

## Keyfactor Web APIs 11.2

Reference Guide

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# 1.0 Introduction

The *Keyfactor Command Documentation Suite* includes:

- *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*
- *Keyfactor API Reference Guide*
- *Keyfactor Command Server Installation Guide*
- *Keyfactor Orchestrators Installation and Configuration Guide*
- *Keyfactor Command Release Notes & Upgrading*

In addition, Keyfactor offers documentation for products that are not part of the *Keyfactor Command Documentation Suite*, including the *Keyfactor Command Upgrade Overview* and installation guides for third-party CA gateways that interface with Keyfactor, which are available upon request.

## 2.0 Keyfactor API Reference

The Keyfactor Command solution exposes an API to allow third-party software to integrate with the advanced certificate enrollment and management features of Keyfactor Command in a secure manner and to provide a mechanism for automating routine or bulk tasks that would be cumbersome to perform through the browser-based user interface. The API complements the web components of Keyfactor Command and offer a number of HTTP method calls that provide similar functionality to that available within the Management Portal's user interface, but which can be accessed programmatically by any system capable of making web requests. The API has the following goals and constraints:

- Provide a simple interface to make integration easy for third parties.
- Develop interoperability between different technology frameworks and operating systems.
- Support common certificate enrollment and management tasks.
- Deliver a securable interface.
- Preserve backward-compatibility so that existing clients continue to work, where possible.



**Important:** The Classic API, also known as the CMS API, was removed in Keyfactor Command version 11. All uses of the Classic API should be migrated to the Keyfactor API prior to upgrading to Keyfactor Command version 11 or later.

## 2.1 Overview

In the current release, Keyfactor exposes one API for external use. The Keyfactor API was introduced in Keyfactor Command version 6.1 and as of Keyfactor Command 11.0 is the only supported API. The Keyfactor API allows for integration with other systems to automate certificate lifecycle management tasks. It will continue to be developed going forward to expose more core functionality that is built into the main product to allow for more in-depth integrations.

Documentation for the Keyfactor API is available as two companion pieces—this document (the *Keyfactor API Reference Guide*), which provides an overview of the API's endpoints, parameters to be provided in them, and data expected back from them, and the interactive code examples installed with your Keyfactor Command instance in the *Keyfactor API Reference and Utility*.



**Important:** The Classic API, also known as the CMS API, was removed in Keyfactor Command version 11. All uses of the Classic API should be migrated to the Keyfactor API prior to upgrading to Keyfactor Command version 11 or later.

## 2.2 Authenticating to the Keyfactor API

When you make a connection to Keyfactor Command using the Keyfactor API, you need to provide authentication. If you're using Active Directory as an identity provider, you have the choice to authenticate to Keyfactor Command using Basic authentication or Windows integrated authentication. Any users who have already authenticated to Keyfactor Command before opening the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility in the same browser session will be seamlessly authenticated to Keyfactor Command automatically, and will not need to re-authenticate. The need to intentionally provide authentication for the Keyfactor API comes into play in situations such as:

- You are developing or running an application or script that leverages the Keyfactor API.
- You are running a workflow step of type *Invoke REST Request* with Active Directory Basic or Windows authentication.
- You are running a workflow step of type *Invoke REST Request with OAuth* with an identity provider other than Active Directory and token authentication.
- You are using the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility and using an identity provider other than Active Directory (see [Acquire a Token to Authenticate to the Keyfactor API on the next page](#)).
- You are using the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility, using Active Directory as an identity provider, and have not authenticated to Keyfactor Command within the same browser session.

In many of these cases, you will probably want to make the API requests not as an individual user, but as a service account. The service account you use depends on the identity provider you're using:

- If you're using Active Directory as an identity provider, a standard Active Directory service account in the primary Keyfactor Command server forest can be used.
- If you're using an identity provider other than Active Directory, a client (not user) in your identity provider is used. The client should be configured with a secret and have *Client authentication* and *Service account roles* enabled (see *Using Keyfactor Identity Provider: Service Accounts* in the *Keyfactor Command Server Installation Guide*). The user who will make use of the API will need the client ID and secret as well as the bearer token URL. This is the URL of the token endpoint for your identity provider instance. For example:

```
https://my-keyidp-server.keyexample.com/realms/Keyfactor/protocol/openid-connect/token
```

For Keyfactor Identity Provider, this is included among the information that can be found on the OpenID Endpoint Configuration page, a link to which can be found on the Realm Settings page (see *Gathering Keyfactor Identity Provider Data for the Keyfactor Command Installation* in the *Keyfactor Command Server Installation Guide*).

## Keyfactor-API-Workflow-User OpenID Connect

Clients are applications and services that connect to the Keyfactor Identity Provider on behalf of a user.

Settings Keys **Credentials** Roles Client scopes Service accounts roles Sessions Advanced

Client Authenticator Client Id and Secret

Save

Copy your Client Secret

Client secret ..... [eye icon] [copy icon] Regenerate

Registration access token ..... [copy icon] Regenerate

Figure 1: Client Secret for Keyfactor API in Keyfactor Identity Provider

This service account needs to be granted appropriate permissions in Keyfactor Command to complete the API requests that will be run as this service account.

### Acquire a Token to Authenticate to the Keyfactor API

If you're using the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility (Swagger) and using an identity provider other than Active Directory, you will need to acquire a token from your identity provider in order to authenticate to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility. There are a number of approaches to doing this. Here we provide a couple of examples.

First, be sure that you have created a client in your identity provider (see *Using Keyfactor Identity Provider: Service Accounts* in the *Keyfactor Command Server Installation Guide*) and that you know this information about the client:

- Client ID
- Client Secret
- Bearer Token URL

To acquire a token to authenticate to the Keyfactor API either via the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility or directly, from a Linux server execute a curl command similar to the following, referencing appropriate values for your client ID, client secret, and bearer token URL:





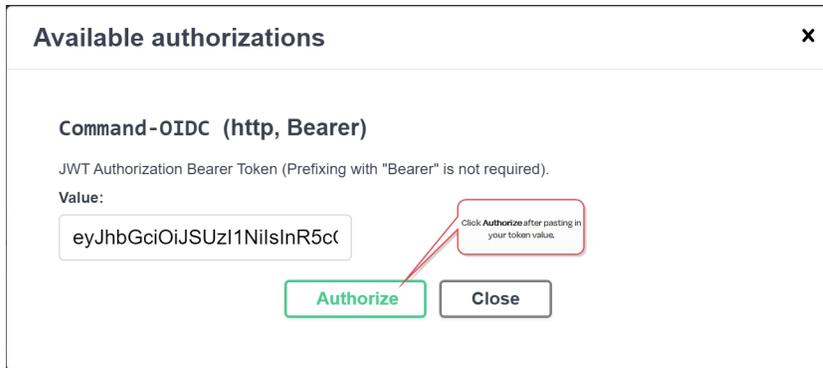


Figure 4: Enter Access Token in the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility

4. If authorization is successful, the Authorize button will change to *Logout*, and the padlocks will change to locked.

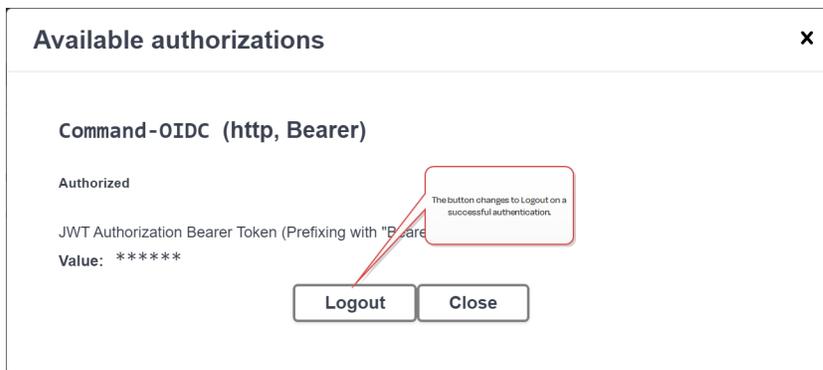


Figure 5: Successful Authorization in the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility



**Tip:** When using a token in the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility, you use the token value only. When you use a token to authenticate to the Keyfactor API other than through the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility, you need to precede the token value with *Bearer*. For example:

```
# Build the headers for the API request
$headers = @{
    "Authorization"="Bearer " + $TokenValue.access_token
    "Accept"="application/json"
    "x-keyfactor-requested-with"="APIClient"
}
```

For an example script using a token to authenticate to Keyfactor Command, see *Workflow Definitions Configuration Parameters Example: Use Custom PowerShell with Embedded REST Request, Send Email, and Require Approval* in the *Keyfactor API Reference Guide*.



**Important:** Keyfactor highly recommends that you use strong passwords for any accounts or certificates related to Keyfactor Command and associated products, especially when these have elevated or administrative access. A strong password has at least 12 characters (more is better) and multiple character classes (lowercase letters, uppercase letters, numeral, and symbols). Ideally, each password would be randomly generated. Avoid password re-use.

## 2.3 Transaction Security

The Keyfactor API relies on SSL/TLS to protect the HTTP communications between the client and Keyfactor Command server. In a typical deployment, the API will be configured for Basic authentication, where client credentials are provided in an HTTP header, formatted as *DOMAIN\user:Password* and base-64-encoded. Basic Authentication itself is not a secure way to pass a set of user credentials. However, it is very interoperable and works well across all of the various technologies that use the API. SSL is used to protect the confidentiality of user credentials; therefore, SSL should be used with the Keyfactor API.

Keyfactor recommends that any device using the API already be configured to trust the SSL certificate presented by Keyfactor Command, allowing the SSL connection to be established without error. The process for this will depend on the platform and operating environment of the connecting client, but the appropriate documentation or support for your platform should outline the necessary steps for this.

Access to the API methods can be limited per client to a maximum request frequency. The amount of time required between calls can be configured in the Keyfactor Command Management Portal Application Settings for the API (see Application Settings: API Tab in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*). Increasing this interval can mitigate certain threats such as denial of service or dictionary attacks against passwords and other sensitive data. However, setting this too high can negatively impact performance of client applications that need to make a large number of requests.

## 2.4 Endpoint Common Features

Some aspects of the Keyfactor API request and response formats are consistent across all endpoints. This includes a small set of HTTP headers, HTTP statuses returned by the server for successful requests, and various error conditions. Common request headers are given in [Table 1: Common Request Headers](#), common response headers (for successful requests and certain unsuccessful requests) are given in [Table 2: Common Response Headers](#), and HTTP statuses are given in [Table 3: HTTP Statuses](#).

By default, all Keyfactor API methods start with a base path, which corresponds to an application under IIS; this path is configurable at install time. The default base path is *KeyfactorApi*. The API component name and method name then comprise the parts of the URL, each separated by a forward slash. For example, */KeyfactorApi/Certificates/Import* would be the URL format for the Import method of the Certificates component.

Table 1: Common Request Headers

Header Name	API Version	Header Value	Description
Content-Type	Both	application/json OR application/xml	POST methods use application/json. When application/xml is needed, it is specifically indicated on the endpoint page.
Accept	Both	application/json; charset=utf-8	Most methods returning complex values will use this content type.
Authorization	Both	Basic <base-64 DOMAIN\user:pass>	In most cases, Web API clients will use Basic authentication over SSL/TLS.
Host	Both	<Keyfactor Command server hostname>	Address of Keyfactor Command server. Automatically generated in most clients.
Content-Length	Both	Request length in bytes	Optional, but automatically generated by most clients.
X-Keyfactor- Requested-With	Both	XMLHttpRequest	This is mandatory to send in a request to the Keyfactor API on POSTs, PUTs, and DELETEs, and the value is case sensitive. This is for security.
X-Keyfactor- API-Version	Keyfactor API	1 or 2	Desired version of the endpoint. If not provided, this defaults to version 1.

Table 2: Common Response Headers

Header Name	Header Value	Description
Cache-Control	no-cache	API requests are generally not cacheable. Note that this is not respected by all client systems.
Pragma	no-cache	API requests are generally not cacheable. Note that this is not respected by all client systems.
Content-Length	<varies>	Length of the HTTP response.
Content-Type	application/json	Most calls return application/json, but occasionally text/-

Header Name	Header Value	Description
		plain or text/xml.
Expires	-1	Usually ignored.
Server	<varies>	Software version reported by IIS platform hosting Keyfactor Command.
X-Keyfactor-Product-Version	<varies>	Keyfactor Command platform version.
X-Total-Count	<varies>	Total number of elements returned.
X-AspNet-Version	<varies>	Version of ASP.NET supporting Keyfactor Command installation.
X-Powered-By	ASP.NET	Header added by underlying ASP.NET implementation.
Date	<varies>	Timestamp of the HTTP response.

Table 3: HTTP Statuses

Number/Name	Description
200 OK	Request successful; results in response body
204 No Content	Request successful; no content in response body
400 Bad Request	Malformed or invalid data; additional information may be available in the response body and/or Keyfactor Command server logs
401 Unauthorized	Invalid credentials (user unauthenticated)
403 Forbidden	Can often indicate that the credentials map to a user without permissions for this action in Keyfactor Command (user unauthorized)
404 Page not Found	Invalid request path
500 Internal Server Error	Keyfactor Command encountered an unexpected error attempting to handle the request. See response body and Keyfactor Command server logs for details.
502 Bad Gateway	Keyfactor Command attempted to contact a CA or other upstream server to process the request, but was unable to. See Keyfactor Command server logs for details.

## 2.5 Versioning

The Keyfactor API is versioned as a set and released in conjunction with Keyfactor Command at the same version level (e.g. version 11.2). In addition, the Keyfactor API may have multiple versions of select endpoints.

The current strategy is to increment the version of an API when changes are made that might break backwards compatibility for existing clients. New endpoints are generally implemented in the most recent version of their API.

Generally, updates to an existing version of an endpoint are restricted to updates that should not break existing clients. Updates may be made that add HTTP response headers or response body parameters, or that correct existing bugs, or must be made to conform to newer or more granular security constraints. When an update cannot be made without breaking existing clients, a new endpoint is added in a later API version.



Figure 6: Select a Version in the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility

Most Keyfactor API endpoints have only one version, though a second version has been released for a select few endpoints. The Keyfactor API uses the `x-keyfactor-api-version` request header to differentiate between versions 1 and 2 of a given endpoint. If a version isn't specified, version 1 is assumed.

**Important:** The Classic API, also known as the CMS API, was removed in Keyfactor Command version 11. All uses of the Classic API should be migrated to the Keyfactor API prior to upgrading to Keyfactor Command version 11 or later.

## 2.6 Keyfactor API Endpoints

The documentation for the Keyfactor API endpoints in the following sections includes descriptions for all the parameters available for each endpoint and short examples of specific parameters where that has been deemed to be helpful. For complete usage examples, see the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility.

**Tip:** Click the help icon (?) at the top of the Keyfactor Command Management Portal page next to the **Logout** button to find the embedded web copies of the *Keyfactor Command*



## Documentation Suite and the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility.

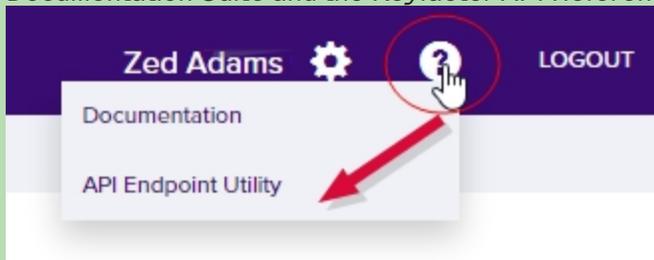


Figure 7: Documentation in the Help Dropdown

You can also browse to the *Keyfactor API Reference and Utility* directly using the following link (where *keyfactor.keyexample.com* is the fully qualified domain name of your Keyfactor Command server or the DNS alias you are using to reference your Keyfactor Command server, if applicable):

```
https://keyfactor.keyexample.com/KeyfactorAPI/ref/index#
```

```
https://keyfactor.keyexample.com/KeyfactorAPINET6/swagger
```

This link assumes that the Keyfactor API has been installed in the default IIS virtual directory (KeyfactorAPI). If you have installed in an alternate virtual directory, your path will be different.

## 2.6.1 Agents

The Agents component of the Keyfactor API includes methods necessary to list orchestrators and agents and schedule jobs to retrieve log files for orchestrators and agents that support that functionality.

Table 4: Agents Endpoints

Endpoint	Method	Description	Link
/id	GET	Returns details for a single orchestrator or agent.	<a href="#">GET Agents ID on the next page</a>
/	GET	Returns a list of all orchestrators and agents according to the provided filters and input parameters.	<a href="#">GET Agents on page 17</a>
/Reset	POST	Resets one or more orchestrators or agents to a new state and clears jobs.	<a href="#">POST Agents Reset on page 23</a>

Endpoint	Method	Description	Link
/Approve	POST	Approves an orchestrator.	<a href="#">POST Agents Approve on page 24</a>
/Disapprove	POST	Disapproves an orchestrator.	<a href="#">POST Agents Disapprove on page 24</a>
/{id}/Reset	POST	Resets a single orchestrator or agent to a new state and clears jobs.	<a href="#">POST Agents ID Reset on page 25</a>
/{id}/FetchLogs	POST	Schedules a job on the orchestrator or agent to retrieve log files.	<a href="#">POST Agents ID FetchLogs on page 26</a>
/SetAuthCertificateReenrollment	POST	Configures an orchestrator or agent to either request or require a new client authentication certificate on its next session registration.	<a href="#">POST Agents Set Auth Certificate Reenrollment on page 26</a>

### 2.6.1.1 GET Agents ID

The GET /Agents/{id} method is used to retrieve a single orchestrator or agent registered in Keyfactor Command. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with a list of all orchestrator details.



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
/agents/management/read/

Table 5: GET Agents{id} Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
id	Path	<b>Required.</b> The GUID of the orchestrator to retrieve. Use the <i>GET /Agents</i> method (see <a href="#">GET Agents on page 17</a> ) to retrieve a list of all the orchestrators to determine the orchestrator GUID.

