both with a 'SUCCESS' status.

Type	Name	Status	Response time (in milliseconds)
Stage	Routing	SUCCESS	569.388
Policy	Straight Through Routing	SUCCESS	569.364

#### Note:

- In the **Policies applied** section, if no policies is enforced in a stage during the invocation then that stage is disabled. In this use case, **Error Handling** stage is disabled.
- The **Status** column indicates that whether the corresponding policy is invoked or not.

If the **Status** column displays **SUCCESS**, it indicates the corresponding policy is enforced successfully during invocation but it does not mean that the conditions specified in the policy are matched. You can click the respective policy to know more details on how the conditions were applied during invocation.

- In the **Policies applied** section, click the policy name for which you want to view the trace details

The Trace API page refreshes the **Event tracer details** sections with the **policy\_name policy config/input/output** section displaying the configuration details, values that were passed as input before the enforcement of the policies and values that were transformed at the end of the policy enforcement, conditions and transformations that were applied and performed at the time of invocation, and payloads.



## How do I inspect failed runtime requests using tracer?

This use case starts when you want to inspect the failed runtime request and ends when you debug and troubleshoot the failed API requests.

### > To inspect the failed runtime request

1. In the **Runtime events** section, click the client request for which you want to inspect the trace details.

The Trace API page refreshes and populates data in the **Policies applied** and **Event tracer details** sections. By default, the **Event tracer details** section displays the **General Information**, **API request and response**, and **Server logs** sections. Under the **API request and response** section, you have the following sub-sections:

- **Request sent by client** . Displays the request headers and request body sent by the client to API Gateway.
- **Response sent to client**. Displays the response headers and response body sent to the client from API Gateway.
- **Request sent to native service** . Displays the request headers and request body sent to the native API from API Gateway.
- **Response sent by native service**. Displays the response headers and response body sent by the native API to API Gateway.

**Note:**

If the request and response body has streaming content, the tracer does not capture the streaming content even if you have enabled the tracer.

The screenshot displays the 'Calculator' API Gateway console. On the left, the 'Policies applied' section lists several policies, with 'Error Handling' highlighted in red. The main area shows 'Event tracer details' for a request that failed. The 'Request sent to client' section shows a 200 OK response with headers like 'Cache-Control: private' and 'Server: Microsoft-IIS/8.0'. The 'Response sent to client' section shows a 500 Internal Server Error with a status message 'Internal Server Error' and a response body containing a detailed error message: 'The request 'https://www.dreamtime.com/calculator' cannot be processed because the server was unable to process the request. The error message is: 'Internal Server Error'.' The 'Request sent to service' section shows the original request to the calculator service, which also resulted in a 500 Internal Server Error.

- In the **Policies applied** section, click the stage name highlighted in red for which you want to inspect the trace details.

The Trace API page refreshes the **Event tracer details** section with the **stage\_name stage execution status** section displaying the status and response time of the stage and policies that failed during API invocation.

The screenshot shows the 'Calculator' interface with the 'Tracer' tab selected. The 'Policies applied' section lists several stages: Transport, Identify & Access, Request Processing, Traffic Monitoring, Routing (highlighted in red), Response Processing, and Error Handling. The 'Routing' stage is marked as disabled. The 'Event tracer details' section shows the 'Routing stage execution status' table, which is also highlighted in red. The table contains the following data:

Type	Name	Status	Response time (in milliseconds)
Stage	Routing	FAILURE	363.832
Policy	Straight Through Routing	FAILURE	363.754

**Note:**

In the **Policies applied** section, if no policies in a stage is enforced during the invocation then that stage is disabled. In this use case, **Response Processing** stage is disabled and it is not enforced as the API invocation fails in the **Routing** stage. The **Error Handling** stage was enforced in order to handle the **Routing** stage failure.

3. In the **Policies applied** section, click the policy name request highlighted in red for which you want to inspect the trace details.

The Trace API page refreshes the **Event tracer details** sections with the **policy\_name policy config/input/output** section displaying the configuration details, values that are passed during the enforcement of that policy, transformation conditions, and payloads. It also highlights the exact location where the policy invocation failed along with the failure reason.

**Calculator**  
View API details, basic and technical information, resources and methods available, and API specifications.

API details Scopes Policies Applications Analytics **Tracer**

Runtime events Filter: Last 6 months

Policies applied

- Transport
- Identify & Access
- Request Processing
- Traffic Monitoring
- Routing** (1)
- Response Processing
- Error Handling

Event tracer details

Straight Through Routing policy config/input/output

**Configuration**

Endpoint URL  
http://www.dreonline.com/calculator.asmx

SOAP Optimization Method  
None

Pass WS-Security Headers  
False

**Input**

Key	Value
Pass Security Headers	No

Alias Values Map

Key	Value
http://www.dreonline.com/calcul	http://www.dreonline.com/calculator.asmx
stor.asmx	