Table 6: GET Agent {id} Response Data

Name	Description																		
AgentId	A string indicating the GUID of the orchestrator.																		
ClientMachine	A string indicating the client machine on which the orchestrator is installed.																		
Username	A string indicating the Active Directory user or service account the orchestrator is using to connect to Keyfactor Command.																		
AgentPlatform	<p>An integer indicating the platform for the orchestrator. Possible values are:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Value</th> <th>Parameter Value</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>0</td> <td>Unknown</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>Keyfactor Windows Orchestrator</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>Keyfactor Java Agent</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>Keyfactor Mac Auto-Enrollment Agent</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>Keyfactor Android Agent</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td> <td>Keyfactor Native Agent</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6</td> <td>Keyfactor Bash Orchestrator</td> </tr> <tr> <td>7</td> <td>Keyfactor Universal Orchestrator</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Value	Parameter Value	0	Unknown	1	Keyfactor Windows Orchestrator	2	Keyfactor Java Agent	3	Keyfactor Mac Auto-Enrollment Agent	4	Keyfactor Android Agent	5	Keyfactor Native Agent	6	Keyfactor Bash Orchestrator	7	Keyfactor Universal Orchestrator
Value	Parameter Value																		
0	Unknown																		
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3	Keyfactor Mac Auto-Enrollment Agent																		
4	Keyfactor Android Agent																		
5	Keyfactor Native Agent																		
6	Keyfactor Bash Orchestrator																		
7	Keyfactor Universal Orchestrator																		
Version	A string indicating the version of the orchestrator.																		
Status	<p>An integer indicating the orchestrator status. Possible values are:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Value</th> <th>Parameter Value</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>New</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>Approved</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>Disapproved</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Value	Parameter Value	1	New	2	Approved	3	Disapproved										
Value	Parameter Value																		
1	New																		
2	Approved																		
3	Disapproved																		
LastSeen	The time, in UTC, at which the orchestrator last contacted Keyfactor Command.																		

Name	Description																																												
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LastThumbprintUsed	A string indicating the thumbprint of the certificate that the orchestrator most recently used for client certificate authentication. In most cases, this will match the <i>Thumbprint</i> .								
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**Tip:** See the *Keyfactor API Reference and Utility* [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (🔍) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

### 2.6.1.2 GET Agents

The GET /Agents method is used to retrieve a list of orchestrators and agents registered in Keyfactor Command. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with a list of all orchestrator details.



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
`/agents/management/read/`

Table 7: GET Agents Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
QueryString	Query	<p>A string containing a query to limit the results (e.g. field1 -eq value1 AND field2 -gt value2). The default is to return all records. Fields available for querying through the API for the most part match those that appear in the Keyfactor Command Management Portal search drop-downs for the same feature. For querying guidelines, refer to: <i>Using the Orchestrator Management Search Feature</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i>. The query fields supported for this endpoint are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• AgentId</li> <li>• Blueprint</li> <li>• Capabilities (See <a href="#">Table 8: GET Agent Response Data Capabilities</a>)</li> <li>• ClientMachine</li> <li>• ErrorCode</li> <li>• ErrorMessage (last error message)</li> <li>• Identity (Username)</li> <li>• LastSeen (DateTime)</li> <li>• Platform (Platform types: 0-Unknown, 1-.NET, 2-Java, 3-Mac, 4-Android, 5-Native, 6-Bash, 7-Universal Orchestrator)</li> <li>• Status (1-New, 2-Approved, 3-Disapproved)</li> <li>• Version</li> </ul> <div style="background-color: #e0f2f1; padding: 10px; border-radius: 10px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p> <b>Tip:</b> Use the following query to return only approved orchestrators:</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><code>Status -eq "2"</code></p> <p>A value of 1 will return orchestrators with a status of <i>New</i> and a value of 3 will return orchestrators with a status of <i>Disapproved</i>.</p> </div>
PageReturned	Query	An integer that specifies how many multiples of the returnLimit to skip and offset by before returning results, to enable paging. The default is 1.
SkipCount	Query	An integer indicating the number of records that should be skipped in providing results, starting from the beginning of the records (for pagination). This field is optional and no records will be skipped if not provided.
ReturnLimit	Query	An integer that specifies how many results to return per page. The default is 50.

Name	In	Description
SortField	Query	A string containing the property by which the results should be sorted. Fields available for sorting through the API for the most part match those that appear as sortable columns in the Keyfactor Command Management Portal. The default sort field is <i>AgentId</i> .
SortAscending	Query	An integer that sets the sort order on the returned results. A value of 0 sorts results in ascending order while a value of 1 sorts results in descending order. The default is ascending.

Table 8: GET Agent Response Data

Name	Description																		
AgentId	A string indicating the GUID of the orchestrator.																		
ClientMachine	A string indicating the client machine on which the orchestrator is installed.																		
Username	A string indicating the Active Directory user or service account the orchestrator is using to connect to Keyfactor Command.																		
AgentPlatform	<p>An integer indicating the platform for the orchestrator. Possible values are:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Value</th> <th>Parameter Value</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>0</td> <td>Unknown</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>Keyfactor Windows Orchestrator</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>Keyfactor Java Agent</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>Keyfactor Mac Auto-Enrollment Agent</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>Keyfactor Android Agent</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td> <td>Keyfactor Native Agent</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6</td> <td>Keyfactor Bash Orchestrator</td> </tr> <tr> <td>7</td> <td>Keyfactor Universal Orchestrator</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Value	Parameter Value	0	Unknown	1	Keyfactor Windows Orchestrator	2	Keyfactor Java Agent	3	Keyfactor Mac Auto-Enrollment Agent	4	Keyfactor Android Agent	5	Keyfactor Native Agent	6	Keyfactor Bash Orchestrator	7	Keyfactor Universal Orchestrator
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**Tip:** See the *Keyfactor API Reference and Utility* [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (?) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

### 2.6.1.3 POST Agents Reset

The POST /Agents/Reset method is used to reset one or more orchestrators, including:

- Remove all current orchestrator jobs for the selected orchestrator(s).
- Delete all associated certificate stores.
- Set the orchestrator status to new.
- For orchestrators configured to use client certificate authentication, clear the certificate thumbprints stored for the orchestrator(s) to allow them to be reconfigured with a new certificate.

This endpoint returns 204 with no content upon success. On a failure, a 400 is returned with an error message.



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
/agents/management/read/  
/agents/management/modify/

Table 9: POST Agents Reset Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
agentIds	Body	<b>Required.</b> An array of strings indicating the Keyfactor Command reference GUIDs of the orchestrators to reset. Use the <i>GET /Agents</i> method (see <a href="#">GET Agents on page 17</a> ) to retrieve a list of all the orchestrators to determine the orchestrator GUIDs.



**Tip:** See the *Keyfactor API Reference and Utility* [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (?) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

### 2.6.1.4 POST Agents Approve

The POST /Agents/Approve method is used to approve one or more orchestrators (a.k.a. agents). An orchestrator must be approved before jobs for it can be scheduled or carried out. This endpoint returns 204 with no content upon success.

 **Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
/agents/management/read/  
/agents/management/modify/

Table 10: POST Agents Approve Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
agentIds	Body	<b>Required.</b> An array of strings indicating the GUIDs of the orchestrators to approve. Use the <i>GET Agents</i> method (see <a href="#">GET Agents on page 17</a> ) to retrieve a list of all the orchestrators to determine the orchestrator GUIDs and current status of the orchestrators.

 **Tip:** See the *Keyfactor API Reference and Utility* [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon () at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

### 2.6.1.5 POST Agents Disapprove

The POST /Agents/Disapprove method is used to disapprove one or more orchestrators (a.k.a. agents). When an orchestrator is disapproved, operations with Keyfactor Command can no longer be carried out by this orchestrator. This endpoint returns 204 with no content upon success.

 **Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
/agents/management/read/  
/agents/management/modify/

Table 11: POST Agents Disapprove Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
agentIds	Body	<b>Required.</b> An array of strings indicating the orchestrator GUIDs to disapprove. Use the <i>GET Agents</i> method (see <a href="#">GET Agents on page 17</a> ) to retrieve a list of all the orchestrators to determine the orchestrator GUIDs and current status of the orchestrators.

 **Tip:** See the *Keyfactor API Reference and Utility* [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon  at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

### 2.6.1.6 POST Agents ID Reset

The POST `/Agents/{id}/Reset` method is used to reset a single orchestrator, including:

- Remove all current orchestrator jobs for the selected orchestrator.
- Delete all associated certificate stores.
- Set the orchestrator status to new.
- For orchestrators configured to use client certificate authentication, clear the certificate thumbprints stored for the orchestrator to allow it to be reconfigured with a new certificate.

This endpoint returns 204 with no content upon success. On a failure, a 400 is returned with an error message.

 **Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
`/agents/management/read/`  
`/agents/management/modify/`

Table 12: POST Agents {id} Reset Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
id	Path	<b>Required.</b> The GUID of the orchestrator to reset. Use the <i>GET /Agents</i> method (see <a href="#">GET Agents on page 17</a> ) to retrieve a list of all the orchestrators to determine the orchestrator GUID.



**Tip:** See the *Keyfactor API Reference and Utility* [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (?) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

### 2.6.1.7 POST Agents ID FetchLogs

The POST /Agents/{id}/FetchLogs method is used to schedule a job on a Native Agent to retrieve log files. The job will be scheduled to run immediately, which means it should complete within a few minutes depending on other activity occurring at the same time. This method is currently only supported for the Native Agent. This endpoint returns 204 with no content upon success.



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
/agents/management/read/  
/agents/management/modify/



**Tip:** To schedule a job to retrieve logs from a Keyfactor Universal Orchestrator, use the POST /OrchestratorJobs/Custom method (see [POST Orchestrator Jobs Custom on page 988](#)).

Table 13: POST Agents {id} FetchLogs Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
id	Path	<b>Required.</b> The GUID of the orchestrator to schedule the job for. Use the <i>GET /Agents</i> method (see <a href="#">GET Agents on page 17</a> ) to retrieve a list of all the orchestrators to determine the orchestrator GUID.



**Tip:** See the *Keyfactor API Reference and Utility* [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (?) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

### 2.6.1.8 POST Agents Set Auth Certificate Reenrollment

The POST /Agents/SetAuthCertificateReenrollment method is used to request or require that one or more orchestrators (a.k.a. agents) enroll for a new client authentication certificate on the

orchestrator's next session registration. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with information about any failed requests.



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:

/agents/management/read/  
/agents/management/modify/

Table 14: POST Agents Set Auth Certificate Reenrollment Input Parameters

Name	In	Description								
OrchestratorIds	Body	<p><b>Required.</b> An array of strings indicating the GUIDs of the orchestrators on which you want to change the AuthCertificateReenrollment value to request or require the orchestrator(s) to enroll for a new client authentication certificate on the next session registration.</p> <p>Use the <i>GET Agents</i> method (see <a href="#">GET Agents on page 17</a>) to retrieve a list of all the orchestrators to determine the orchestrator GUIDs and current status of the orchestrators.</p>								
Status	Body	<p>An integer indicating the value that AuthCertificateReenrollment should be set to. Status options are:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Value</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>0</td> <td>None—Unset the value so that the orchestrator will not request a new client authentication certificate (based on this value).</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>Requested—The orchestrator will request a new client authentication certificate when it next registers for a session. Orchestrator activity will be allowed to continue as usual.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>Required—The orchestrator will request a new client authentication certificate when it next registers for a session. A new session will not be granted and orchestrator activity will not be allowed to continue until the orchestrator acquires a new certificate.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Value	Description	0	None—Unset the value so that the orchestrator will not request a new client authentication certificate (based on this value).	1	Requested—The orchestrator will request a new client authentication certificate when it next registers for a session. Orchestrator activity will be allowed to continue as usual.	2	Required—The orchestrator will request a new client authentication certificate when it next registers for a session. A new session will not be granted and orchestrator activity will not be allowed to continue until the orchestrator acquires a new certificate.
Value	Description									
0	None—Unset the value so that the orchestrator will not request a new client authentication certificate (based on this value).									
1	Requested—The orchestrator will request a new client authentication certificate when it next registers for a session. Orchestrator activity will be allowed to continue as usual.									
2	Required—The orchestrator will request a new client authentication certificate when it next registers for a session. A new session will not be granted and orchestrator activity will not be allowed to continue until the orchestrator acquires a new certificate.									

Table 15: POST Agents Set Auth Certificate Reenrollment Response Data

Name	Description								
FailedOrchestratorIds	An array of strings indicating the GUIDs of orchestrators that failed to update.								
Status	<p>A string indicating the value for AuthCertificateReenrollment that was requested. Status options are:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Value</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>0</td> <td>None—Unset the value so that the orchestrator will not request a new client authentication certificate (based on this value).</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>Requested—The orchestrator will request a new client authentication certificate when it next registers for a session. Orchestrator activity will be allowed to continue as usual.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>Required—The orchestrator will request a new client authentication certificate when it next registers for a session. A new session will not be granted and orchestrator activity will not be allowed to continue until the orchestrator acquires a new certificate.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Value	Description	0	None—Unset the value so that the orchestrator will not request a new client authentication certificate (based on this value).	1	Requested—The orchestrator will request a new client authentication certificate when it next registers for a session. Orchestrator activity will be allowed to continue as usual.	2	Required—The orchestrator will request a new client authentication certificate when it next registers for a session. A new session will not be granted and orchestrator activity will not be allowed to continue until the orchestrator acquires a new certificate.
Value	Description								
0	None—Unset the value so that the orchestrator will not request a new client authentication certificate (based on this value).								
1	Requested—The orchestrator will request a new client authentication certificate when it next registers for a session. Orchestrator activity will be allowed to continue as usual.								
2	Required—The orchestrator will request a new client authentication certificate when it next registers for a session. A new session will not be granted and orchestrator activity will not be allowed to continue until the orchestrator acquires a new certificate.								

 **Tip:** See the [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (?) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

## 2.6.2 Agent BluePrint

The Agent BluePrint component of the Keyfactor API includes methods necessary to list, generate, and apply orchestrator and orchestrator blueprints for orchestrators and agents that support blueprint functionality.

Table 16: Agent BluePrint Endpoints

Endpoint	Method	Description	Link
/id}	DELETE	Deletes the orchestrator blueprint	<a href="#">DELETE Agent</a>

Endpoint	Method	Description	Link
		with the specified GUID.	<a href="#">BluePrint ID on the next page</a>
/ {id}	GET	Returns details for the orchestrator blueprint with the specified GUID.	<a href="#">GET Agent BluePrint ID on the next page</a>
/	GET	Returns details for all orchestrator blueprints.	<a href="#">GET Agent BluePrint on page 31</a>
/ {id}/Jobs	GET	Returns details of the certificate store scheduled jobs for the orchestrator blueprint with the specified GUID.	<a href="#">GET Agent BluePrint ID Jobs on page 32</a>
/ {id}/Stores	GET	Returns details of the certificate stores for the orchestrator blueprint with the specified GUID.	<a href="#">GET Agent BluePrint ID Stores on page 37</a>
/ApplyBlueprint	POST	Applies an orchestrator blueprint to one or more orchestrators.	<a href="#">POST AgentBluePrint ApplyBlueprint on page 40</a>
/GenerateBlueprint	POST	Creates a new orchestrator blueprint from an orchestrator.	<a href="#">POST AgentBluePrint GenerateBlueprint on page 41</a>

### 2.6.2.1 DELETE Agent BluePrint ID

The DELETE /AgentBluePrint/{id} method is used to delete an existing orchestrator blueprint with the specified blueprint GUID. This endpoint returns 204 with no content upon success.



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:

/agents/management/read/  
/agents/management/modify/

Table 17: DELETE Agent BluePrint {id} Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
id	Path	<b>Required.</b> A string indicating the GUID of the orchestrator blueprint that should be deleted. Use the <i>GET AgentBluePrint</i> method (see <a href="#">GET Agent BluePrint on page 31</a> ) to retrieve a list of all the blueprints to determine the orchestrator blueprint GUID.



**Tip:** See the [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (?) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

### 2.6.2.2 GET Agent Blueprint ID

The GET /AgentBlueprint/{id} method is used to retrieve information about the orchestrator blueprint with the specified blueprint GUID. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with information about the blueprint.



**Tip:** To see the certificate stores or scheduled jobs associated with the blueprint, use the GET /AgentBlueprint/{id}/Jobs method (see [GET Agent Blueprint ID Jobs on page 32](#)) or GET /AgentBlueprint/{id}/Stores method (see [GET Agent Blueprint ID Stores on page 37](#)).



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
/agents/management/read/

Table 18: GET Agent Blueprint {id} Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
id	Path	<b>Required.</b> A string indicating the GUID of the orchestrator blueprint that should be retrieved. Use the <i>GET AgentBlueprint</i> method (see <a href="#">GET Agent Blueprint on the next page</a> ) to retrieve a list of all the blueprints to determine the orchestrator blueprint GUID.

Table 19: GET Agent Blueprint {id} Response Data

Name	Description
AgentBlueprintId	A string indicating the GUID of the blueprint.
Name	A string indicating the name of the blueprint.
RequiredCapabilities	An array of strings indicating the type of capabilities required by the orchestrators to which the blueprint will be applied (e.g. JKS, PEM).
LastModified	A string indicating the date and time the blueprint was created.



**Tip:** See the [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (?) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

### 2.6.2.3 GET Agent Blueprint

The GET /AgentBlueprint method is used to retrieve a list of blueprints defined for the orchestrators and agents registered in Keyfactor Command. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with a list of all blueprint details.



**Tip:** The following permissions (see [Security Roles and Claims](#) in the [Keyfactor Command Reference Guide](#)) are required to use this feature:  
`/agents/management/read/`

Table 20: GET Agent Blueprint Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
PageReturned	Query	An integer that specifies how many multiples of the returnLimit to skip and offset by before returning results, to enable paging. The default is 1.
ReturnLimit	Query	An integer that specifies how many results to return per page. The default is 50.
SortField	Query	A string containing the property by which the results should be sorted. Fields available for sorting through the API for the most part match those that appear as sortable columns in the Keyfactor Command Management Portal. The default sort field is <i>Name</i> .
SortAscending	Query	An integer that sets the sort order on the returned results. A value of 0 sorts results in ascending order while a value of 1 sorts results in descending order. The default is ascending.

Table 21: GET Agent BluePrint Response Data

Name	Description
AgentBlueprintId	A string indicating the GUID of the blueprint.
Name	A string indicating the name of the blueprint.
RequiredCapabilities	An array of strings indicating the type of capabilities required by the orchestrators to which the blueprint will be applied (e.g. JKS, PEM).
LastModified	A string indicating the date and time the blueprint was created.

 **Tip:** See the *Keyfactor API Reference and Utility* [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (🔍) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

#### 2.6.2.4 GET Agent BluePrint ID Jobs

The GET /AgentBluePrint/{id}/Jobs method is used to retrieve details of the scheduled certificate store jobs for the orchestrator blueprint with the specified blueprint GUID. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with a list of all the blueprint scheduled job details, including certificate stores.

 **Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
/agents/management/read/

Table 22: GET Agent Blueprint {id} Jobs Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
id	Path	<b>Required.</b> A string indicating the GUID of the orchestrator blueprint that should be retrieved. Use the <i>GET AgentBlueprint</i> method (see <a href="#">GET Agent Blueprint on page 31</a> ) to retrieve a list of all the blueprints to determine the orchestrator blueprint GUID.
PageReturned	Query	An integer that specifies how many multiples of the returnLimit to skip and offset by before returning results, to enable paging. The default is 1.
ReturnLimit	Query	An integer that specifies how many results to return per page. The default is 50.
SkipCount	Query	An integer indicating the number of records that should be skipped in providing results, starting from the beginning of the records (for pagination). This field is optional and no records will be skipped if not provided.
SortField	Query	A string containing the property by which the results should be sorted. Fields available for sorting through the API for the most part match those that appear as sortable columns in the Keyfactor Command Management Portal. The default sort field is <i>StorePath</i> .
SortAscending	Query	An integer that sets the sort order on the returned results. A value of 0 sorts results in ascending order while a value of 1 sorts results in descending order. The default is ascending.

Table 23: GET Agent Blueprint {id} Jobs Response Data

Name	Description
AgentBlueprintJobId	A string indicating the GUID of the certificate store job associated with the blueprint.
AgentBlueprintStoreId	A string indicating the GUID of the certificate store associated with the blueprint.
AgentBlueprintId	A string indicating the GUID of the blueprint.
JobType	A string indicating the GUID of the certificate store job type.
JobTypeName	A string indicating the certificate store job type (e.g. JksInventory).
OperationType	An integer indicating the type of operation (e.g. 2 = add to certificate store, 3 = remove from certificate store).
Thumbprint	A string indicating the thumbprint of the certificate to add to or remove from the certificate store. This field is populated only for management jobs.
Contents	A string containing the certificate to be added to the certificate store. This field is populated only for management add to certificate store jobs.
Alias	A string indicating the alias to be used for the certificate upon entry into or removal from the certificate store. The function of the alias varies depending on the certificate store type. For example, for a Java keystore, it is user-generated and stored in the keystore associated with the certificate while for PEM stores it is the thumbprint of the certificate. Some certificate store types don't require an alias and some do. See <i>Add Certificate</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information. This field is populated only for management jobs.
PrivateKeyEntry	A Boolean indicating whether the certificate store has a separate private key file. This field is populated only for management jobs.
Overwrite	A Boolean indicating whether the certificate already in the certificate store should be overwritten with the new certificate, if applicable. This field is populated only for management jobs.
HasEntryPassword	A Boolean indicating whether the certificate in the certificate store has a different password from the certificate store itself. This field is populated only for management jobs.
HasPfxPassword	A Boolean indicating whether the certificate being added to the certificate store has a private key. This field is populated only for management jobs.
RequestTimestamp	A string indicating the time at which the management job was requested. This

Name	Description						
	field is populated only for management jobs.						
KeyfactorSchedule	An object containing the schedule for the certificate store job. This field is populated only for inventory and discovery jobs.						
Subject	A string containing the reenrollment subject name using X.500 format. This field is populated only for reenrollment jobs.						
Directories	A string containing the directory or directories to search during a discovery job. This field is populated only for discovery jobs.						
IgnoredDirectories	A string containing the directories that should not be included in the search during discovery jobs. This field is populated only for discovery jobs.						
SymLinks	A Boolean indicating whether the job should follow symbolic links on Linux and UNIX operating systems and report both the actual location of a found certificate store file in addition to the symbolic link pointing to the file during discovery jobs. This option is ignored on Windows. This field is populated only for discovery jobs.						
Compatibility	A Boolean indicating whether the job will run using the compatibility mode introduced in Java version 1.8 to locate both JKS and PKCS12 type files (true) or not (false) during Java keystore discovery jobs. This field is populated only for discovery jobs.						
FileExtensions	A string containing the file extensions for which to search during a discovery job. For example, search for files with the extension “jks” in order to exclude files with other extensions such as “txt”. This field is populated only for discovery jobs.						
FileNamePatterns	A string against which to compare the file names of certificate store files and return only those that contain the specified string (e.g. myjks) during discovery jobs. This field is populated only for discovery jobs.						
AgentBlueprintStores	<p>An object that includes the certificate store information of the job. The following certificate store details are included:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>AgentBlueprintStoreId</td> <td>A string indicating the GUID of the certificate store associated with the blueprint.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>AgentBlueprintId</td> <td>A string indicating the GUID of the blueprint.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description	AgentBlueprintStoreId	A string indicating the GUID of the certificate store associated with the blueprint.	AgentBlueprintId	A string indicating the GUID of the blueprint.
Name	Description						
AgentBlueprintStoreId	A string indicating the GUID of the certificate store associated with the blueprint.						
AgentBlueprintId	A string indicating the GUID of the blueprint.						

Name	Description												
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>StorePath</td> <td>A string indicating the path to the certificate store on the target. The format for this path will vary depending on the certificate store type. For example, for a Java keystore, this will be a file path (e.g. /opt/myapp/store.jks). See <i>Certificate Store Operations: Adding or Modifying a Certificate Store</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ContainerId</td> <td>An integer indicating the ID of the certificate store's associated certificate store container, if applicable (see <a href="#">GET Certificate Store Containers on page 633</a>).</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CertStoreType</td> <td>An integer indicating the ID of the certificate store type, as defined in Keyfactor Command, for this certificate store. Built-in certificates store types are: (0-Javakeystore, 2-PEMFile, 3-F5SSLProfiles, 4-IISRoots, 5-NetScaler, 6-IISPersonal, 7-F5WebServer, 8-IISRevoked, 9-F5WebServerREST, 10-F5SSLProfilesREST, 11-F5CABundlesREST, 100-AmazonWebServices, 101-FileTransferProtocol). Any custom extensions for the Keyfactor Universal Orchestrator you add will have certificate store types numbered 102+.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CertStoreTypeName</td> <td>A string indicating a reference name for the certificate store type (e.g. Java Keystore, PEM File).</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Approved</td> <td>A Boolean indicating whether a certificate store is approved (true) or not (false). If a certificate store is approved, it can be used and updated. A certificate store that has been discovered using the discover feature but not yet marked as approved will be false here.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description	StorePath	A string indicating the path to the certificate store on the target. The format for this path will vary depending on the certificate store type. For example, for a Java keystore, this will be a file path (e.g. /opt/myapp/store.jks). See <i>Certificate Store Operations: Adding or Modifying a Certificate Store</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information.	ContainerId	An integer indicating the ID of the certificate store's associated certificate store container, if applicable (see <a href="#">GET Certificate Store Containers on page 633</a> ).	CertStoreType	An integer indicating the ID of the certificate store type, as defined in Keyfactor Command, for this certificate store. Built-in certificates store types are: (0-Javakeystore, 2-PEMFile, 3-F5SSLProfiles, 4-IISRoots, 5-NetScaler, 6-IISPersonal, 7-F5WebServer, 8-IISRevoked, 9-F5WebServerREST, 10-F5SSLProfilesREST, 11-F5CABundlesREST, 100-AmazonWebServices, 101-FileTransferProtocol). Any custom extensions for the Keyfactor Universal Orchestrator you add will have certificate store types numbered 102+.	CertStoreTypeName	A string indicating a reference name for the certificate store type (e.g. Java Keystore, PEM File).	Approved	A Boolean indicating whether a certificate store is approved (true) or not (false). If a certificate store is approved, it can be used and updated. A certificate store that has been discovered using the discover feature but not yet marked as approved will be false here.
Name	Description												
StorePath	A string indicating the path to the certificate store on the target. The format for this path will vary depending on the certificate store type. For example, for a Java keystore, this will be a file path (e.g. /opt/myapp/store.jks). See <i>Certificate Store Operations: Adding or Modifying a Certificate Store</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information.												
ContainerId	An integer indicating the ID of the certificate store's associated certificate store container, if applicable (see <a href="#">GET Certificate Store Containers on page 633</a> ).												
CertStoreType	An integer indicating the ID of the certificate store type, as defined in Keyfactor Command, for this certificate store. Built-in certificates store types are: (0-Javakeystore, 2-PEMFile, 3-F5SSLProfiles, 4-IISRoots, 5-NetScaler, 6-IISPersonal, 7-F5WebServer, 8-IISRevoked, 9-F5WebServerREST, 10-F5SSLProfilesREST, 11-F5CABundlesREST, 100-AmazonWebServices, 101-FileTransferProtocol). Any custom extensions for the Keyfactor Universal Orchestrator you add will have certificate store types numbered 102+.												
CertStoreTypeName	A string indicating a reference name for the certificate store type (e.g. Java Keystore, PEM File).												
Approved	A Boolean indicating whether a certificate store is approved (true) or not (false). If a certificate store is approved, it can be used and updated. A certificate store that has been discovered using the discover feature but not yet marked as approved will be false here.												

Name	Description						
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>CreateIfMissing</td> <td>A Boolean indicating whether a new certificate store should be created with the information provided (true) or not (false). This option is only valid for Java keystores and any custom certificate store types you have defined to support this functionality.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Properties</td> <td>A string containing additional properties for the store. Only some types of certificate stores have additional properties that are stored in this parameter. The data is stored in a series of, typically, key value pairs that define the property name and value (see <a href="#">GET Certificate Store Types on page 699</a> for more information).</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description	CreateIfMissing	A Boolean indicating whether a new certificate store should be created with the information provided (true) or not (false). This option is only valid for Java keystores and any custom certificate store types you have defined to support this functionality.	Properties	A string containing additional properties for the store. Only some types of certificate stores have additional properties that are stored in this parameter. The data is stored in a series of, typically, key value pairs that define the property name and value (see <a href="#">GET Certificate Store Types on page 699</a> for more information).
Name	Description						
CreateIfMissing	A Boolean indicating whether a new certificate store should be created with the information provided (true) or not (false). This option is only valid for Java keystores and any custom certificate store types you have defined to support this functionality.						
Properties	A string containing additional properties for the store. Only some types of certificate stores have additional properties that are stored in this parameter. The data is stored in a series of, typically, key value pairs that define the property name and value (see <a href="#">GET Certificate Store Types on page 699</a> for more information).						

 **Tip:** See the *Keyfactor API Reference and Utility* [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon () at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

### 2.6.2.5 GET Agent Blueprint ID Stores

The GET `/AgentBlueprint/{id}/Stores` method is used to retrieve details of the certificate stores for the orchestrator blueprint with the specified blueprint GUID. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with a list of all the blueprint certificate store details.

 **Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
`/agents/management/read/`

Table 24: GET Agent Blueprint {id} Stores Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
id	Path	<b>Required.</b> A string indicating the GUID of the orchestrator blueprint that should be retrieved. Use the <i>GET AgentBlueprint</i> method (see <a href="#">GET Agent Blueprint on page 31</a> ) to retrieve a list of all the blueprints to determine the orchestrator blueprint GUID.
PageReturned	Query	An integer that specifies how many multiples of the returnLimit to skip and offset by before returning results, to enable paging. The default is 1.
ReturnLimit	Query	An integer that specifies how many results to return per page. The default is 50.
SkipCount	Query	An integer indicating the number of records that should be skipped in providing results, starting from the beginning of the records (for pagination). This field is optional and no records will be skipped if not provided.
SortField	Query	A string containing the property by which the results should be sorted. Fields available for sorting through the API for the most part match those that appear as sortable columns in the Keyfactor Command Management Portal. The default sort field is <i>StorePath</i> .
SortAscending	Query	An integer that sets the sort order on the returned results. A value of 0 sorts results in ascending order while a value of 1 sorts results in descending order. The default is ascending.

Table 25: GET Agent Blueprint {id} Stores Response Data

Name	Description
AgentBlueprintStoreId	A string indicating the GUID of the certificate store associated with the blueprint.
AgentBlueprintId	A string indicating the GUID of the blueprint.
StorePath	A string indicating the path to the certificate store on the target. The format for this path will vary depending on the certificate store type. For example, for a Java keystore, this will be a file path (e.g. /opt/myapp/store.jks). See <i>Certificate Store Operations: Adding or Modifying a Certificate Store</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information.
ContainerId	An integer indicating the ID of the certificate store's associated certificate store container, if applicable (see <a href="#">GET Certificate Store Containers on page 633</a> ).
CertStoreType	An integer indicating the ID of the certificate store type, as defined in Keyfactor Command, for this certificate store. Built-in certificates store types are: (0-Javakeystore, 2-PEMFile, 3-F5SSLProfiles,4-IISRoots, 5-NetScaler, 6-IISPersonal, 7-F5WebServer, 8-IISRevoked, 9-F5WebServerREST, 10-F5SSLProfilesREST, 11-F5CABundlesREST, 100-AmazonWebServices, 101-FileTransferProtocol). Any custom extensions for the Keyfactor Universal Orchestrator you add will have certificate store types numbered 102+.
CertStoreTypeName	A string indicating a reference name for the certificate store type (e.g. Java Keystore, PEM File).
Approved	A Boolean indicating whether a certificate store is approved (true) or not (false). If a certificate store is approved, it can be used and updated. A certificate store that has been discovered using the discover feature but not yet marked as approved will be false here.
CreateIfMissing	A Boolean indicating whether a new certificate store should be created with the information provided (true) or not (false). This option is only valid for Java keystores and any custom certificate store types you have defined to support this functionality.
Properties	Some types of certificate stores have additional properties that are stored in this parameter. The data is stored in a series of, typically, key value pairs that define the property name and value (see <a href="#">GET Certificate Store Types on page 699</a> for more information).



**Tip:** See the [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (?) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

### 2.6.2.6 POST AgentBlueprint ApplyBlueprint

The POST /AgentBlueprint/ApplyBlueprint method is used to apply a blueprint with associated certificate stores and scheduled jobs to an orchestrator. This endpoint returns 204 with no content upon success.



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
 /agents/management/read/  
 /agents/management/modify/

Table 26: POST Agent Blueprint Apply Blueprint Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
templatedId	Query	A string indicating the Keyfactor Command GUID of the blueprint to apply to the orchestrator(s). Use the <i>GET AgentBlueprint</i> method (see <a href="#">GET Agent Blueprint on page 31</a> ) to retrieve a list of all the blueprints to determine the blueprint GUIDs.
	Query	<b>Required.</b> An array of strings indicating the GUIDs of the orchestrators to which the blueprint should be applied. Use the <i>GET Agents</i> method (see <a href="#">GET Agents on page 17</a> ) to retrieve a list of all the orchestrators to determine the orchestrator GUIDs and current status of the orchestrators.   <b>Note:</b> Orchestrators must be approved before a blueprint can be applied.



**Tip:** See the [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (?) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

### 2.6.2.7 POST AgentBlueprint GenerateBlueprint

The POST /AgentBlueprint/GenerateBlueprint method is used to create a new blueprint based on the certificate stores and scheduled jobs of one orchestrator. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with details of the new blueprint.

 **Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
/agents/management/read/  
/agents/management/modify/

Table 27: POST Agent Blueprint Generate Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
agentIds	Body	<b>Required.</b> A string indicating the GUID of the orchestrator that should be used to generate the blueprint. Use the <i>GET Agents</i> method (see <a href="#">GET Agents on page 17</a> ) to retrieve a list of all the orchestrators to determine the orchestrator GUIDs and current status of the orchestrators.
name	Body	<b>Required.</b> A string indicating the name for the new blueprint.

Table 28: POST Agent Blueprint Generate Response Data

Name	Description
AgentBlueprintId	A string indicating the GUID of the blueprint.
Name	A string indicating the name of the blueprint.
RequiredCapabilities	An array of strings indicating the type of capabilities required by the orchestrators to which the blueprint will be applied (e.g. JKS, PEM).
lastModified	A string indicating the date the blueprint was generated in UTC time.

 **Tip:** See the *Keyfactor API Reference and Utility* [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (🔍) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

## 2.6.3 Agent Pools

The Agent Pools component of the Keyfactor API includes methods necessary to programmatically add, edit, get, and delete Agent Pools. An orchestrator (a.k.a. agent) pool is a group of Keyfactor Command Windows Orchestrators and/or Universal Orchestrators that have the SSL capability. Each pool is used to divide the work of scanning a network between all orchestrators that are members of it.

Table 29: Agent Pool Endpoints

Endpoint	Method	Description	Links
/id	DELETE	Deletes the specified orchestrator pool.	<a href="#">DELETE Agent Pools ID below</a>
/id	GET	Returns limited information about the orchestrators in the specified pool.	<a href="#">GET Agent Pools ID on the next page</a>
/	GET	Returns a list of all orchestrator pools with limited information about the orchestrators assigned to each pool.	<a href="#">GET Agent Pools on page 45</a>
/	POST	Creates an orchestrator pool based on information in the request.	<a href="#">POST Agent Pools on page 48</a>
/	PUT	Updates an orchestrator pool based on information in the request.	<a href="#">PUT Agent Pools on page 50</a>
/Agents	GET	Returns a list of orchestrators associated with the Default Agent Pool.	<a href="#">GET Agent Pools Agents on page 53</a>

### 2.6.3.1 DELETE Agent Pools ID

The DELETE /AgentPools/{id} method is used to delete an existing orchestrator (a.k.a. agent) pool. This endpoint returns 204 with no content upon success.