**Output**

Key	Value
Read Timeout (in milliseconds)	30000
Connection Timeout (in millisece	30000
ndid	
Result	
Reason	<b>Malicious</b> API Gateway outbound client encountered System.Web.Services.Protocols.SoapExc ption: Server was unable to process request. --> System.OverflowException: Arithmetic operation resulted in an overflow. at Calculator.Divide(int[] n1A, int[] n2) in C:\Peak Vhost\dreonline.com\tracedocs\Calculator.asmx:line 19 -- End of inner exception sta ck trace --

**Request**

URL path: http://www.dreonline.com/calculator.asmx

HTTP method: **POST**

Payload size (in KB): 0.305

**Headers**

Name	Value
User-Agent	Apache/HttpClients/4.5.5 (Java/12.0.1)
X-Forwarded-Proto	http
X-Forwarded-For	192.65.64.141, 10.20.0.117
Accept-Encoding	gzip,deflate
Content-Length	50
X-Real-IP	10.20.0.117
X-Forwarded-Port	80
Content-Type	application/json

**Request body**

```
{
  "method": "Divide",
  "parameters": {
    "n1": "100",
    "n2": "0"
  }
}
```

**Response**

Status code: 500

Status message: Internal Server Error

Payload size (in KB): 0.334

Time taken (in milliseconds): 359.737

**Headers**

Name	Value
Cache-Control	private
Server	Microsoft-IIS/8.0
X-AspNet-Version	2.0.50727
X-Powered-By-Peak	PeakWIn
Content-Length	732
Date	Fri, 29 Jul 2021 05:00:27 GMT
Content-Type	application/soap+xml; charset=utf-8
X-Powered-By	ASP.NET

**Response body**

```
[{"exception": "System.Web.Services.Protocols.SoapException: Server was unable to process request. -->  
System.OverflowException: arithmetic operation resulted in an overflow.  
at Calculator.Divide(int[] n1A, int[] n2) in C:\\PeakVhost\\dreonline.com\\tracedocs\\Calculator.asmx:line  
19  
-- End of inner exception stack trace --"}]
```

**Note:**

The template of the **policy\_name policy config/input/output** section varies based on the policy

## How do I import runtime requests?

This use case starts when you want to import the client request from any other API Gateway instance to your API Gateway instance and ends when you view the trace details for the imported request.

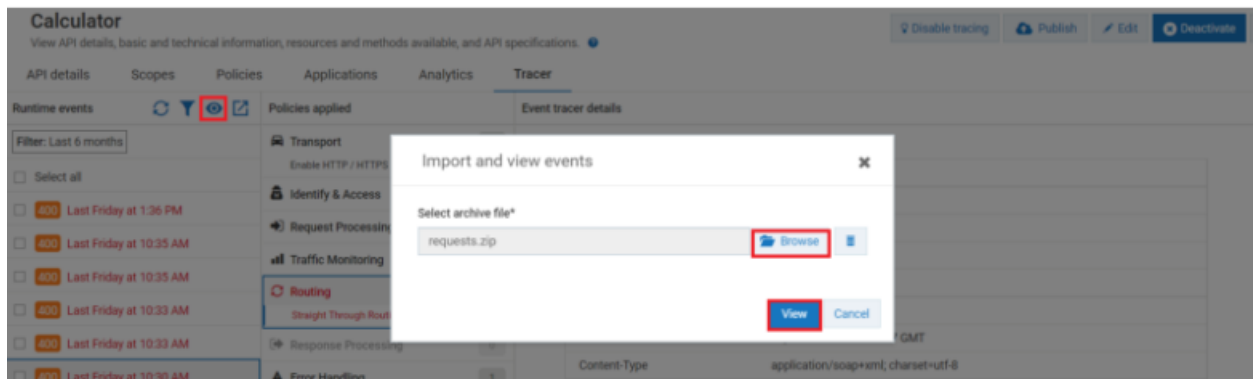
### Before you begin

Ensure that the imported request's API ID matches with the API ID to which you import the request. The API type must also match with the API to which you import the archived request. If the imported request's API ID or API type does not match with the existing API, API Gateway rejects the import request.

### > To import the runtime request

1. Click the **Tracer** tab.

The Trace API page displays the **Runtime events**, **Policies applied**, and **Event tracer details** sections.



2. In the **Runtime events** section, click to import the archived runtime request.

The **Import and view events** pop-up window displays.

3. Browse the runtime request file that you want to import.

#### Note:

Make sure the file that you import does not exceed 50 MB.

4. Click the **View** button.

The imported request gets displayed in the **Runtime events** section.



## How do I export or download runtime requests?

This use case starts when you want to export the client request from your API Gateway instance to your local machine and ends when you import the request in another API Gateway instance.

### > To export the runtime request

1. Click the **Tracer** tab.


The Trace API page displays the **Runtime events**, **Policies applied**, and **Event tracer details** sections.