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:

/ssl/read/  
/ssl/modify/

Table 30: DELETE Agent Pools {id} Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
id	Path	<b>Required.</b> A string indicating the GUID of the orchestrator pool to delete. Use the <i>GET /AgentPools</i> method (see <a href="#">GET Agent Pools on page 45</a> ) to retrieve a list of all the orchestrator pools to determine the orchestrator pool GUID. The Default Agent Pool cannot be deleted.

 **Tip:** See the *Keyfactor API Reference and Utility* [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon  at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

### 2.6.3.2 GET Agent Pools ID

The *GET /AgentPools/{id}* method is used to return information about a single orchestrator (a.k.a. agent) pool. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with details about the requested orchestrator pool.

 **Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
/ssl/read/

Table 31: GET Agent Pools {id} Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
id	Path	<b>Required.</b> A string indicating the GUID of the orchestrator pool to retrieve. Use the <i>GET /AgentPools</i> method (see <a href="#">GET Agent Pools on page 45</a> ) to retrieve a list of all the orchestrator pools to determine the orchestrator pool GUID.

Table 32: GET AgentPools {id} Response Data

Name	Description																
AgentPoolId	A string indicating the GUID of the orchestrator pool.																
Name	A string indicating the name of the orchestrator pool.																
DiscoverAgentsCount	An integer specifying the number of orchestrators in the pool that can perform discovery jobs.																
MonitorAgentsCount	An integer specifying the number of orchestrators in the pool that can perform monitoring jobs.																
Agents	<p>An array of objects containing the orchestrators that are assigned to the orchestrator pool, with accompanying data about the orchestrators. Orchestrator details include:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>AgentId</td> <td>A string indicating the GUID of the orchestrator.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>EnableDiscover</td> <td>A Boolean that indicates whether this orchestrator is allowed to perform discovery jobs for the orchestrator pool to which it has been assigned (true) or not (false).</td> </tr> <tr> <td>EnableMonitor</td> <td>A Boolean that indicates whether this orchestrator is allowed to perform monitoring jobs for the orchestrator pool to which it has been assigned (true) or not (false).</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Version</td> <td>A string indicating the version of the orchestrator.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>AllowsDiscover</td> <td>A Boolean that indicates whether this orchestrator has the capability to perform discovery jobs (true) or not (false).</td> </tr> <tr> <td>AllowsMonitor</td> <td>A Boolean that indicates whether this orchestrator has the capability to perform monitoring jobs (true) or not (false).</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ClientMachine</td> <td>A string indicating the client machine on which the orchestrator is installed.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description	AgentId	A string indicating the GUID of the orchestrator.	EnableDiscover	A Boolean that indicates whether this orchestrator is allowed to perform discovery jobs for the orchestrator pool to which it has been assigned (true) or not (false).	EnableMonitor	A Boolean that indicates whether this orchestrator is allowed to perform monitoring jobs for the orchestrator pool to which it has been assigned (true) or not (false).	Version	A string indicating the version of the orchestrator.	AllowsDiscover	A Boolean that indicates whether this orchestrator has the capability to perform discovery jobs (true) or not (false).	AllowsMonitor	A Boolean that indicates whether this orchestrator has the capability to perform monitoring jobs (true) or not (false).	ClientMachine	A string indicating the client machine on which the orchestrator is installed.
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### 2.6.3.3 GET Agent Pools

The GET /AgentPools method is used to retrieve all orchestrator (a.k.a. agent) pools. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with a list of all agent pool details.



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
`/ssl/read/`

Table 33: GET Agent Pools Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
QueryString	Query	A string containing a query to limit the results (e.g. field1 -eq value1 AND field2 -gt value2). The default is to return all records. Fields available for querying through the API for the most part match those that appear in the Keyfactor Command Management Portal search drop-downs for the same feature. For querying guidelines, refer to: <i>Certificate Search Page</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> . The query fields supported for this endpoint are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Id</i> (AgentPoolID)</li> <li>• <i>Name</i></li> </ul>
PageReturned	Query	An integer that specifies how many multiples of the returnLimit to skip and offset by before returning results, to enable paging. The default is 1.
SkipCount	Query	An integer indicating the number of records that should be skipped in providing results, starting from the beginning of the records (for pagination). This field is optional and no records will be skipped if not provided.
ReturnLimit	Query	An integer that specifies how many results to return per page. The default is 50.
SortField	Query	A string containing the property by which the results should be sorted. Fields available for sorting through the API for the most part match those that appear as sortable columns in the Keyfactor Command Management Portal. The default sort field is <i>Name</i> .
SortAscending	Query	An integer that sets the sort order on the returned results. A value of 0 sorts results in ascending order while a value of 1 sorts results in descending order. The default is ascending.

Table 34: GET AgentPools Response Data

Name	Description																
AgentPoolId	A string indicating the GUID of the orchestrator pool.																
Name	A string indicating the name of the orchestrator pool.																
DiscoverAgentsCount	An integer specifying the number of orchestrators in the pool that can perform discovery jobs.																
MonitorAgentsCount	An integer specifying the number of orchestrators in the pool that can perform monitoring jobs.																
Agents	<p>An array of objects containing the orchestrators that are assigned to the orchestrator pool, with accompanying data about the orchestrators. Orchestrator details include:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>AgentId</td> <td>A string indicating the GUID of the orchestrator.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>EnableDiscover</td> <td>A Boolean that indicates whether this orchestrator is allowed to perform discovery jobs for the orchestrator pool to which it has been assigned (true) or not (false).</td> </tr> <tr> <td>EnableMonitor</td> <td>A Boolean that indicates whether this orchestrator is allowed to perform monitoring jobs for the orchestrator pool to which it has been assigned (true) or not (false).</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Version</td> <td>A string indicating the version of the orchestrator.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>AllowsDiscover</td> <td>A Boolean that indicates whether this orchestrator has the capability to perform discovery jobs (true) or not (false).</td> </tr> <tr> <td>AllowsMonitor</td> <td>A Boolean that indicates whether this orchestrator has the capability to perform monitoring jobs (true) or not (false).</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ClientMachine</td> <td>A string indicating the client machine on which the orchestrator is installed.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description	AgentId	A string indicating the GUID of the orchestrator.	EnableDiscover	A Boolean that indicates whether this orchestrator is allowed to perform discovery jobs for the orchestrator pool to which it has been assigned (true) or not (false).	EnableMonitor	A Boolean that indicates whether this orchestrator is allowed to perform monitoring jobs for the orchestrator pool to which it has been assigned (true) or not (false).	Version	A string indicating the version of the orchestrator.	AllowsDiscover	A Boolean that indicates whether this orchestrator has the capability to perform discovery jobs (true) or not (false).	AllowsMonitor	A Boolean that indicates whether this orchestrator has the capability to perform monitoring jobs (true) or not (false).	ClientMachine	A string indicating the client machine on which the orchestrator is installed.
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### 2.6.3.4 POST Agent Pools

The POST /AgentPools method is used to create a new orchestrator (a.k.a. agent) pool. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with information about the orchestrator pool.



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
 /ssl/read/  
 /ssl/modify/

Table 35: POST Agent Pools Input Parameters

Name	In	Description								
Name	Body	<b>Required.</b> A string indicating the name of the orchestrator pool.								
Agents	Body	A list of orchestrators that will be part of this orchestrator pool. The orchestrators <b>must not be</b> assigned to a different orchestrator pool (except the Default Agent Pool). Per orchestrator data that can be provided includes: <table border="1" data-bbox="516 1157 1403 1577"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>AgentId</td> <td><b>Required.</b> A string indicating the GUID of the orchestrator being assigned.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>EnableDiscover</td> <td><b>Required*</b>. A Boolean that sets whether a discovery job can be sent to this orchestrator. One of <i>EnabledDiscover</i> or <i>EnableMonitor</i> is <b>required</b>.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>EnableMonitor</td> <td><b>Required*</b>. A Boolean that sets whether a monitoring job can be sent to this orchestrator. One of <i>EnabledDiscover</i> or <i>EnableMonitor</i> is <b>required</b>.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description	AgentId	<b>Required.</b> A string indicating the GUID of the orchestrator being assigned.	EnableDiscover	<b>Required*</b> . A Boolean that sets whether a discovery job can be sent to this orchestrator. One of <i>EnabledDiscover</i> or <i>EnableMonitor</i> is <b>required</b> .	EnableMonitor	<b>Required*</b> . A Boolean that sets whether a monitoring job can be sent to this orchestrator. One of <i>EnabledDiscover</i> or <i>EnableMonitor</i> is <b>required</b> .
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Table 36: POST Agent Pools Response Data

Name	Description																
AgentPoolId	A string indicating the GUID of the orchestrator pool.																
Name	A string indicating the name of the orchestrator pool.																
DiscoverAgentsCount	An integer specifying the number of orchestrators in the pool that can perform discovery jobs.																
MonitorAgentsCount	An integer specifying the number of orchestrators in the pool that can perform monitoring jobs.																
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**Tip:** See the *Keyfactor API Reference and Utility* [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (?) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

### 2.6.3.5 PUT Agent Pools

The PUT /AgentPools method is used to update an existing orchestrator (a.k.a. agent) pool. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with information about the orchestrator pool.



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:

- /ssl/read/
- /ssl/modify/



**Important:** Any previously populated fields that are not submitted with their full existing data using this method will be cleared of their existing data. When using this method, you should first do a GET to retrieve all the values for the record you want to update, enter corrected data into the field(s) you want to update, and then submit all the fields using PUT, including the fields that contain values but which you are not changing.

Table 37: PUT Agent Pools Input Parameters

Name	In	Description								
AgentPoolId	Body	<b>Required.</b> A string indicating the GUID of the orchestrator pool that is to be updated.								
Name	Body	<b>Required.</b> A string indicating the name of the orchestrator pool.								
Agents	Body	<p>A list of orchestrators that will be part of this orchestrator pool. The orchestrators <b>must not be</b> assigned to a different orchestrator pool (except the Default Agent Pool). Per orchestrator data that can be provided includes:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>AgentId</td> <td><b>Required.</b> A string indicating the GUID of the orchestrator being assigned.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>EnableDiscover</td> <td><b>Required*</b> A Boolean that sets whether a discovery job can be sent to this orchestrator. One of <i>EnabledDiscover</i> or <i>EnableMonitor</i> is <b>required</b>.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>EnableMonitor</td> <td><b>Required*</b> A Boolean that sets whether a monitoring job can be sent to this orchestrator. One of <i>EnabledDiscover</i> or <i>EnableMonitor</i> is <b>required</b>.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description	AgentId	<b>Required.</b> A string indicating the GUID of the orchestrator being assigned.	EnableDiscover	<b>Required*</b> A Boolean that sets whether a discovery job can be sent to this orchestrator. One of <i>EnabledDiscover</i> or <i>EnableMonitor</i> is <b>required</b> .	EnableMonitor	<b>Required*</b> A Boolean that sets whether a monitoring job can be sent to this orchestrator. One of <i>EnabledDiscover</i> or <i>EnableMonitor</i> is <b>required</b> .
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EnableMonitor	<b>Required*</b> A Boolean that sets whether a monitoring job can be sent to this orchestrator. One of <i>EnabledDiscover</i> or <i>EnableMonitor</i> is <b>required</b> .									

Table 38: PUT Agent Pools Response Data

Name	Description																
AgentPoolId	A string indicating the GUID of the orchestrator pool.																
Name	A string indicating the name of the orchestrator pool.																
DiscoverAgentsCount	An integer specifying the number of orchestrators in the pool that can perform discovery jobs.																
MonitorAgentsCount	An integer specifying the number of orchestrators in the pool that can perform monitoring jobs.																
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### 2.6.3.6 GET Agent Pools Agents

The GET /AgentPools/Agents method is used to retrieve the orchestrators (a.k.a. agents) associated with the Default Agent Pool. This method has no required input parameters. It returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with information about the Default Agent Pool orchestrators.



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
`/ssl/read/`

Table 39: GET Agent Pools Default Agent Pool Agents Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
QueryString	Query	A string containing a query to limit the results (e.g. field1 -eq value1 AND field2 -gt value2). The default is to return all records. Fields available for querying through the API for the most part match those that appear in the Keyfactor Command Management Portal search drop-downs for the same feature. For querying guidelines, refer to: <i>Certificate Collection Manager</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> . The query fields supported for this endpoint are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Id (Orchestrator ID, AgentID)</li> <li>• ClientMachine</li> <li>• EnableDiscover (true or false)</li> <li>• EnableMonitor (true or false)</li> <li>• Version</li> </ul>
PageReturned	Query	An integer that specifies how many multiples of the returnLimit to skip and offset by before returning results, to enable paging. The default is 1.
SkipCount	Query	An integer indicating the number of records that should be skipped in providing results, starting from the beginning of the records (for pagination). This field is optional and no records will be skipped if not provided.
ReturnLimit	Query	An integer that specifies how many results to return per page. The default is 50.
SortField	Query	A string containing the property by which the results should be sorted. Fields available for sorting through the API for the most part match those that appear as sortable columns in the Keyfactor Command Management Portal. The default sort field is <i>AgentId</i> .
SortAscending	Query	An integer that sets the sort order on the returned results. A value of 0 sorts results in ascending order while a value of 1 sorts results in descending order. The default is ascending.

Table 40: GET Agent Pools Default Agent Pool Agents Response Data

Name	Description
AgentId	A string indicating the GUID of the orchestrator.
EnableDiscover	A Boolean that indicates whether this orchestrator is allowed to perform discovery jobs for the orchestrator pool to which it has been assigned (true) or not (false).
EnableMonitor	A Boolean that indicates whether this orchestrator is allowed to perform monitoring jobs for the orchestrator pool to which it has been assigned (true) or not (false).
Version	A string indicating the version of the orchestrator.
AllowsDiscover	A Boolean that indicates whether this orchestrator has the capability to perform discovery jobs (true) or not (false).
AllowsMonitor	A Boolean that indicates whether this orchestrator has the capability to perform monitoring jobs (true) or not (false).
ClientMachine	A string indicating the client machine on which the orchestrator is installed.



**Tip:** See the [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (?) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

## 2.6.4 Alerts

The Alerts component of the Keyfactor API includes methods necessary to create, update, retrieve, schedule, test and delete alerts for denied certificate requests, expired certificates, issued certificate requests, pending certificate requests and SSH Key Rotations.

- [Alerts Denied below](#)
- [Alerts Expiration on page 88](#)
- [Alerts Issued on page 127](#)
- [Alerts Key Rotation on page 164](#)
- [Alerts Pending on page 199](#)

### 2.6.4.1 Alerts Denied

The Alerts Denied component of the Keyfactor API includes methods necessary to create, update, retrieve, and delete alerts for denied certificate requests.

Table 41: Alerts Denied

Endpoint	Method	Description	Link
/Alerts/Denied/{id}	DELETE	Deletes a denied certificate request alert for the specified ID.	<a href="#">DELETE Alerts Denied ID below</a>
/Alerts/Denied/{id}	GET	Retrieves details for a denied certificate request alert for the specified ID.	<a href="#">GET Alerts Denied ID on the next page</a>
/Alerts/Denied	PUT	Updates a denied certificate request alert for the specified ID.	<a href="#">PUT Alerts Denied on page 78</a>
/Alerts/Denied	GET	Retrieves details for all configured denied certificate request alerts.	<a href="#">GET Alerts Denied on page 62</a>
/Alerts/Denied	POST	Creates a new denied certificate request alert.	<a href="#">POST Alerts Denied on page 68</a>

## DELETE Alerts Denied ID

The DELETE /Alerts/Denied/{id} method is used to delete the denied certificate request alert with the specified ID. This endpoint returns 204 with no content upon success.

 **Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
/monitoring/alerts/modify/

Table 42: DELETE Alerts Denied {id} Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
id	Path	<b>Required.</b> An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the denied certificate request alert to be deleted. Use the <i>GET /Alerts/Denied</i> method (see <a href="#">GET Alerts Denied on page 62</a> ) to retrieve a list of all the issued request alerts to determine the alert ID.

 **Tip:** See the *Keyfactor API Reference and Utility* [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (?) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

## GET Alerts Denied ID

The GET /Alerts/Denied/{id} method is used to retrieve details for the denied certificate request alerts with the specified ID. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with details about the specified denied certificate request alert.



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
/monitoring/alerts/read/

Table 43: GET Alerts Denied {id} Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
id	Path	<b>Required.</b> An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the denied certificate request alert. Use the <i>GET /Alerts/Denied</i> method (see <a href="#">GET Alerts Denied on page 62</a> ) to retrieve a list of all the issued request alerts to determine the alert ID.