The screenshot shows the API Gateway Tracer interface for 'petStoreDemo'. The 'Runtime events' section is active, displaying a list of events with a filter set to 'Last 5 minutes'. A red box highlights the 'Select all per page' checkbox, which is checked. Below it, several runtime events are listed, each with a status code of 200 and a timestamp. A red box also highlights the download icon (a square with a downward arrow) in the top right corner of the runtime events table. The 'Policies applied' section shows various policies like Transport, Identify & Access, Request Processing, Traffic Monitoring, Routing, Response Processing, and Error Handling. The 'Event tracer details' section shows a table with fields like Status code (200), Status message (OK), Payload size (26.592 KB), Time taken (1702 ms), and Headers (including Transfer-Encoding: chunked, Server: Jetty(9.2.9.v20150224), etc.).

2. In the **Runtime events** section, select the runtime event that you want to export.

#### Note:

The **Runtime events** section lists only 20 runtime events per page. When you click **Select all per page** check box, all the runtime events of the API do not get selected. Instead, the 20 runtime events that are listed in that particular page gets selected.

3. Click  to export the runtime request.

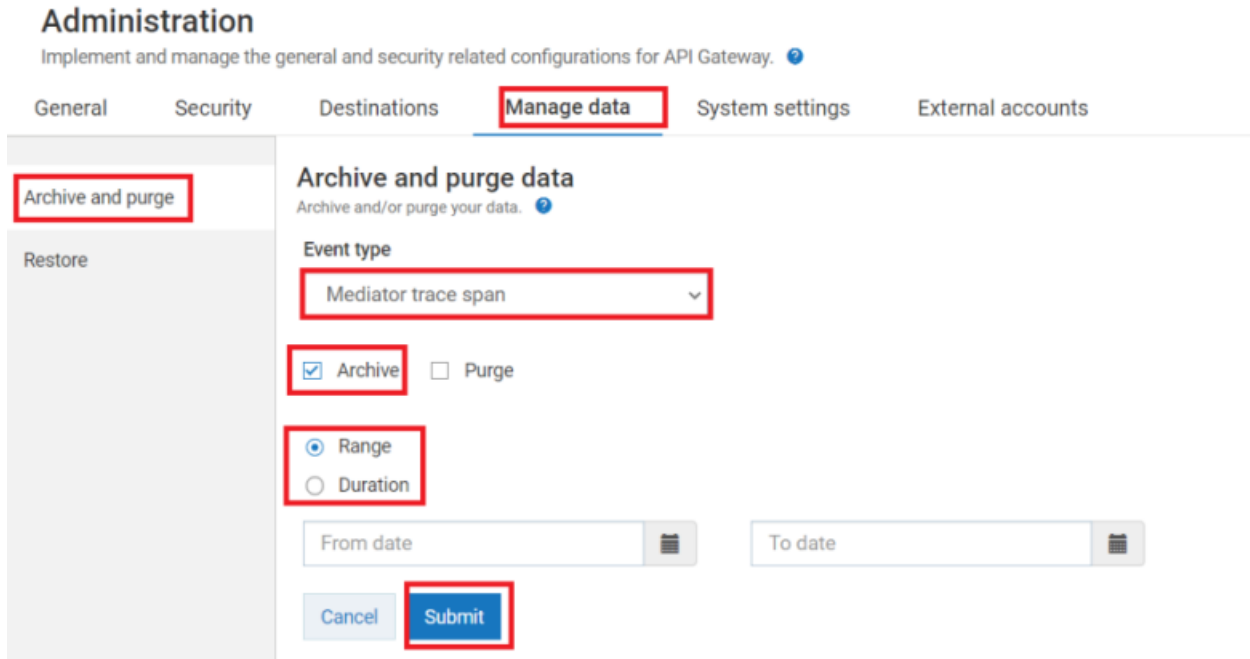
The selected request is downloaded to your local machine in a predefined location.

## How do I archive or purge the tracer details?

This use case starts when you want to archive or purge the tracer details and ends when you have successfully archived or purged the tracer details.

> To archive or purge the trace details

1. Expand the  menu icon in the title bar and select **Administration > Manage Data > Archive and purge**.



**Administration**  
Implement and manage the general and security related configurations for API Gateway. [?](#)

General Security Destinations **Manage data** System settings External accounts

**Archive and purge**

Restore

**Archive and purge data**  
Archive and/or purge your data. [?](#)

Event type  
Mediator trace span

Archive  Purge

Range  Duration

From date To date

Cancel Submit

2. Select
  - the event type as `Mediator trace span` to archive or purge the stage-wise mediator details captured when you enabled the tracer.
  - the event type as `Server log trace span` to archive or purge the server logs that were captured when you enabled the tracer.
  - the event type as `Request response trace span` to archive or purge the requests and response logs that were captured when you enabled the tracer.

**Note:**

Ensure that all the three event types mentioned are archived or purged, so that the tracer does not impact the performance of API Gateway.

3. Click either the
  - **Archive** check box to archive the tracer data.
  - **Purge** check box to purge the tracer data.
4. Select one of the following options to archive the required data.
  - Select **Range**. Select a period during which you want the data to be archived.

- To archive selected types of data from a particular date till the current date, select the required date in the **From date** field.
- To archive selected types of data from the beginning (events start date) till a particular date, select the required date in the **To date** field.

API Gateway archives the selected type of data for the specified date range.

- Select **Duration**. Type the maximum time after which you want the data to be archived.

API Gateway archives the selected types of data after the time specified in years, months, days, hours, minutes, or seconds (1y, 1m, 1d, 1H, 1M, 1S).

5. Click the **Submit** button.

Based on your selection, API Gateway archives or purges the trace details.

## How do I archive and purge the tracer details using REST API Calls?

API Gateway provides the following REST API and the resources to archive and purge the trace details:

### To archive the trace details use the following REST API calls:

- `POST/rest/apigateway/apitransactions?action=archive&eventType=serverLogTraceSpan&from=yyyy-MM-dd HH:mm:ss&until=yyyy-MM-dd HH:mm:ss`

This archives the server logs that were captured when you enabled the tracer for the specified range.

- `POST/rest/apigateway/apitransactions/archives?action=archive&eventType=serverLogTraceSpan&olderThan= 7d`

This archives the server logs that were captured when you enabled the tracer for the specified duration.

With this REST API call you can archive the server logs that were captured during the last 7 days. Similarly, you can archive the last months and years trace details by specifying the **olderThan** as 2y for 2 years and 3M for 3 months. You can specify the number of days, years, and months as per your need.

### To purge the trace details use the following REST API calls:

- `DELETE/rest/apigateway/apitransactions?action=purge&eventType=serverLogTraceSpan&from=yyyy-MM-dd HH:mm:ss&until=yyyy-MM-dd HH:mm:ss`

This deletes the server logs that were captured when you enabled the tracer for the specified range.

- `DELETE/rest/apigateway/apitransactions?action=purge&eventType=serverLogTraceSpan&olderThan= 7d`

This deletes the server logs that were captured when you enabled the tracer for the specified duration.

With this REST API call you can delete the server logs that were captured during the last 7 days. Similarly, you can delete the last months and years trace details by specifying the **olderThan** as 2y for 2 years and 3M for 3 months. You can specify the number of days, years, and months as per your need.

### To archive and purge the trace details use the following REST API calls:

- `DELETE/rest/apigateway/apitransactions?action=archiveAndPurge&eventType=serverLogTraceSpan&from= yyyy-MM-dd HH:mm:ss&until=yyyy-MM-dd HH:mm:ss`

This archives and deletes the server logs that were captured when you enabled the tracer for the specified range.

- `DELETE/rest/apigateway/apitransactions?action=archiveAndPurge&eventType=serverLogTraceSpan&olderThan= 7d`

This archives and deletes the server logs that were captured when you enabled the tracer for the specified duration.

With this REST API call you can archive and delete the server logs that were captured during the last 7 days. Similarly, you can archive and delete the last months and years trace details by specifying the **olderThan** as 2y for 2 years and 3M for 3 months. You can specify the number of days, years, and months as per your need.

#### Note:

In all these REST API calls,

- if you want to archive and purge the stage-wise mediator details, specify the **eventType** as `mediatorTraceSpan`.
- if you want to archive and purge the requests and response logs, specify the **eventType** as `requestResponseTraceSpan`.

When you make these REST API calls, you can see the job ID in the response, which is used in the following REST API call to retrieve the status of the job.

### To view the status of archive or purge jobs:

You can view the status of archive or purge jobs using the following REST API call:

`GET/rest/apigateway/apitransactions/jobs/JobID` retrieves the status of the specified job ID.

Sample request:

```
GET/rest/apigateway/apitransactions/jobs/ca108bf0-34f3-4726-83a0-2eab4f8b947
```

Sample response payload:

```
{
```

```
"status": "Completed",  
"action": "purge",  
"jobId": "ca108bf0-34f3-4726-83a0-2eab4f8b9473",  
"creationDate": "2021-08-16 09:07:35 GMT",  
"totalDocuments": 4456,  
"deletedDocuments": 4456  
}
```



# 14 AppMesh Support in API Gateway

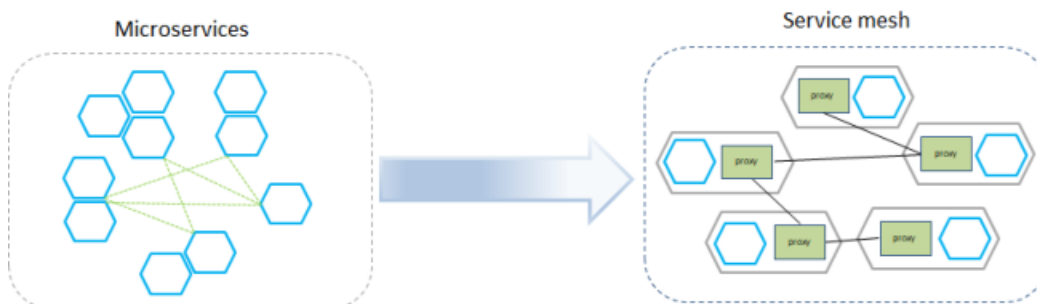
■ Overview of webMethods AppMesh .....	728
■ Configure API Gateway to Connect to a Service Mesh Environment .....	732
■ AppMesh Deployment .....	734
■ Undeploy AppMesh .....	737
■ Provisioning of API and Policy Updates .....	737