Table 44: GET Alerts Denied {id} Response Data

Name	Description
Id	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the denied request alert.
DisplayName	A string indicating the display name for the denied request alert. This name appears in the denied request alerts grid in the Management Portal.
Subject	<p>A string indicating the subject for the email message that will be delivered when the alert is triggered.</p> <div data-bbox="581 598 1404 865" style="border: 1px solid #c8e6c9; border-radius: 10px; padding: 10px; background-color: #e8f5e9;"> <p> <b>Tip:</b> Substitutable special text may be used in the subject line. Substitutable special text uses a variable in the alert definition that is replaced by data from the certificate or certificate metadata at processing time. For example, you can enter {rcn} in the alert definition and each alert generated at processing time will contain the specific requested common name of the given certificate request instead of the variable {rcn}.</p> </div>
Message	<p>A string indicating the email message that will be delivered when the alert is triggered. The email message is made up of regular text and substitutable special text. If desired, you can format the message body using HTML.</p> <p>See <i>Table: Substitutable Special Text for Denied Certificate Request Alerts</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for a complete list of available substitutable special text strings.</p>
Recipients	<p>An array of strings containing the recipients for the alert. Each alert can have multiple recipients. You can use specific email addresses and/or use substitutable special text to replace an email address variable with actual email addresses at processing time. Available email substitutable special text strings include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• {requester:mail} <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The certificate requester, based on a lookup in Active Directory of the email address associated with the requester on the certificate.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Your custom email-based metadata field, which would be specified similarly to {metadata:AppOwnerEmailAddress}.</li> </ul>

Name	Description										
Template	<p>An object containing information about the certificate template for which the denied request alerts will be generated. A separate alert should be configured for each template. An alert may be configured with no template, if desired. Alerts configured in this way generate alerts for all denied certificate requests. Possible values are:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="581 464 1398 1203"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="581 464 898 525">Value</th> <th data-bbox="898 464 1398 525">Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="581 525 898 659">Id</td> <td data-bbox="898 525 1398 659">An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the template, or <i>null</i> for all templates.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="581 659 898 821">DisplayName</td> <td data-bbox="898 659 1398 821">A string containing the name of the template. For a template created using a Microsoft management tool, this will be the Microsoft template display name.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="581 821 898 1104">ForestRoot</td> <td data-bbox="898 821 1398 1104">           A string indicating the forest root of the template.           <div data-bbox="919 926 1382 1087" style="border: 1px solid #add8e6; border-radius: 10px; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;">  <b>Note:</b> This field is retained for legacy purposes and will be replaced by ConfigurationTenant field.           </div> </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="581 1104 898 1203">ConfigurationTenant</td> <td data-bbox="898 1104 1398 1203">A string indicating the configuration tenant of the template.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Value	Description	Id	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the template, or <i>null</i> for all templates.	DisplayName	A string containing the name of the template. For a template created using a Microsoft management tool, this will be the Microsoft template display name.	ForestRoot	A string indicating the forest root of the template. <div data-bbox="919 926 1382 1087" style="border: 1px solid #add8e6; border-radius: 10px; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;">  <b>Note:</b> This field is retained for legacy purposes and will be replaced by ConfigurationTenant field.           </div>	ConfigurationTenant	A string indicating the configuration tenant of the template.
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## GET Alerts Denied

The GET /Alerts/Denied method is used to retrieve details of all denied certificate request alerts configured in Keyfactor Command. Results can be limited to selected alerts using filtering, and URL parameters can be used to specify paging and sorting. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with details about the specified denied certificate request alerts.



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
`/monitoring/alerts/read/`

Table 45: GET Alerts Denied Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
QueryString	Query	A string containing a query to limit the results (e.g. field1 -eq value1 AND field2 -gt value2). The default is to return all records. Fields available for querying through the API for the most part match those that appear in the Keyfactor Command Management Portal search drop-downs for the same feature. For querying guidelines, refer to: <i>Certificate Search Page</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> . The query fields supported for this endpoint are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DisplayName</li> <li>• Message</li> <li>• RegisteredEventHandlerId</li> <li>• Subject</li> <li>• Template_Id</li> <li>• UseHandler</li> </ul>
PageReturned	Query	An integer that specifies how many multiples of the returnLimit to skip and offset by before returning results, to enable paging. The default is 1.
SkipCount	Query	An integer indicating the number of records that should be skipped in providing results, starting from the beginning of the records (for pagination). This field is optional and no records will be skipped if not provided.
ReturnLimit	Query	An integer that specifies how many results to return per page. The default is 50.
SortField	Query	A string containing the property by which the results should be sorted. Fields available for sorting through the API for the most part match those that appear as sortable columns in the Keyfactor Command Management Portal. The default sort field is <i>DisplayName</i> .
SortAscending	Query	An integer that sets the sort order on the returned results. A value of 0 sorts results in ascending order while a value of 1 sorts results in descending order. The default is ascending.

Table 46: GET Alerts Denied Response Data

Name	Description
Id	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the denied request alert.
DisplayName	A string indicating the display name for the denied request alert. This name appears in the denied request alerts grid in the Management Portal.
Subject	<p>A string indicating the subject for the email message that will be delivered when the alert is triggered.</p> <div data-bbox="581 598 1404 865" style="border: 1px solid #c8e6c9; border-radius: 10px; padding: 10px; background-color: #e8f5e9;"> <p> <b>Tip:</b> Substitutable special text may be used in the subject line. Substitutable special text uses a variable in the alert definition that is replaced by data from the certificate or certificate metadata at processing time. For example, you can enter {rcn} in the alert definition and each alert generated at processing time will contain the specific requested common name of the given certificate request instead of the variable {rcn}.</p> </div>
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Name	Description										
Template	<p>An object containing information about the certificate template for which the denied request alerts will be generated. A separate alert should be configured for each template. An alert may be configured with no template, if desired. Alerts configured in this way generate alerts for all denied certificate requests. Possible values are:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="581 464 1398 1203"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="587 472 898 527">Value</th> <th data-bbox="898 472 1391 527">Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="587 527 898 659">Id</td> <td data-bbox="898 527 1391 659">An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the template, or <i>null</i> for all templates.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="587 659 898 821">DisplayName</td> <td data-bbox="898 659 1391 821">A string containing the name of the template. For a template created using a Microsoft management tool, this will be the Microsoft template display name.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="587 821 898 1108">ForestRoot</td> <td data-bbox="898 821 1391 1108">           A string indicating the forest root of the template.           <div data-bbox="919 926 1377 1087" style="border: 1px solid #add8e6; border-radius: 10px; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;">  <b>Note:</b> This field is retained for legacy purposes and will be replaced by ConfigurationTenant field.           </div> </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="587 1108 898 1203">ConfigurationTenant</td> <td data-bbox="898 1108 1391 1203">A string indicating the configuration tenant of the template.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Value	Description	Id	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the template, or <i>null</i> for all templates.	DisplayName	A string containing the name of the template. For a template created using a Microsoft management tool, this will be the Microsoft template display name.	ForestRoot	A string indicating the forest root of the template. <div data-bbox="919 926 1377 1087" style="border: 1px solid #add8e6; border-radius: 10px; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;">  <b>Note:</b> This field is retained for legacy purposes and will be replaced by ConfigurationTenant field.           </div>	ConfigurationTenant	A string indicating the configuration tenant of the template.
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 **Tip:** See the [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (🔍) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

## POST Alerts Denied

The POST /Alerts/Denied method is used to create a new denied certificate request alert. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with details about the denied certificate request alert.



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
`/monitoring/alerts/modify/`

Table 47: POST Alerts Denied Input Parameters

Name	Description
Display-Name	<p><b>Required.</b> A string indicating the display name for the denied request alert. This name appears in the denied request alerts grid in the Management Portal.</p>
Subject	<p><b>Required.</b> A string indicating the subject for the email message that will be delivered when the alert is triggered.</p> <div data-bbox="284 913 1404 1102" style="background-color: #e0f2f1; padding: 10px; border-radius: 5px;"> <p> <b>Tip:</b> Substitutable special text may be used in the subject line. Substitutable special text uses a variable in the alert definition that is replaced by data from the certificate or certificate metadata at processing time. For example, you can enter {rcn} in the alert definition and each alert generated at processing time will contain the specific requested common name of the given certificate request instead of the variable {rcn}.</p> </div>
Message	<p><b>Required.</b> A string indicating the email message that will be delivered when the alert is triggered. The email message is made up of regular text and substitutable special text. If desired, you can format the message body using HTML.</p> <p>For example:</p> <div data-bbox="284 1291 1404 1690" style="border: 1px solid #ccc; padding: 10px; margin: 10px 0;"> <pre>"Hello {requester:givenname}, \n\nWe are sorry to report that the certificate you requested on {subdate} in the name {rcn} has not been issued for the following reason: \n\n{cmnt} \n\nCertificate information includes: \n\n&lt;table&gt; \n&lt;tr&gt;&lt;th&gt;Certificate Details&lt;/th&gt;&lt;th&gt;Metadata&lt;/th&gt;&lt;/tr&gt; \n&lt;tr&gt;&lt;td&gt;Template: {template}&lt;/td&gt;&lt;td&gt;App Owner First Name: {metadata:AppOwnerFirstName}&lt;/td&gt;&lt;/tr&gt; \n&lt;tr&gt;&lt;td&gt;CA: {careqid}&lt;/td&gt;&lt;td&gt;App Owner Last Name: {metadata:AppOwnerLastName}&lt;/td&gt;&lt;/tr&gt; \n&lt;tr&gt;&lt;td&gt;SANs: {san}&lt;/td&gt;&lt;td&gt;App Owner Email Address: {metadata:AppOwnerEmailAddress}&lt;/td&gt;&lt;/tr&gt; \n&lt;tr&gt;&lt;td&gt;DN: {dn}&lt;/td&gt;&lt;td&gt;Business Critical: {metadata:BusinessCritical}&lt;/td&gt;&lt;/tr&gt; \n&lt;/table&gt; \n\nThanks! \n\nYour Certificate Management System"</pre> </div> <p>See <i>Table: Substitutable Special Text for Denied Certificate Request Alerts</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for a complete list of available substitutable special text strings.</p>

Name	Description
	<p> <b>Note:</b> The <code>\$(requester:givenname)</code> substitutable special text token is only supported in environments using Active Directory as an identity provider.</p>
Recipients	<p>An array of strings containing the recipients for the alert. Each alert can have multiple recipients. You can use specific email addresses and/or use substitutable special text to replace an email address variable with actual email addresses at processing time. Available email substitutable special text strings include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><code>{requester:mail}</code> The certificate requester, based on a lookup in Active Directory of the email address associated with the requester on the certificate.</li> </ul> <p> <b>Note:</b> The <code>\$(requester:mail)</code> substitutable special text token is only supported in environments using Active Directory as an identity provider.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Your custom email-based metadata field, which would be specified similarly to <code>{metadata:AppOwnerEmailAddress}</code>.</li> </ul>
Template ID	<p>An integer indicating the certificate template for which the denied request alerts will be generated. A separate alert should be configured for each template. An alert may be configured with no template, if desired. Alerts configured in this way generate alerts for all denied certificate requests.</p> <p>Use the <a href="#">GET /Templates</a> method (see <a href="#">GET Templates on page 1548</a>) to retrieve a list of all the templates to determine the template ID.</p>

Name

## Description

Registered

An object containing the event handler configuration for the alert, if applicable. Possible values are:

Value	Description						
Id	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the event handler. <table border="1" data-bbox="516 598 1377 793"> <thead> <tr> <th>ID</th> <th>Event Handler Type</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>6</td> <td>DeniedLogger</td> </tr> <tr> <td>7</td> <td>DeniedPowershell</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	ID	Event Handler Type	6	DeniedLogger	7	DeniedPowershell
ID	Event Handler Type						
6	DeniedLogger						
7	DeniedPowershell						
UseHandler	A Boolean indicating whether event handler use is enabled for the alert (true) or not (false).						

Handler

For more information about event handlers, see *Using Event Handlers* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*.

Event

An array of objects containing the parameters configured for use by the event handler. The type of data will vary depending on the configured handler. Possible values are:

Value	Description
Id	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the configured parameter.
Key	A string indicating the reference name of the configured parameter.
DefaultValue	A string indicating the value for the parameter. This value is related to the type of parameter (see <i>ParameterType</i> ).
ParameterType	A string containing the parameter type. Supported types are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>LogTarget This type is used for the event logging handler and is used to reference the fully qualified domain name of the target machine to which</li> </ul>

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Value	Description
	<p>event should be logged.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Script This type is used for the PowerShell handler and is used to reference the PowerShell script that should be run when the alert is triggered. It is referenced using the script name as stored in the Keyfactor Command database (see <i>Extensions/Scripts</i> in the <i>Keyfactor API Reference Guide</i>).</li><li>• Token This type is used for the PowerShell handler and is used to reference a substitutable special text value that should be passed to the PowerShell script. See <i>Table: Substitutable Special Text for Denied Certificate Request Alerts</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for a complete list of available substitutable special text strings.</li><li>• Value This type is used for the PowerShell handler and is used to reference a static text string that should be passed to the PowerShell script.</li></ul>

For example, for a PowerShell handler:

```
"EventHandlerParameters": [  
  {  
    "Id": 28,  
    "Key": "cn",  
    "DefaultValue": "rcn",  
    "ParameterType": "Token"  
  },  
  {  
    "Id": 29,  
    "Key": "AppOwnerFirstName",  
    "DefaultValue": "metadata:AppOwnerFirstName",  
    "ParameterType": "Token"  
  },  
  {  
    "Id": 30,  
    "Key": "Text",  
    "DefaultValue": "Denied Alert: Enterprise Web Server",
```

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```
    "ParameterType": "Value"  
  },  
  {  
    "Id": 31,  
    "Key": "DenialComment",  
    "DefaultValue": "cmnt",  
    "ParameterType": "Token"  
  },  
  {  
    "Id": 32,  
    "Key": "ScriptName",  
    "DefaultValue": "MyScript.ps1",  
    "ParameterType": "Script"  
  }  
]
```

Table 48: POST Alerts Denied Response Data

Name	Description
Id	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the denied request alert.
DisplayName	A string indicating the display name for the denied request alert. This name appears in the denied request alerts grid in the Management Portal.
Subject	<p>A string indicating the subject for the email message that will be delivered when the alert is triggered.</p> <div data-bbox="581 598 1404 865" style="border: 1px solid #c8e6c9; border-radius: 10px; padding: 10px; background-color: #e8f5e9;"> <p> <b>Tip:</b> Substitutable special text may be used in the subject line. Substitutable special text uses a variable in the alert definition that is replaced by data from the certificate or certificate metadata at processing time. For example, you can enter {rcn} in the alert definition and each alert generated at processing time will contain the specific requested common name of the given certificate request instead of the variable {rcn}.</p> </div>
Message	<p>A string indicating the email message that will be delivered when the alert is triggered. The email message is made up of regular text and substitutable special text. If desired, you can format the message body using HTML.</p> <p>See <i>Table: Substitutable Special Text for Denied Certificate Request Alerts</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for a complete list of available substitutable special text strings.</p>
Recipients	<p>An array of strings containing the recipients for the alert. Each alert can have multiple recipients. You can use specific email addresses and/or use substitutable special text to replace an email address variable with actual email addresses at processing time. Available email substitutable special text strings include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• {requester:mail} <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The certificate requester, based on a lookup in Active Directory of the email address associated with the requester on the certificate.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Your custom email-based metadata field, which would be specified similarly to {metadata:AppOwnerEmailAddress}.</li> </ul>

Name	Description										
Template	<p>An object containing information about the certificate template for which the denied request alerts will be generated. A separate alert should be configured for each template. An alert may be configured with no template, if desired. Alerts configured in this way generate alerts for all denied certificate requests. Possible values are:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="581 464 1398 1205"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="587 472 898 527">Value</th> <th data-bbox="898 472 1391 527">Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="587 527 898 659">Id</td> <td data-bbox="898 527 1391 659">An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the template, or <i>null</i> for all templates.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="587 659 898 821">DisplayName</td> <td data-bbox="898 659 1391 821">A string containing the name of the template. For a template created using a Microsoft management tool, this will be the Microsoft template display name.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="587 821 898 1104">ForestRoot</td> <td data-bbox="898 821 1391 1104">           A string indicating the forest root of the template.           <div data-bbox="919 926 1377 1087" style="border: 1px solid #add8e6; border-radius: 10px; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;">  <b>Note:</b> This field is retained for legacy purposes and will be replaced by ConfigurationTenant field.           </div> </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="587 1104 898 1197">ConfigurationTenant</td> <td data-bbox="898 1104 1391 1197">A string indicating the configuration tenant of the template.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Value	Description	Id	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the template, or <i>null</i> for all templates.	DisplayName	A string containing the name of the template. For a template created using a Microsoft management tool, this will be the Microsoft template display name.	ForestRoot	A string indicating the forest root of the template. <div data-bbox="919 926 1377 1087" style="border: 1px solid #add8e6; border-radius: 10px; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;">  <b>Note:</b> This field is retained for legacy purposes and will be replaced by ConfigurationTenant field.           </div>	ConfigurationTenant	A string indicating the configuration tenant of the template.
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Name	Description														
RegisteredEventHandler	<p>An object containing the event handler configuration for the alert, if applicable. Possible values are:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Value</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Id</td> <td>An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the event handler. <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>ID</th> <th>Event Handler Type</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>6</td> <td>DeniedLogger</td> </tr> <tr> <td>7</td> <td>DeniedPowershell</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>DisplayName</td> <td>A string containing the name of the event handler.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>UseHandler</td> <td>A Boolean indicating whether event handler use is enabled for the alert (true) or not (false).</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>For more information about event handlers, see <i>Using Event Handlers</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i>.</p>	Value	Description	Id	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the event handler. <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>ID</th> <th>Event Handler Type</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>6</td> <td>DeniedLogger</td> </tr> <tr> <td>7</td> <td>DeniedPowershell</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	ID	Event Handler Type	6	DeniedLogger	7	DeniedPowershell	DisplayName	A string containing the name of the event handler.	UseHandler	A Boolean indicating whether event handler use is enabled for the alert (true) or not (false).
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Name	Description					
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**Tip:** See the [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (?) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

## PUT Alerts Denied

The PUT /Alerts/Denied method is used to update a denied certificate request alert. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with details about the denied certificate request alert.



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
/monitoring/alerts/modify/



**Important:** Any previously populated fields that are not submitted with their full existing data using this method will be cleared of their existing data. When using this method, you should first do a GET to retrieve all the values for the record you want to update, enter corrected data into the field(s) you want to update, and then submit all the fields using PUT, including the fields that contain values but which you are not changing.

Table 49: PUT Alerts Denied Input Parameters

Name	Description
id	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the denied request alert.
Display Name	<p><b>Required.</b> A string indicating the display name for the denied request alert. This name appears in the denied request alerts grid in the Management Portal.</p>
Subject	<p><b>Required.</b> A string indicating the subject for the email message that will be delivered when the alert is triggered.</p> <div data-bbox="277 1073 1404 1272" style="border: 1px solid #c8e6c9; padding: 10px; margin: 10px 0;"> <p> <b>Tip:</b> Substitutable special text may be used in the subject line. Substitutable special text uses a variable in the alert definition that is replaced by data from the certificate or certificate metadata at processing time. For example, you can enter {rcn} in the alert definition and each alert generated at processing time will contain the specific requested common name of the given certificate request instead of the variable {rcn}.</p> </div>
Message	<p><b>Required.</b> A string indicating the email message that will be delivered when the alert is triggered. The email message is made up of regular text and substitutable special text. If desired, you can format the message body using HTML.</p> <p>For example:</p> <div data-bbox="277 1451 1404 1734" style="border: 1px solid #e0e0e0; padding: 10px; margin: 10px 0;"> <pre>"Hello {requester:givenname}, \n\nWe are sorry to report that the certificate you requested on {subdate} in the name {rcn} has not been issued for the following reason: \n\n{cmnt} \n\nCertificate information includes: \n\n&lt;table&gt; \n&lt;tr&gt;&lt;th&gt;Certificate Details&lt;/th&gt;&lt;th&gt;Metadata&lt;/th&gt;&lt;/tr&gt; \n&lt;tr&gt;&lt;td&gt;Template: {template}&lt;/td&gt;&lt;td&gt;App Owner First Name: {metadata:AppOwnerFirstName}&lt;/td&gt;&lt;/tr&gt; \n&lt;tr&gt;&lt;td&gt;CA: {careqid}&lt;/td&gt;&lt;td&gt;App Owner Last Name: {metadata:AppOwnerLastName}&lt;/td&gt;&lt;/tr&gt; \n&lt;tr&gt;&lt;td&gt;SANS: {san}&lt;/td&gt;&lt;td&gt;App Owner Email Address:</pre> </div>

Name	Description
	<pre data-bbox="315 415 1357 512">{metadata:AppOwnerEmailAddress}&lt;/td&gt;&lt;/tr&gt; \n&lt;tr&gt;&lt;td&gt;DN: {dn}&lt;/td&gt;&lt;td&gt;Business Critical: {metadata:BusinessCritical}&lt;/td&gt;&lt;/tr&gt; \n&lt;/table&gt; \n\nThanks! \n\nYour Certificate Management System"</pre> <p data-bbox="277 558 1305 617">See <i>Table: Substitutable Special Text for Denied Certificate Request Alerts</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for a complete list of available substitutable special text strings.</p> <div data-bbox="277 646 1406 737" style="background-color: #e1f5fe; padding: 5px;">  <b>Note:</b> The <code>\$(requester:givenname)</code> substitutable special text token is only supported in environments using Active Directory as an identity provider. </div>
Recipients	<p data-bbox="277 772 1406 905">An array of strings containing the recipients for the alert. Each alert can have multiple recipients. You can use specific email addresses and/or use substitutable special text to replace an email address variable with actual email addresses at processing time. Available email substitutable special text strings include:</p> <ul data-bbox="277 915 1386 1010" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="277 915 1386 1010">• <code>{requester:mail}</code> The certificate requester, based on a lookup in Active Directory of the email address associated with the requester on the certificate.</li> </ul> <div data-bbox="277 1037 1406 1127" style="background-color: #e1f5fe; padding: 5px;">  <b>Note:</b> The <code>\$(requester:mail)</code> substitutable special text token is only supported in environments using Active Directory as an identity provider. </div> <ul data-bbox="277 1157 1341 1220" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="277 1157 1341 1220">• Your custom email-based metadata field, which would be specified similarly to <code>{metadata:AppOwnerEmailAddress}</code>.</li> </ul>
Template ID	<p data-bbox="277 1255 1406 1350">An integer indicating the certificate template for which the denied request alerts will be generated. A separate alert should be configured for each template. An alert may be configured with no template, if desired. Alerts configured in this way generate alerts for all denied certificate requests.</p> <p data-bbox="277 1360 1317 1419">Use the <code>GET /Templates</code> method (see <a href="#">GET Templates on page 1548</a>) to retrieve a list of all the templates to determine the template ID.</p>

Name

## Description

Return An object containing the event handler configuration for the alert, if applicable. Possible values are:

Value	Description						
Id	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the event handler. <table border="1" data-bbox="516 598 1377 793"> <thead> <tr> <th>ID</th> <th>Event Handler Type</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>6</td> <td>DeniedLogger</td> </tr> <tr> <td>7</td> <td>DeniedPowershell</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	ID	Event Handler Type	6	DeniedLogger	7	DeniedPowershell
ID	Event Handler Type						
6	DeniedLogger						
7	DeniedPowershell						
UseHandler	A Boolean indicating whether event handler use is enabled for the alert (true) or not (false).						

For more information about event handlers, see *Using Event Handlers* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*.

Event Return An array of objects containing the parameters configured for use by the event handler. The type of data will vary depending on the configured handler. Possible values are:

Value	Description
Id	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the configured parameter.
Key	A string indicating the reference name of the configured parameter.
DefaultValue	A string indicating the value for the parameter. This value is related to the type of parameter (see <i>ParameterType</i> ).
ParameterType	A string containing the parameter type. Supported types are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>LogTarget This type is used for the event logging handler and is used to reference the fully qualified domain name of the target machine to which</li> </ul>

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Value	Description
	<p>event should be logged.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Script This type is used for the PowerShell handler and is used to reference the PowerShell script that should be run when the alert is triggered. It is referenced using the script name as stored in the Keyfactor Command database (see <i>Extensions/Scripts</i> in the <i>Keyfactor API Reference Guide</i>).</li><li>• Token This type is used for the PowerShell handler and is used to reference a substitutable special text value that should be passed to the PowerShell script. See <i>Table: Substitutable Special Text for Denied Certificate Request Alerts</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for a complete list of available substitutable special text strings.</li><li>• Value This type is used for the PowerShell handler and is used to reference a static text string that should be passed to the PowerShell script.</li></ul>

For example, for a PowerShell handler:

```
"EventHandlerParameters": [  
  {  
    "Id": 28,  
    "Key": "cn",  
    "DefaultValue": "rcn",  
    "ParameterType": "Token"  
  },  
  {  
    "Id": 29,  
    "Key": "AppOwnerFirstName",  
    "DefaultValue": "metadata:AppOwnerFirstName",  
    "ParameterType": "Token"  
  },  
  {  
    "Id": 30,  
    "Key": "Text",  
    "DefaultValue": "Denied Alert: Enterprise Web Server",
```

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```
    "ParameterType": "Value"  
  },  
  {  
    "Id": 31,  
    "Key": "DenialComment",  
    "DefaultValue": "cmnt",  
    "ParameterType": "Token"  
  },  
  {  
    "Id": 32,  
    "Key": "ScriptName",  
    "DefaultValue": "MyScript.ps1",  
    "ParameterType": "Script"  
  }  
]
```

Table 50: PUT Alerts Denied Response Data

Name	Description
Id	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the denied request alert.
DisplayName	A string indicating the display name for the denied request alert. This name appears in the denied request alerts grid in the Management Portal.
Subject	<p>A string indicating the subject for the email message that will be delivered when the alert is triggered.</p> <div data-bbox="581 598 1404 865" style="border: 1px solid #c8e6c9; border-radius: 10px; padding: 10px; background-color: #e8f5e9;"> <p> <b>Tip:</b> Substitutable special text may be used in the subject line. Substitutable special text uses a variable in the alert definition that is replaced by data from the certificate or certificate metadata at processing time. For example, you can enter {rcn} in the alert definition and each alert generated at processing time will contain the specific requested common name of the given certificate request instead of the variable {rcn}.</p> </div>
Message	<p>A string indicating the email message that will be delivered when the alert is triggered. The email message is made up of regular text and substitutable special text. If desired, you can format the message body using HTML.</p> <p>See <i>Table: Substitutable Special Text for Denied Certificate Request Alerts</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for a complete list of available substitutable special text strings.</p>
Recipients	<p>An array of strings containing the recipients for the alert. Each alert can have multiple recipients. You can use specific email addresses and/or use substitutable special text to replace an email address variable with actual email addresses at processing time. Available email substitutable special text strings include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• {requester:mail} <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The certificate requester, based on a lookup in Active Directory of the email address associated with the requester on the certificate.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Your custom email-based metadata field, which would be specified similarly to {metadata:AppOwnerEmailAddress}.</li> </ul>

Name	Description										
Template	<p>An object containing information about the certificate template for which the denied request alerts will be generated. A separate alert should be configured for each template. An alert may be configured with no template, if desired. Alerts configured in this way generate alerts for all denied certificate requests. Possible values are:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="581 464 1398 1205"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="581 464 898 525">Value</th> <th data-bbox="898 464 1398 525">Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="581 525 898 659">Id</td> <td data-bbox="898 525 1398 659">An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the template, or <i>null</i> for all templates.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="581 659 898 821">DisplayName</td> <td data-bbox="898 659 1398 821">A string containing the name of the template. For a template created using a Microsoft management tool, this will be the Microsoft template display name.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="581 821 898 1104">ForestRoot</td> <td data-bbox="898 821 1398 1104">           A string indicating the forest root of the template.           <div data-bbox="919 926 1382 1087" style="border: 1px solid #add8e6; border-radius: 10px; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;">  <b>Note:</b> This field is retained for legacy purposes and will be replaced by ConfigurationTenant field.           </div> </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="581 1104 898 1205">ConfigurationTenant</td> <td data-bbox="898 1104 1398 1205">A string indicating the configuration tenant of the template.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Value	Description	Id	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the template, or <i>null</i> for all templates.	DisplayName	A string containing the name of the template. For a template created using a Microsoft management tool, this will be the Microsoft template display name.	ForestRoot	A string indicating the forest root of the template. <div data-bbox="919 926 1382 1087" style="border: 1px solid #add8e6; border-radius: 10px; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;">  <b>Note:</b> This field is retained for legacy purposes and will be replaced by ConfigurationTenant field.           </div>	ConfigurationTenant	A string indicating the configuration tenant of the template.
Value	Description										
Id	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the template, or <i>null</i> for all templates.										
DisplayName	A string containing the name of the template. For a template created using a Microsoft management tool, this will be the Microsoft template display name.										
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ConfigurationTenant	A string indicating the configuration tenant of the template.										

Name	Description														
RegisteredEventHandler	<p>An object containing the event handler configuration for the alert, if applicable. Possible values are:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Value</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Id</td> <td>An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the event handler. <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>ID</th> <th>Event Handler Type</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>6</td> <td>DeniedLogger</td> </tr> <tr> <td>7</td> <td>DeniedPowershell</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>DisplayName</td> <td>A string containing the name of the event handler.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>UseHandler</td> <td>A Boolean indicating whether event handler use is enabled for the alert (true) or not (false).</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>For more information about event handlers, see <i>Using Event Handlers</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i>.</p>	Value	Description	Id	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the event handler. <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>ID</th> <th>Event Handler Type</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>6</td> <td>DeniedLogger</td> </tr> <tr> <td>7</td> <td>DeniedPowershell</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	ID	Event Handler Type	6	DeniedLogger	7	DeniedPowershell	DisplayName	A string containing the name of the event handler.	UseHandler	A Boolean indicating whether event handler use is enabled for the alert (true) or not (false).
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6	DeniedLogger														
7	DeniedPowershell														
DisplayName	A string containing the name of the event handler.														
UseHandler	A Boolean indicating whether event handler use is enabled for the alert (true) or not (false).														
EventHandlerParameters	<p>An array of objects containing the parameters configured for use by the event handler. The type of data will vary depending on the configured handler. Possible values are:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Value</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Id</td> <td>An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the configured parameter.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Key</td> <td>A string indicating the reference name of the configured parameter.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DefaultValue</td> <td>A string indicating the value for the parameter. This value is related to the type of parameter (see <i>ParameterType</i>).</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ParameterType</td> <td>A string containing the parameter type. Supported types are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>LogTarget</li> </ul> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Value	Description	Id	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the configured parameter.	Key	A string indicating the reference name of the configured parameter.	DefaultValue	A string indicating the value for the parameter. This value is related to the type of parameter (see <i>ParameterType</i> ).	ParameterType	A string containing the parameter type. Supported types are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>LogTarget</li> </ul>				
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Key	A string indicating the reference name of the configured parameter.														
DefaultValue	A string indicating the value for the parameter. This value is related to the type of parameter (see <i>ParameterType</i> ).														
ParameterType	A string containing the parameter type. Supported types are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>LogTarget</li> </ul>														

Name	Description					
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="581 275 834 336">Value</th> <th data-bbox="834 275 1398 336">Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="581 336 834 1335"></td> <td data-bbox="834 336 1398 1335"> <p>This type is used for the event logging handler and is used to reference the fully qualified domain name of the target machine to which event should be logged.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Script This type is used for the PowerShell handler and is used to reference the PowerShell script that should be run when the alert is triggered. It is referenced using the script name as stored in the Keyfactor Command database (see <i>Extensions/Scripts</i> in the <i>Keyfactor API Reference Guide</i>).</li> <li>• Token This type is used for the PowerShell handler and is used to reference a substitutable special text value that should be passed to the PowerShell script. See <i>Table: Substitutable Special Text for Denied Certificate Request Alerts</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for a complete list of available substitutable special text strings.</li> <li>• Value This type is used for the PowerShell handler and is used to reference a static text string that should be passed to the PowerShell script.</li> </ul> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Value	Description		<p>This type is used for the event logging handler and is used to reference the fully qualified domain name of the target machine to which event should be logged.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Script This type is used for the PowerShell handler and is used to reference the PowerShell script that should be run when the alert is triggered. It is referenced using the script name as stored in the Keyfactor Command database (see <i>Extensions/Scripts</i> in the <i>Keyfactor API Reference Guide</i>).</li> <li>• Token This type is used for the PowerShell handler and is used to reference a substitutable special text value that should be passed to the PowerShell script. See <i>Table: Substitutable Special Text for Denied Certificate Request Alerts</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for a complete list of available substitutable special text strings.</li> <li>• Value This type is used for the PowerShell handler and is used to reference a static text string that should be passed to the PowerShell script.</li> </ul>	
Value	Description					
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**Tip:** See the *Keyfactor API Reference and Utility* [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (?) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

## 2.6.4.2 Alerts Expiration

The Alerts Expiration component of the Keyfactor API includes methods necessary to create, update, retrieve, schedule, and delete alerts for expired certificates.

Table 51: Alerts Expiration

Endpoint	Method	Description	Link
/Alerts/Expiration/{id}	DELETE	Deletes an expired certificate alert for the specified ID.	<a href="#">DELETE Alerts Expiration ID below</a>
/Alerts/Expiration/{id}	GET	Retrieves details for an expired certificate alert for the specified ID.	<a href="#">GET Alerts Expiration ID on the next page</a>
/Alerts/Expiration/Schedule	GET	Retrieves details of the schedule for delivery of expired certificate alerts.	<a href="#">GET Alerts Expiration Schedule on page 94</a>
/Alerts/Expiration/Schedule	PUT	Updates the schedule for delivery of expired certificate alerts.	<a href="#">PUT Alerts Expiration Schedule on page 95</a>
/Alerts/Expiration	GET	Retrieves details for all configured expired certificate alerts.	<a href="#">GET Alerts Expiration on page 96</a>
/Alerts/Expiration	POST	Creates a new expired certificate alert.	<a href="#">POST Alerts Expiration on page 102</a>
/Alerts/Expiration	PUT	Updates an expired certificate for the specified ID.	<a href="#">PUT Alerts Expiration on page 112</a>
/Alerts/Expiration/Test	POST	Test an Expiration Alert	<a href="#">POST Alerts Expiration Test on page 123</a>
/Alerts/Expiration/TestAll	POST	Test All Expiration Alerts	<a href="#">POST Alerts Expiration Test All on page 125</a>

### DELETE Alerts Expiration ID

The DELETE /Alerts/Expiration/{id} method is used to delete the expiration alert with the specified ID. This endpoint returns 204 with no content upon success.



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
/monitoring/alerts/read/

Table 52: DELETE Alerts Expiration {id} Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
id	Path	<b>Required.</b> An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the expiration alert to be deleted. Use the <i>GET /Alerts/Expiration</i> method (see <a href="#">GET Alerts Expiration on page 96</a> ) to retrieve a list of all the expiration alerts to determine the alert ID.



**Tip:** See the *Keyfactor API Reference and Utility* [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (?) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

## GET Alerts Expiration ID

The *GET /Alerts/Expiration/{id}* method is used to retrieve details for the expiration alert with the specified ID. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with details about the specified alert.



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
/monitoring/alerts/read/

Table 53: GET Alerts Expiration {id} Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
id	Path	<b>Required.</b> An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the expiration alert. Use the <i>GET /Alerts/Expiration</i> method (see <a href="#">GET Alerts Expiration on page 96</a> ) to retrieve a list of all the expiration alerts to determine the alert ID.

Table 54: GET Alerts Expiration {id} Response Data

Name	Description
Id	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the expiration alert.
DisplayName	A string indicating the display name for the expiration alert. This name appears in the Expiration Certificate Request Alerts grid in the Management Portal.
Subject	A string indicating the subject for the email message that will be delivered when the alert is triggered.
Message	<p>A string indicating the email message that will be delivered when the alert is triggered. The email message is made up of regular text and substitutable special text. If desired, you can format the message body using HTML.</p> <p>See <i>Table: Substitutable Special Text for Expiration Alerts</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for a complete list of available substitutable special text strings.</p>
ExpirationWarningDays	<p>An integer indicating the number of days prior to expiration to send the warning.</p> <div data-bbox="581 999 1406 1759" style="background-color: #fff9c4; padding: 10px; border-radius: 10px;"> <p> <b>Example:</b> When alerts run, the alert engine reports on all the certificates expiring within the next X days (e.g. 30 days) from the execution time that have not previously been reported on. This means that if the alerts run daily and have been running daily regularly for some time, only a single day of expiring certificates will be reported on by any given alert run.</p> <p>For example, say you create a new alert that has never run before for collection A and set it to 30 days. You configure it to run daily at 5:00 am. The alert runs for the first time at 5:00 am on July 1st. All the certificates in collection A that will expire between July 1st at 12:00 am UTC and July 31 at 12:00 am UTC will be alerted on. The next day when the alert runs again at 5:00 am on July 2nd, the certificates in collection A expiring between July 31st at 12:00 am UTC and August 1st at 12:00 am UTC will be alerted on.</p> <p>If alerts are missed for a period of time (due to an outage, for example), the next run of the alerts will check the previous successful run date for the alerts and report on certificates expiring X days from that outage window. For example, using the collection A alert referenced above, say an outage caused the alerts not to run on August 1 and August 2. On August 3, the alert would run again at 5:00 am, and the certificates in collection A expiring between August 30th at 12:00 am UTC and September</p> </div>

Name	Description						
	 2nd at 12:00 am UTC would be alerted on.						
Recipients	<p>An array of strings containing the recipients for the alert. Each alert can have multiple recipients. You can use specific email addresses and/or use substitutable special text to replace an email address variable with actual email addresses at processing time. Available email substitutable special text strings include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• {requester:mail} The certificate requester, based on a lookup in Active Directory of the email address associated with the requester on the certificate.</li> <li>• Your custom email-based metadata field, which would be specified similarly to {metadata:AppOwnerEmailAddress}.</li> </ul>						
CertificateQuery	<p>An object indicating the certificate collection on which the alert is based. Possible values are:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="581 835 1404 1096"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="587 844 748 898">Value</th> <th data-bbox="748 844 1398 898">Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="587 898 748 997">Id</td> <td data-bbox="748 898 1398 997">An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the certificate collection.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="587 997 748 1087">Name</td> <td data-bbox="748 997 1398 1087">A string containing the name of the certificate collection.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>For more information about certificate collections, see <i>Saving Search Criteria as a Collection</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i>.</p>	Value	Description	Id	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the certificate collection.	Name	A string containing the name of the certificate collection.
Value	Description						
Id	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the certificate collection.						
Name	A string containing the name of the certificate collection.						