## Overview of webMethods AppMesh

Businesses are adopting microservices for agility and scalability. In managing the complexity of distributed microservices environments, the microservices-based architecture might run into operational challenges, such as service discovery, connectivity, security, and fault tolerance. This is where a service mesh helps in providing critical capabilities that provide a solution for the operational challenges you face. For example, the collaboration of services within a microservice architecture requires the exchange of requests. In case a service is overloaded by requests, the service mesh reroutes the requests to address the overload situation for optimizing the services to work together.

As an application develops, new services are added; this complicates the communication network, increases chances of failure, and adds to the complexity of finding where the problem occurred. A service mesh makes handling the complex network easier as it captures the service-to-service communication details. In a service mesh, the requests between the microservices are routed through the proxies in its own infrastructure layer.

The figure below depicts the microservice environment on the left and the microservice with the service mesh infrastructure on the right. The microservices have individual proxies deployed alongside each service, in a separate container. The service-to-service communication is routed through these proxies.



Since the service mesh is built into the application, it helps in fast and easy communication amongst the services with less downtime as the application grows in size.

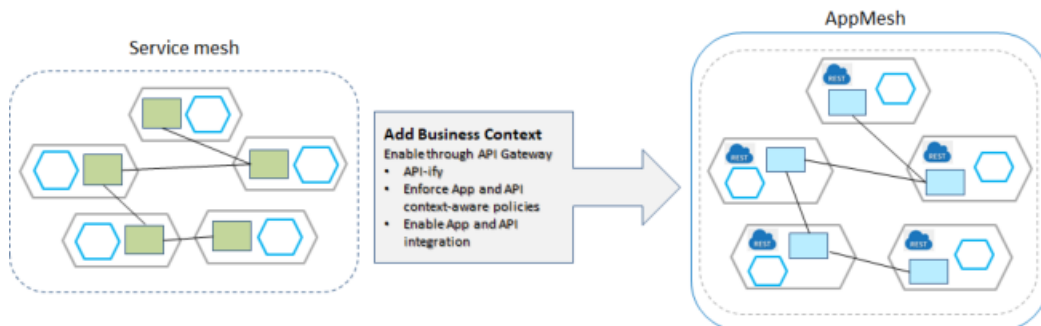
### Why AppMesh?

Though the service mesh helps in managing a complex landscape of microservices, there is a limitation when it comes to application awareness. It is difficult to achieve application-level enforcement on the requests before they reach the microservices. webMethods AppMesh provides the required solution of applying an application context to a service mesh or microservice deployments.

webMethods AppMesh extends the service mesh platform by providing application awareness through the *APIfy* action on the microservices, where it provides an API face to the microservices. This enables the reuse, governance, consumption, landscape management capabilities, and drives the API-led integration of microservices.



The figure below depicts an AppMesh deployment, wherein a business context is added to the service mesh through API Gateway. Each service is *APIfied* and has a Microgateway injected as a sidecar.



## Features and Benefits

AppMesh allows your organizations to manage microservices-led applications to:

- **Gain better control.** Group and manage microservices as business applications. Create, manage, and deliver new applications quickly.
- **Govern applications centrally.** Add context to your microservices and API landscape.
- **Deliver without disruption.** Enhance your application without making changes to existing services.

In detail, AppMesh provides several critical functions, which include:

- Discovering services.
- Creating, managing, and delivering new applications quickly.
- Applying business rules to drive application-specific behavior.
- Deep visibility into how the application is running and who is using it.

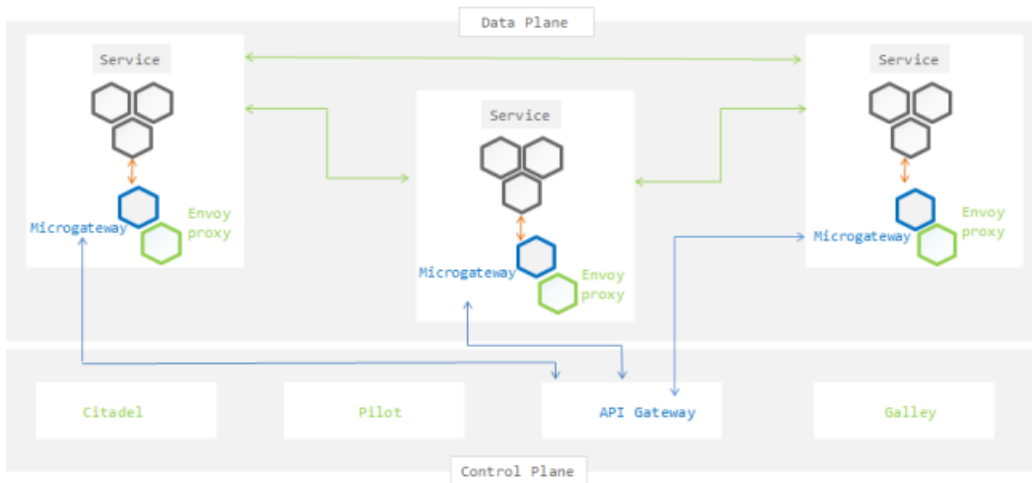
## Istio-based AppMesh

Istio is an open source service mesh platform that provides a way to control how microservices share data with one another and is designed to run in a variety of environments; Kubernetes being one of them. Istio support is added to a service by deploying an Envoy proxy that sits alongside a service and routes requests to and from other proxies.