Name	Description																
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EventHandlerParameters	<p>An array of objects containing the parameters configured for use by the event handler. The type of data will vary depending on the configured handler. Possible values are:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="581 1247 1398 1730"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="587 1255 837 1316">Value</th> <th data-bbox="837 1255 1391 1316">Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="587 1316 837 1409">Id</td> <td data-bbox="837 1316 1391 1409">An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the configured parameter.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="587 1409 837 1501">Key</td> <td data-bbox="837 1409 1391 1501">A string indicating the reference name of the configured parameter.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="587 1501 837 1635">DefaultValue</td> <td data-bbox="837 1501 1391 1635">A string indicating the value for the parameter. This value is related to the type of parameter (see <i>ParameterType</i>).</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="587 1635 837 1728">ParameterType</td> <td data-bbox="837 1635 1391 1728">A string containing the parameter type. Supported types are:</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Value	Description	Id	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the configured parameter.	Key	A string indicating the reference name of the configured parameter.	DefaultValue	A string indicating the value for the parameter. This value is related to the type of parameter (see <i>ParameterType</i> ).	ParameterType	A string containing the parameter type. Supported types are:						
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Name	Description	
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• LogTarget This type is used for the event logging handler and is used to reference the fully qualified domain name of the target machine to which event should be logged.</li> <li>• Script This type is used for the PowerShell handler and is used to reference the PowerShell script that should be run when the alert is triggered. It is referenced using the script name as stored in the Keyfactor Command database (see <i>Extensions/Scripts</i> in the <i>Keyfactor API Reference Guide</i>).</li> <li>• Token This type is used for the PowerShell handler and is used to reference a substitutable special text value that should be passed to the PowerShell script. See <i>Table: Substitutable Special Text for Expiration Alerts</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for a complete list of available substitutable special text strings.</li> <li>• Value This type is used for the PowerShell handler and is used to reference a static text string that should be passed to the PowerShell script.</li> </ul>

 **Tip:** See the *Keyfactor API Reference and Utility* [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (?) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

## GET Alerts Expiration Schedule

The GET /Alerts/Expiration/Schedule method is used to retrieve the schedule for delivery of expiration alerts configured in Keyfactor Command. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with details of the schedule for expiration alerts. This method has no input parameters other than the standard headers (see [Endpoint Common Features on page 8](#)).



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
/monitoring/alerts/read/

Table 55: GET Alerts Expiration Schedule Response Data

Name	Description								
Schedule	An object indicating the schedule for delivery of the expiration alerts. Possible values are: <table border="1"><thead><tr><th>Name</th><th>Description</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>Daily</td><td>A dictionary that indicates a job scheduled to run every day at the same time with the parameter:<table border="1"><thead><tr><th>Name</th><th>Description</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>Time</td><td>The date and time to next run the job. The date and time should be given using the ISO 8601 UTC time format YYYY-MM-DDTHH:mm:ss.000Z (e.g. 2023-11-19T16:23:01Z).</td></tr></tbody></table><p>For example, daily at 11:30 pm:</p><pre>"Daily": {   "Time": "2023-11-25T23:30:00Z" }</pre></td></tr></tbody></table>	Name	Description	Daily	A dictionary that indicates a job scheduled to run every day at the same time with the parameter: <table border="1"><thead><tr><th>Name</th><th>Description</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>Time</td><td>The date and time to next run the job. The date and time should be given using the ISO 8601 UTC time format YYYY-MM-DDTHH:mm:ss.000Z (e.g. 2023-11-19T16:23:01Z).</td></tr></tbody></table> <p>For example, daily at 11:30 pm:</p> <pre>"Daily": {   "Time": "2023-11-25T23:30:00Z" }</pre>	Name	Description	Time	The date and time to next run the job. The date and time should be given using the ISO 8601 UTC time format YYYY-MM-DDTHH:mm:ss.000Z (e.g. 2023-11-19T16:23:01Z).
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## PUT Alerts Expiration Schedule

The PUT /Alerts/Expiration/Schedule method is used to create or update the schedule for delivery of expiration alerts configured in Keyfactor Command. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with details of the schedule for the alerts.



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
/monitoring/alerts/modify/

Table 56: PUT Alerts Expiration Schedule Input Parameters

Name	In	Description								
Schedule	Body	<p>An object indicating the schedule for delivery of the expiration alerts. Possible values are:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Daily</td> <td> <p>A dictionary that indicates a job scheduled to run every day at the same time with the parameter:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Time</td> <td> <p>The date and time to next run the job. The date and time should be given using the ISO 8601 UTC time format YYYY-MM-DDTHH:mm:ss.000Z (e.g. 2023-11-19T16:23:01Z).</p> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>For example, daily at 11:30 pm:</p> <pre>"Daily": {   "Time": "2023-11-25T23:30:00Z" }</pre> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description	Daily	<p>A dictionary that indicates a job scheduled to run every day at the same time with the parameter:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Time</td> <td> <p>The date and time to next run the job. The date and time should be given using the ISO 8601 UTC time format YYYY-MM-DDTHH:mm:ss.000Z (e.g. 2023-11-19T16:23:01Z).</p> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>For example, daily at 11:30 pm:</p> <pre>"Daily": {   "Time": "2023-11-25T23:30:00Z" }</pre>	Name	Description	Time	<p>The date and time to next run the job. The date and time should be given using the ISO 8601 UTC time format YYYY-MM-DDTHH:mm:ss.000Z (e.g. 2023-11-19T16:23:01Z).</p>
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Table 57: PUT Alerts Expiration Schedule Response Data

Name	Description								
Schedule	<p>An object indicating the schedule for delivery of the expiration alerts. Possible values are:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Daily</td> <td> <p>A dictionary that indicates a job scheduled to run every day at the same time with the parameter:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Time</td> <td> <p>The date and time to next run the job. The date and time should be given using the ISO 8601 UTC time format YYYY-MM-DDTHH:mm:ss.000Z (e.g. 2023-11-19T16:23:01Z).</p> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>For example, daily at 11:30 pm:</p> <pre> {   "Daily": {     "Time": "2023-11-25T23:30:00Z"   } } </pre> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description	Daily	<p>A dictionary that indicates a job scheduled to run every day at the same time with the parameter:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Time</td> <td> <p>The date and time to next run the job. The date and time should be given using the ISO 8601 UTC time format YYYY-MM-DDTHH:mm:ss.000Z (e.g. 2023-11-19T16:23:01Z).</p> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>For example, daily at 11:30 pm:</p> <pre> {   "Daily": {     "Time": "2023-11-25T23:30:00Z"   } } </pre>	Name	Description	Time	<p>The date and time to next run the job. The date and time should be given using the ISO 8601 UTC time format YYYY-MM-DDTHH:mm:ss.000Z (e.g. 2023-11-19T16:23:01Z).</p>
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## GET Alerts Expiration

The GET /Alerts/Expiration method is used to retrieve details of all expiration alerts configured in Keyfactor Command. Results can be limited to selected alerts using filtering, and URL parameters can be used to specify paging and sorting. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with details about the specified alert.

 **Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
/monitoring/alerts/read/

Table 58: GET Alerts Expiration Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
QueryString	Query	A string containing a query to limit the results (e.g. field1 -eq value1 AND field2 -gt value2). The default is to return all records. Fields available for querying through the API for the most part match those that appear in the Keyfactor Command Management Portal search drop-downs for the same feature. For querying guidelines, refer to: <i>Certificate Search Page</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> . The query fields supported for this endpoint are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CertificateQueryId</li> <li>• Days</li> <li>• DisplayName</li> <li>• Message</li> <li>• RegisteredEventHandlerId</li> <li>• ScheduledTaskId</li> <li>• Subject</li> <li>• UseHandler</li> </ul>
PageReturned	Query	An integer that specifies how many multiples of the returnLimit to skip and offset by before returning results, to enable paging. The default is 1.
SkipCount	Query	An integer indicating the number of records that should be skipped in providing results, starting from the beginning of the records (for pagination). This field is optional and no records will be skipped if not provided.
ReturnLimit	Query	An integer that specifies how many results to return per page. The default is 50.
SortField	Query	A string containing the property by which the results should be sorted. Fields available for sorting through the API for the most part match those that appear as sortable columns in the Keyfactor Command Management Portal. The default sort field is <i>DisplayName</i> .
SortAscending	Query	An integer that sets the sort order on the returned results. A value of 0 sorts results in ascending order while a value of 1 sorts results in descending order. The default is ascending.

Table 59: GET Alerts Expiration Response Data

Name	Description
Id	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the expiration alert.
DisplayName	A string indicating the display name for the expiration alert. This name appears in the Expiration Certificate Request Alerts grid in the Management Portal.
Subject	A string indicating the subject for the email message that will be delivered when the alert is triggered.
Message	<p>A string indicating the email message that will be delivered when the alert is triggered. The email message is made up of regular text and substitutable special text. If desired, you can format the message body using HTML.</p> <p>See <i>Table: Substitutable Special Text for Expiration Alerts</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for a complete list of available substitutable special text strings.</p>
ExpirationWarningDays	<p>An integer indicating the number of days prior to expiration to send the warning.</p> <div data-bbox="581 999 1409 1759" style="background-color: #fff9c4; padding: 10px; border-radius: 10px;"> <p> <b>Example:</b> When alerts run, the alert engine reports on all the certificates expiring within the next X days (e.g. 30 days) from the execution time that have not previously been reported on. This means that if the alerts run daily and have been running daily regularly for some time, only a single day of expiring certificates will be reported on by any given alert run.</p> <p>For example, say you create a new alert that has never run before for collection A and set it to 30 days. You configure it to run daily at 5:00 am. The alert runs for the first time at 5:00 am on July 1st. All the certificates in collection A that will expire between July 1st at 12:00 am UTC and July 31 at 12:00 am UTC will be alerted on. The next day when the alert runs again at 5:00 am on July 2nd, the certificates in collection A expiring between July 31st at 12:00 am UTC and August 1st at 12:00 am UTC will be alerted on.</p> <p>If alerts are missed for a period of time (due to an outage, for example), the next run of the alerts will check the previous successful run date for the alerts and report on certificates expiring X days from that outage window. For example, using the collection A alert referenced above, say an outage caused the alerts not to run on August 1 and August 2. On August 3, the alert would run again at 5:00 am, and the certificates in collection A expiring between August 30th at 12:00 am UTC and September</p> </div>

Name	Description						
	 2nd at 12:00 am UTC would be alerted on.						
Recipients	<p>An array of strings containing the recipients for the alert. Each alert can have multiple recipients. You can use specific email addresses and/or use substitutable special text to replace an email address variable with actual email addresses at processing time. Available email substitutable special text strings include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• {requester:mail} The certificate requester, based on a lookup in Active Directory of the email address associated with the requester on the certificate.</li> <li>• Your custom email-based metadata field, which would be specified similarly to {metadata:AppOwnerEmailAddress}.</li> </ul>						
CertificateQuery	<p>An object indicating the certificate collection on which the alert is based. Possible values are:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="581 835 1404 1094"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="587 844 748 898">Value</th> <th data-bbox="748 844 1398 898">Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="587 898 748 995">Id</td> <td data-bbox="748 898 1398 995">An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the certificate collection.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="587 995 748 1085">Name</td> <td data-bbox="748 995 1398 1085">A string containing the name of the certificate collection.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>For more information about certificate collections, see <i>Saving Search Criteria as a Collection</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i>.</p>	Value	Description	Id	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the certificate collection.	Name	A string containing the name of the certificate collection.
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EventHandlerParameters	<p>An array of objects containing the parameters configured for use by the event handler. The type of data will vary depending on the configured handler. Possible values are:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="581 1247 1398 1730"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="587 1255 837 1318">Value</th> <th data-bbox="837 1255 1391 1318">Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="587 1318 837 1411">Id</td> <td data-bbox="837 1318 1391 1411">An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the configured parameter.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="587 1411 837 1503">Key</td> <td data-bbox="837 1411 1391 1503">A string indicating the reference name of the configured parameter.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="587 1503 837 1633">DefaultValue</td> <td data-bbox="837 1503 1391 1633">A string indicating the value for the parameter. This value is related to the type of parameter (see <i>ParameterType</i>).</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="587 1633 837 1730">ParameterType</td> <td data-bbox="837 1633 1391 1730">A string containing the parameter type. Supported types are:</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Value	Description	Id	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the configured parameter.	Key	A string indicating the reference name of the configured parameter.	DefaultValue	A string indicating the value for the parameter. This value is related to the type of parameter (see <i>ParameterType</i> ).	ParameterType	A string containing the parameter type. Supported types are:						
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Key	A string indicating the reference name of the configured parameter.																
DefaultValue	A string indicating the value for the parameter. This value is related to the type of parameter (see <i>ParameterType</i> ).																
ParameterType	A string containing the parameter type. Supported types are:																

Name	Description	
	Value	<p data-bbox="847 289 1408 331"><b>Description</b></p> <ul data-bbox="867 359 1382 1318" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="867 359 1382 527">• LogTarget This type is used for the event logging handler and is used to reference the fully qualified domain name of the target machine to which event should be logged.</li> <li data-bbox="867 533 1382 835">• Script This type is used for the PowerShell handler and is used to reference the PowerShell script that should be run when the alert is triggered. It is referenced using the script name as stored in the Keyfactor Command database (see <i>Extensions/Scripts</i> in the <i>Keyfactor API Reference Guide</i>).</li> <li data-bbox="867 842 1382 1144">• Token This type is used for the PowerShell handler and is used to reference a substitutable special text value that should be passed to the PowerShell script. See <i>Table: Substitutable Special Text for Expiration Alerts</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for a complete list of available substitutable special text strings.</li> <li data-bbox="867 1150 1382 1318">• Value This type is used for the PowerShell handler and is used to reference a static text string that should be passed to the PowerShell script.</li> </ul>

 **Tip:** See the [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (?) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

## POST Alerts Expiration

The POST /Alerts/Expiration method is used to create a new expiration alert. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with details about the expiration alert.



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
/monitoring/alerts/modify/

Table 60: POST Alerts Expiration Input Parameters

Name	Description
Display-Name	<p><b>Required.</b> A string indicating the display name for the expiration alert. This name appears in the Expiration Certificate Request Alerts grid in the Management Portal.</p>
Subject	<p><b>Required.</b> A string indicating the subject for the email message that will be delivered when the alert is triggered.</p> <div data-bbox="277 911 1403 1108" style="background-color: #e0f2f1; padding: 10px; border-radius: 10px;"> <p> <b>Tip:</b> Substitutable special text may be used in the subject line. Substitutable special text uses a variable in the alert definition that is replaced by data from the certificate or certificate metadata at processing time. For example, you can enter {cn} in the alert definition and each alert generated at processing time will contain the specific common name of the given certificate instead of the variable {cn}.</p> </div>
Message	<p><b>Required.</b> A string indicating the email message that will be delivered when the alert is triggered. The email message is made up of regular text and substitutable special text. If desired, you can format the message body using HTML.</p> <p>For example:</p> <div data-bbox="272 1285 1406 1734" style="border: 1px solid #ccc; padding: 10px; margin: 10px 0;"> <pre>"Hello {requester:givenname}, \n\nThe certificate in the name {cn} issued on {certnotbefore} from {CReqID} using the {template} template will expire on {cert-notafter}. If this certificate is still in use, please consider getting a new one. \n\nCertificate information includes: \n\n&lt;table&gt; \n&lt;tr&gt;&lt;th&gt;Certificate Details&lt;/th&gt;&lt;th&gt;Metadata&lt;/th&gt;&lt;/tr&gt; \n&lt;tr&gt;&lt;td&gt;Serial Number: {serial}&lt;/td&gt;&lt;td&gt;App Owner First Name: {metadata:AppOwnerFirstName}&lt;/td&gt;&lt;/tr&gt; \n&lt;tr&gt;&lt;td&gt;Thumbprint: {thumbprint}&lt;/td&gt;&lt;td&gt;App Owner Last Name: {metadata:AppOwnerLastName}&lt;/td&gt;&lt;/tr&gt; \n&lt;tr&gt;&lt;td&gt;SANs: {san}&lt;/td&gt;&lt;td&gt;App Owner Email Address: {metadata:AppOwnerEmailAddress}&lt;/td&gt;&lt;/tr&gt; \n&lt;tr&gt;&lt;td&gt;DN: {dn}&lt;/td&gt;&lt;td&gt;Business Critical: {metadata:BusinessCritical}&lt;/td&gt;&lt;/tr&gt; \n&lt;/table&gt;\n\nThanks! \n\nYour Certificate Management System"</pre> </div> <p>See <i>Table: Substitutable Special Text for Expiration Alerts</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference</i></p>

## Description

*Guide* for a complete list of available substitutable special text strings.



**Note:** The `$(requester:givenname)` substitutable special text token is only supported in environments using Active Directory as an identity provider.