API Gateway provides the capability to discover services in a Kubernetes-based Istio deployment. It allows to *APIfy* a service, and deploy it back to the Kubernetes environment. After deploying the services back into the Kubernetes environment, you can provision the APIs and service updates from the API Gateway user interface, through the Microgateway injected as a sidecar for the service in the Kubernetes pod.

The APIs that AppMesh creates as a result of the *APIfy* action are directly linked to and are hosted by Microgateway, and are used to enforce the policies to the service-to-service communication, which is called the East-West traffic.

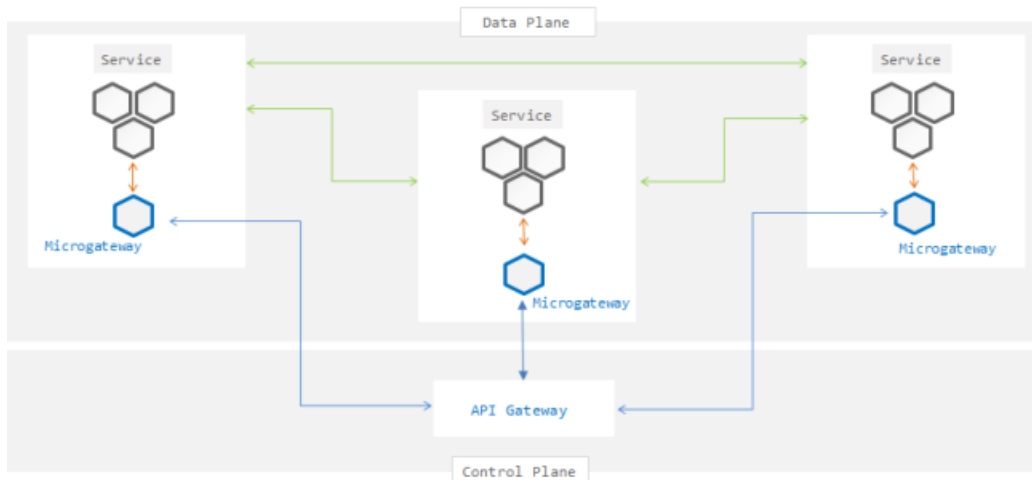
The figure below depicts the Istio-based AppMesh architecture where the communication between the pods is through the envoy proxy and the Microgateway injected into the pod communicates with the API Gateway.



## Kubernetes-based AppMesh

You can deploy AppMesh in a Kubernetes environment even without a service mesh or Istio deployment. API Gateway provides the capability to discover services, *APIfy* a service, and deploy it back to the Kubernetes environment. On deploying the AppMesh, the Microgateway is injected as a sidecar for the service in the Kubernetes pods. The Microgateway injected into the pod acts as a proxy for the services for the inter-service communication. You can now provision the APIs and service updates, from the API Gateway user interface, through the Microgateway injected as a sidecar for the service in the Kubernetes pod.

The figure below depicts the Kubernetes-based AppMesh architecture without a service mesh deployment. The Microgateway injected into the pod as a sidecar communicates with API Gateway and any updates to the APIs or policies enforced on the services are provisioned through the Microgateway into the Kubernetes pod.



## Supported Platforms

webMethods AppMesh supports the following platforms:

- Istio on Azure Kubernetes
- Istio on Kubernetes
- Istio on Rancher

API Gateway supports Kubernetes versions 1.9 to 1.17.0, and Istio versions 1.5 and 1.6.

## AppMesh Licensing

The API Gateway license is extended with the AppMesh feature.

You can configure the AppMesh feature license in the **Administration > General > License > Configuration** section. For details about configuring API Gateway license, see *webMethods API Gateway Administration*.

You can view the AppMesh license details in the **Administration > General > License > Details** section. For details about viewing license details, see *webMethods API Gateway Administration*.

If the API Gateway license does not contain the AppMesh feature support, the following functions are not available in an API Gateway instance:

- AppMesh tab in the API Gateway user interface.
- Service mesh configuration section under **Administration > External accounts** in the API Gateway user interface.

## Configure API Gateway to Connect to a Service Mesh Environment

---

To discover the services and deploy AppMesh, you must configure API Gateway to connect to the service mesh environment where the services reside.

This configuration section is visible in the API Gateway user interface if you have the required AppMesh license and the *Manage general administration configurations* privileges.

### Before you begin

Ensure that you have:


- Manage general administration configurations privileges.
- Valid AppMesh license.
- Kubernetes client configuration file and its location to set up the connection between API Gateway and the service mesh.

For details about Kubernetes in general and the Kubernetes client configuration file, see *Kubernetes documentation*.

- Valid namespaces in Kubernetes with or without the Istio service mesh environment setup.
- Docker image for Microgateway pushed to a registry that is reachable by your Kubernetes environment.

For details about how to create the Microgateway image, see [“Creating a Microgateway Image” on page 733](#).

### ➤ To configure API Gateway to connect to a service mesh environment

1. Click  and select **Administration**.
2. Click **External accounts > Service mesh**.
3. Click **Browse**, select and upload the required Kubernetes client configuration file.

On successful upload of the file, the cluster name and the cluster endpoint details appear in the table.

API Gateway supports a single Kubernetes cluster and context. If multiple cluster or contexts exist, AppMesh uses the context present in the current context field of the Kubernetes client configuration file.

4. Provide the following details required for AppMesh configuration:

Field	Description
<b>API Gateway URL</b>	<p><i>Optional.</i> Specify the API Gateway URL of the API Gateway instance.</p> <p>This is required to set up the communication channel between API Gateway and the Microgateway that is injected into the Kubernetes pod.</p> <p>If you do not configure the API Gateway URL, the default value is picked up from the Load balancer URLs that are configured under <b>Administration &gt; Load balancer</b> in the following precedence:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>First of the HTTPS Load balancer URL, if configured.</li> <li>First of the HTTP Load balancer URL, if configured.</li> <li>Default host name with 5555 as the default port.</li> </ol>
<b>API Gateway username</b>	The username of the API Gateway instance.
<b>API Gateway password</b>	The password of the API Gateway instance.
<b>Microgateway image</b>	Specify the location of the Microgateway image to deploy Microgateway as a sidecar in the Kubernetes pod.
<b>Microgateway port</b>	Specify the port the Microgateway listens on.
<b>Namespaces</b>	<p>Specify the Kubernetes namespace to monitor using AppMesh.</p> <p>You can add multiple namespaces.</p> <p>If you do not provide any namespace, then the default namespace <code>default</code>, that is present in Kubernetes environment is picked up.</p>

- Click **Save configuration**.

The service mesh environment is configured, and the communication between API Gateway and the service mesh is enabled.

You can now proceed with discovery of services and deploying AppMesh.

## Creating a Microgateway Image

The Microgateway image is required to deploy the Microgateway as a sidecar in the Kubernetes pods. The Microgateway has to be present in the registry repository for it to be available for deployment as a sidecar into a Kubernetes pod.

- Run the following commands to build the required Microgateway image:

```
./microgateway.sh createDockerFile --docker_dir . -p 9090
docker build -t your-repo:mcgw-app-mesh -f Microgateway_DockerFile
docker push your-repo:mcgw-app-mesh
```

The Microgateway image can now be used to inject Microgateway as a sidecar in the Kubernetes pods while deploying AppMesh.

## AppMesh Deployment

---

This section describes how microservices are discovered and deployed in AppMesh.

### Before you begin

You must have a Kubernetes environment with or without service mesh configured, and an AppMesh environment set up in API Gateway.

### Stages in AppMesh deployment

1. [“Service Discovery” on page 734](#)
2. [“APIfy” on page 735](#)
3. [“Update API Definition and Policies” on page 736](#)
4. [“Deploy AppMesh” on page 736](#)

## Service Discovery

AppMesh uses the Kubernetes REST API to search for services or deployments from the Kubernetes environment for the configured namespaces.

You can view all the discovered services in the API Gateway user interface in the **AppMesh** tab.

A list of microservices created in the Kubernetes environment as deployments, present in the configured AppMesh namespaces appears.

To view the service details, click **View details**. The service details page displays the following information:

Service Details	Components
<b>Basic information</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ <b>Service name.</b> Name of the microservice.</li><li>■ <b>Namespace.</b> Name of the namespace added in the microservice.</li><li>■ <b>Internal endpoints.</b> These are the native endpoints of the microservice, which is present in the routing policy of the API, that are only reachable within the cluster. These endpoints are created in the Kubernetes environment as services.</li><li>■ <b>External endpoints.</b> These are the service endpoints that are used by the external client to invoke an API.</li></ul>

---

Service Details	Components
<b>Deployment details</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Deployment configuration.</b> Provides the YAML deployment configuration.</li> <li>■ <b>Deployment flow.</b> Provides the microservice pod traffic details.</li> </ul>
<b>Service mesh sidecar</b>	<p>Provides the following service mesh proxy details:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Virtual services that are associated with the service</li> <li>■ Destination rules</li> <li>■ Authorization policies</li> <li>■ Envoy filters</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> For more information about service mesh proxy details, see <a href="https://istio.io/latest/docs">https://istio.io/latest/docs</a>.</p>
<b>Microgateway sidecar</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>API.</b> Provides a link to the API details page.</li> <li>■ <b>Microgateway.</b> Provides a link to Microgateway groups.</li> </ul>

You can perform the following actions in the service details page:

- **APIfy** 
- **Deploy** 
- **Undeploy** 

## APIfy

APIfy is the process of giving an API face to the Kubernetes service. APIfy creates an empty API with the endpoint that API Gateway receives from the service.

Click **APIfy** to APIfy a microservice. An API is created for the microservice in API Gateway and you can access it using the **APIs** tab or the **API** link in the **Microgateway sidecar** section of the service details page.

The API created by default has a single resource with resource path ( / ) and the routing endpoint is the first internal endpoint of the service.

**Note:**  
Only one API can be created for a microservice.

## Update API Definition and Policies

The API created after you APIfy a microservice, may need updates to the API definition and API policies (if any). You can update the API definition with the OpenAPI, Swagger, or RAML files.

### ➤ To update the API definition and policies

1. Click **APIs** in the title navigation bar.

**Note:**

Alternatively, you can navigate to the API details page using the **API** link in the **Microgateway sidecar** section of the service details page.

2. Select an API from the list of APIs.

3. Click  and select **Update**.

The Update API window appears.

4. Update the API definition in one of the following ways:

- By importing the API definition from a file.
- By importing the API definition from a URL.

For more information about how to update APIs, see [“Updating APIs” on page 101](#).

5. Click **Update**.

The updated API definition must match the API implemented by the microservices. The REST resources and the available REST operations are enforced by the injected Microgateway.

Service requests against undefined resources or operations are rejected.

## Deploy AppMesh

After updating the API definition, the service is deployed and the policies that are assigned in API Gateway are injected to the Kubernetes pod as a Microgateway sidecar.

Click **Deploy** to deploy AppMesh.

**Note:**

Before you deploy a service, you must APIfy it and the service must contain an API in API Gateway.

After you deploy AppMesh, you can view the injected Microgateway details in one of the following ways:



- Using the **Microgateway** link in the **Microgateway sidecar** section of the service details page.
- Using the **Microgateways** tab.

**Note:**

- There is a downtime in the initial deployment, due to the Kubernetes service definition update.
- Services for deployments that have their target ports, which are referenced with the container ports, are not supported by AppMesh. As AppMesh injects an additional container to the deployment, it causes an ambiguity in the referenced service target ports.

## Undeploy AppMesh

---

The undeploy action removes the injected Microgateway from the microservice deployment, and corrects the service definition to point to the microservice.

Click **Undeploy** to undeploy AppMesh.

**Note:**

There is a downtime in the undeployment, due to the Kubernetes service definition update.

## Provisioning of API and Policy Updates

---

To provision the API definition and policy updates for a Microgateway deployed in the Kubernetes pod, you have to update the API and redeploy AppMesh.

### ➤ To provision API and policy updates in the AppMesh environment

1. Click **AppMesh**.

A list of microservices in the Kubernetes environment present in the namespaces, configured in the AppMesh configuration, and those that expose a nodePort and the corresponding deployments appears.

2. Click **View details** to view the service details.
3. Open the corresponding API of the microservice.
4. Update the API definition of the API.
  - a. Update the API definition in one the following ways:
    - By importing the API definition from a file.
    - By importing the API definition from a URL.

For more information about how to update APIs, see [“Updating APIs” on page 101](#).

- b. Update the required API policies, if any.

For more information about how to update policies, see [“Managing API-level Policies” on page 373](#).

5. Click **AppMesh** to view the microservices updated with the API definition and API policies.
6. Click **View details** to view the service details.
7. Click **Deploy**.

The service is redeployed and Microgateway is injected to the Kubernetes pod.

To allow redeployment updates to occur with zero downtime of the pods, the Kubernetes out-of-the-box support through rolling updates is used. This ensures that the deployment does not break the current requests, and no requests are dropped due to a pod failure.

The Kubernetes rolling updates strategy used in AppMesh redeployment has the following parameters:

- `RollingUpdate`. New pods are added gradually, and old pods are terminated gradually.
- `maxSurge`. The number of pods that can be created above the desired amount of pods during an update.
- `maxUnavailable`. The number of pods that can be unavailable during the update process.

Sample Rolling Update strategy you must add in the deployment descriptor that allows for maximum available pods is as follows:

```
strategy:
  type: RollingUpdate
  rollingUpdate:
    maxUnavailable: 0
    maxSurge: 1
```

# 15 Accessibility Profile

■ Overview .....	740
------------------	-----

## Overview

---

API Gateway supports Web Content Accessibility Guidelines (WCAG) through a separate UI profile called *Accessibility profile*. The *Accessibility profile* is a read-only profile with limited coverage in terms of number of screens as well as the functionalities. Users can access API Gateway accessibility profile using the following URL:

`http://hostname:9071/apigatewayui/accessibility.jsp`

Currently following screens are available with this profile:

- API Gateway Login page
- API List page
- API Details page