Expires

**Required.** An integer indicating the number of days prior to expiration to send the warning.



**Example:** When alerts run, the alert engine reports on all the certificates expiring within the next X days (e.g. 30 days) from the execution time that have not previously been reported on. This means that if the alerts run daily and have been running daily regularly for some time, only a single day of expiring certificates will be reported on by any given alert run. For example, say you create a new alert that has never run before for collection A and set it to 30 days. You configure it to run daily at 5:00 am. The alert runs for the first time at 5:00 am on July 1st. All the certificates in collection A that will expire between July 1st at 12:00 am UTC and July 31 at 12:00 am UTC will be alerted on. The next day when the alert runs again at 5:00 am on July 2nd, the certificates in collection A expiring between July 31st at 12:00 am UTC and August 1st at 12:00 am UTC will be alerted on.

If alerts are missed for a period of time (due to an outage, for example), the next run of the alerts will check the previous successful run date for the alerts and report on certificates expiring X days from that outage window. For example, using the collection A alert referenced above, say an outage caused the alerts not to run on August 1 and August 2. On August 3, the alert would run again at 5:00 am, and the certificates in collection A expiring between August 30th at 12:00 am UTC and September 2nd at 12:00 am UTC would be alerted on.

Recipients

An array of strings containing the recipients for the alert. Each alert can have multiple recipients. You can use specific email addresses and/or use substitutable special text to replace an email address variable with actual email addresses at processing time. Available email substitutable special text strings include:

- `{requester:mail}`

The certificate requester, based on a lookup in Active Directory of the email address associated with the requester on the certificate.



**Note:** The `$(requester:mail)` substitutable special text token is only supported in environments using Active Directory as an identity provider.

- Your custom email-based metadata field, which would be specified similarly to `{metadata:AppOwnerEmailAddress}`.

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## Description

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**Required.** An integer indicating the certificate collection on which to base the alert. Use the *GET /CertificateCollections* method (see [GET Certificate Collections on page 461](#)) to retrieve a list of all the certificate collections to determine the collection ID.

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An object containing the event handler configuration for the alert, if applicable. Possible values are:

Value	Description								
Id	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the event handler. <table border="1" data-bbox="516 1234 1377 1491"> <thead> <tr> <th>ID</th> <th>Event Handler Type</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>ExpirationLogger</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>ExpirationPowershell</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>ExpirationRenewal</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	ID	Event Handler Type	1	ExpirationLogger	2	ExpirationPowershell	3	ExpirationRenewal
ID	Event Handler Type								
1	ExpirationLogger								
2	ExpirationPowershell								
3	ExpirationRenewal								
UseHandler	A Boolean indicating whether event handler use is enabled for the alert (true) or not (false).								

For more information about event handlers, see *Using Event Handlers* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*.

## Description

An array of objects containing the parameters configured for use by the event handler. The type of data will vary depending on the configured handler. Possible values are:

Value	Description
Id	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the configured parameter.
Key	A string indicating the reference name of the configured parameter.
DefaultValue	A string indicating the value for the parameter. This value is related to the type of parameter (see <i>ParameterType</i> ).
ParameterType	<p>A string containing the parameter type. Supported types are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> <b>LogTarget</b>            This type is used for the event logging handler and is used to reference the fully qualified domain name of the target machine to which event should be logged.         </li> <li> <b>Script</b>            This type is used for the PowerShell handler and is used to reference the PowerShell script that should be run when the alert is triggered. It is referenced using the script name as stored in the Keyfactor Command database (see <i>Extensions/Scripts</i> in the <i>Keyfactor API Reference Guide</i>).         </li> <li> <b>Token</b>            This type is used for the PowerShell handler and is used to reference a substitutable special text value that should be passed to the PowerShell script. See <i>Table: Substitutable Special Text for Expiration Alerts</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for a complete list of available substitutable special text strings.         </li> <li> <b>Value</b>            This type is used for the PowerShell handler and is used to reference a static text string that should be passed to the PowerShell script.         </li> </ul>

For example, for a PowerShell handler:

```
"EventHandlerParameters": [
  {
    "Id": 28,
```

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## Description

```
    "Key": "cn",
    "DefaultValue": "cn",
    "ParameterType": "Token"
  },
  {
    "Id": 29,
    "Key": "AppOwnerFirstName",
    "DefaultValue": "metadata:AppOwnerFirstName",
    "ParameterType": "Token"
  },
  {
    "Id": 30,
    "Key": "Text",
    "DefaultValue": "Expiration Alert: Enterprise Web Server",
    "ParameterType": "Value"
  },
  {
    "Id": 32,
    "Key": "ScriptName",
    "DefaultValue": "MyScript.ps1",
    "ParameterType": "Script"
  }
]
```

Table 61: POST Alerts Expiration Response Data

Name	Description
Id	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the expiration alert.
DisplayName	A string indicating the display name for the expiration alert. This name appears in the Expiration Certificate Request Alerts grid in the Management Portal.
Subject	A string indicating the subject for the email message that will be delivered when the alert is triggered.
Message	<p>A string indicating the email message that will be delivered when the alert is triggered. The email message is made up of regular text and substitutable special text. If desired, you can format the message body using HTML.</p> <p>See <i>Table: Substitutable Special Text for Expiration Alerts</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for a complete list of available substitutable special text strings.</p>
ExpirationWarningDays	<p>An integer indicating the number of days prior to expiration to send the warning.</p> <div data-bbox="581 999 1409 1759" style="background-color: #fff9c4; padding: 10px; border-radius: 10px;"> <p> <b>Example:</b> When alerts run, the alert engine reports on all the certificates expiring within the next X days (e.g. 30 days) from the execution time that have not previously been reported on. This means that if the alerts run daily and have been running daily regularly for some time, only a single day of expiring certificates will be reported on by any given alert run.</p> <p>For example, say you create a new alert that has never run before for collection A and set it to 30 days. You configure it to run daily at 5:00 am. The alert runs for the first time at 5:00 am on July 1st. All the certificates in collection A that will expire between July 1st at 12:00 am UTC and July 31 at 12:00 am UTC will be alerted on. The next day when the alert runs again at 5:00 am on July 2nd, the certificates in collection A expiring between July 31st at 12:00 am UTC and August 1st at 12:00 am UTC will be alerted on.</p> <p>If alerts are missed for a period of time (due to an outage, for example), the next run of the alerts will check the previous successful run date for the alerts and report on certificates expiring X days from that outage window. For example, using the collection A alert referenced above, say an outage caused the alerts not to run on August 1 and August 2. On August 3, the alert would run again at 5:00 am, and the certificates in collection A expiring between August 30th at 12:00 am UTC and September</p> </div>

Name	Description						
	 2nd at 12:00 am UTC would be alerted on.						
Recipients	<p>An array of strings containing the recipients for the alert. Each alert can have multiple recipients. You can use specific email addresses and/or use substitutable special text to replace an email address variable with actual email addresses at processing time. Available email substitutable special text strings include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• {requester:mail} The certificate requester, based on a lookup in Active Directory of the email address associated with the requester on the certificate.</li> <li>• Your custom email-based metadata field, which would be specified similarly to {metadata:AppOwnerEmailAddress}.</li> </ul>						
CertificateQuery	<p>An object indicating the certificate collection on which the alert is based. Possible values are:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="581 835 1404 1096"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="587 844 748 898">Value</th> <th data-bbox="748 844 1398 898">Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="587 898 748 997">Id</td> <td data-bbox="748 898 1398 997">An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the certificate collection.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="587 997 748 1087">Name</td> <td data-bbox="748 997 1398 1087">A string containing the name of the certificate collection.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>For more information about certificate collections, see <i>Saving Search Criteria as a Collection</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i>.</p>	Value	Description	Id	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the certificate collection.	Name	A string containing the name of the certificate collection.
Value	Description						
Id	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the certificate collection.						
Name	A string containing the name of the certificate collection.						

Name	Description																
RegisteredEventHandler	<p>An object containing the event handler configuration for the alert, if applicable. Possible values are:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="581 359 1398 995"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="587 367 808 430">Value</th> <th data-bbox="808 367 1391 430">Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="587 430 808 806">Id</td> <td data-bbox="808 430 1391 806"> <p>An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the event handler.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="831 533 1369 785"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="837 541 980 604">ID</th> <th data-bbox="980 541 1362 604">Event Handler Type</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="837 604 980 659">1</td> <td data-bbox="980 604 1362 659">ExpirationLogger</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="837 659 980 714">2</td> <td data-bbox="980 659 1362 714">ExpirationPowershell</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="837 714 980 768">3</td> <td data-bbox="980 714 1362 768">ExpirationRenewal</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="587 806 808 898">DisplayName</td> <td data-bbox="808 806 1391 898">A string containing the name of the event handler.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="587 898 808 995">UseHandler</td> <td data-bbox="808 898 1391 995">A Boolean indicating whether event handler use is enabled for the alert (true) or not (false).</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>For more information about event handlers, see <i>Using Event Handlers</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i>.</p>	Value	Description	Id	<p>An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the event handler.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="831 533 1369 785"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="837 541 980 604">ID</th> <th data-bbox="980 541 1362 604">Event Handler Type</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="837 604 980 659">1</td> <td data-bbox="980 604 1362 659">ExpirationLogger</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="837 659 980 714">2</td> <td data-bbox="980 659 1362 714">ExpirationPowershell</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="837 714 980 768">3</td> <td data-bbox="980 714 1362 768">ExpirationRenewal</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	ID	Event Handler Type	1	ExpirationLogger	2	ExpirationPowershell	3	ExpirationRenewal	DisplayName	A string containing the name of the event handler.	UseHandler	A Boolean indicating whether event handler use is enabled for the alert (true) or not (false).
Value	Description																
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ParameterType	A string containing the parameter type. Supported types are:																

Name	Description	
	Value	Description
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• LogTarget This type is used for the event logging handler and is used to reference the fully qualified domain name of the target machine to which event should be logged.</li> <li>• Script This type is used for the PowerShell handler and is used to reference the PowerShell script that should be run when the alert is triggered. It is referenced using the script name as stored in the Keyfactor Command database (see <i>Extensions/Scripts</i> in the <i>Keyfactor API Reference Guide</i>).</li> <li>• Token This type is used for the PowerShell handler and is used to reference a substitutable special text value that should be passed to the PowerShell script. See <i>Table: Substitutable Special Text for Expiration Alerts</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for a complete list of available substitutable special text strings.</li> <li>• Value This type is used for the PowerShell handler and is used to reference a static text string that should be passed to the PowerShell script.</li> </ul>



**Tip:** See the *Keyfactor API Reference and Utility* [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (?) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

## PUT Alerts Expiration

The PUT /Alerts/Expiration method is used to update an expiration alert. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with details about the alert.



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
/monitoring/alerts/modify/



**Important:** Any previously populated fields that are not submitted with their full existing data using this method will be cleared of their existing data. When using this method, you should first do a GET to retrieve all the values for the record you want to update, enter corrected data into the field(s) you want to update, and then submit all the fields using PUT, including the fields that contain values but which you are not changing.

Table 62: PUT Alerts Expiration Input Parameters

Name	Description
id	<p><b>Required.</b> An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the expiration alert.</p>
Display Name	<p><b>Required.</b> A string indicating the display name for the expiration alert. This name appears in the Expiration Certificate Request Alerts grid in the Management Portal.</p>
Subject	<p><b>Required.</b> A string indicating the subject for the email message that will be delivered when the alert is triggered.</p> <div data-bbox="272 1073 1403 1272" style="background-color: #e0f2f1; padding: 10px; border-radius: 5px;"> <p> <b>Tip:</b> Substitutable special text may be used in the subject line. Substitutable special text uses a variable in the alert definition that is replaced by data from the certificate or certificate metadata at processing time. For example, you can enter {cn} in the alert definition and each alert generated at processing time will contain the specific common name of the given certificate instead of the variable {cn}.</p> </div>
Message	<p><b>Required.</b> A string indicating the email message that will be delivered when the alert is triggered. The email message is made up of regular text and substitutable special text. If desired, you can format the message body using HTML.</p> <p>For example:</p> <div data-bbox="272 1451 1403 1734" style="background-color: #f5f5f5; padding: 10px; border-radius: 5px;"> <pre>"Hello {requester:givenname}, \n\nThe certificate in the name {cn} issued on {certnotbefore} from {CAreqID} using the {template} template will expire on {cert-notafter}. If this certificate is still in use, please consider getting a new one. \n\nCertificate information includes: \n\n&lt;table&gt; \n&lt;tr&gt;&lt;th&gt;Certificate Details&lt;/th&gt;&lt;th&gt;Metadata&lt;/th&gt;&lt;/tr&gt; \n&lt;tr&gt;&lt;td&gt;Serial Number: {serial}&lt;/td&gt;&lt;td&gt;App Owner First Name: {metadata:AppOwnerFirstName}&lt;/td&gt;&lt;/tr&gt; \n&lt;tr&gt;&lt;td&gt;Thumbprint: {thumbprint}&lt;/td&gt;&lt;td&gt;App Owner Last Name: {metadata:AppOwnerLastName}&lt;/td&gt;&lt;/tr&gt;</pre> </div>

## Description

```

\<tr><td>SANS: {san}</td><td>App Owner Email Address: {metadata:Ap-
pOwnerEmailAddress}</td></tr> \<tr><td>DN: {dn}</td><td>Business Critical:
{metadata:BusinessCritical}</td></tr> \</table>\n\nThanks! \n\nYour Certificate
Management System"

```

See *Table: Substitutable Special Text for Expiration Alerts* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide* for a complete list of available substitutable special text strings.



**Note:** The `$(requester:givenname)` substitutable special text token is only supported in environments using Active Directory as an identity provider.

**Required.** An integer indicating the number of days prior to expiration to send the warning.



**Example:** When alerts run, the alert engine reports on all the certificates expiring within the next X days (e.g. 30 days) from the execution time that have not previously been reported on. This means that if the alerts run daily and have been running daily regularly for some time, only a single day of expiring certificates will be reported on by any given alert run.

For example, say you create a new alert that has never run before for collection A and set it to 30 days. You configure it to run daily at 5:00 am. The alert runs for the first time at 5:00 am on July 1st. All the certificates in collection A that will expire between July 1st at 12:00 am UTC and July 31 at 12:00 am UTC will be alerted on. The next day when the alert runs again at 5:00 am on July 2nd, the certificates in collection A expiring between July 31st at 12:00 am UTC and August 1st at 12:00 am UTC will be alerted on.

If alerts are missed for a period of time (due to an outage, for example), the next run of the alerts will check the previous successful run date for the alerts and report on certificates expiring X days from that outage window. For example, using the collection A alert referenced above, say an outage caused the alerts not to run on August 1 and August 2. On August 3, the alert would run again at 5:00 am, and the certificates in collection A expiring between August 30th at 12:00 am UTC and September 2nd at 12:00 am UTC would be alerted on.

An array of strings containing the recipients for the alert. Each alert can have multiple recipients. You can use specific email addresses and/or use substitutable special text to replace an email address variable with actual email addresses at processing time. Available email substitutable special text strings include:

- `{requester:mail}`

The certificate requester, based on a lookup in Active Directory of the email address associated with the requester on the certificate.

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## Description

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**Note:** The `$(requester:mail)` substitutable special text token is only supported in environments using Active Directory as an identity provider.

- Your custom email-based metadata field, which would be specified similarly to `{metadata:AppOwnerEmailAddress}`.

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**Required.** An integer indicating the certificate collection on which to base the alert.

Use the `GET /CertificateCollections` method (see [GET Certificate Collections on page 461](#)) to retrieve a list of all the certificate collections to determine the collection ID.

## Description

An object containing the event handler configuration for the alert, if applicable. Possible values are:

Value	Description								
Id	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the event handler. <table border="1" data-bbox="516 600 1377 856"> <thead> <tr> <th>ID</th> <th>Event Handler Type</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>ExpirationLogger</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>ExpirationPowershell</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>ExpirationRenewal</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	ID	Event Handler Type	1	ExpirationLogger	2	ExpirationPowershell	3	ExpirationRenewal
ID	Event Handler Type								
1	ExpirationLogger								
2	ExpirationPowershell								
3	ExpirationRenewal								
UseHandler	A Boolean indicating whether event handler use is enabled for the alert (true) or not (false).								

For more information about event handlers, see *Using Event Handlers* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*.

An array of objects containing the parameters configured for use by the event handler. The type of data will vary depending on the configured handler. Possible values are:

Value	Description
Id	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the configured parameter.
Key	A string indicating the reference name of the configured parameter.
DefaultValue	A string indicating the value for the parameter. This value is related to the type of parameter (see <i>ParameterType</i> ).
ParameterType	A string containing the parameter type. Supported types are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>LogTarget This type is used for the event logging handler and is used to reference the fully qualified domain name of the target machine to which</li> </ul>

Name

## Description

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Value	Description
	<p>event should be logged.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Script This type is used for the PowerShell handler and is used to reference the PowerShell script that should be run when the alert is triggered. It is referenced using the script name as stored in the Keyfactor Command database (see <i>Extensions/Scripts</i> in the <i>Keyfactor API Reference Guide</i>).</li> <li>• Token This type is used for the PowerShell handler and is used to reference a substitutable special text value that should be passed to the PowerShell script. See <i>Table: Substitutable Special Text for Expiration Alerts</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for a complete list of available substitutable special text strings.</li> <li>• Value This type is used for the PowerShell handler and is used to reference a static text string that should be passed to the PowerShell script.</li> </ul>

For example, for a PowerShell handler:

```

"EventHandlerParameters": [
  {
    "Id": 28,
    "Key": "cn",
    "DefaultValue": "cn",
    "ParameterType": "Token"
  },
  {
    "Id": 29,
    "Key": "AppOwnerFirstName",
    "DefaultValue": "metadata:AppOwnerFirstName",
    "ParameterType": "Token"
  },
  {
    "Id": 30,
    "Key": "Text",
    "DefaultValue": "Expiration Alert: Enterprise Web Server",

```

N  
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## Description

```
    "ParameterType": "Value"  
  },  
  {  
    "Id": 32,  
    "Key": "ScriptName",  
    "DefaultValue": "MyScript.ps1",  
    "ParameterType": "Script"  
  }  
]
```

Table 63: PUT Alerts Expiration Response Data

Name	Description
Id	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the expiration alert.
DisplayName	A string indicating the display name for the expiration alert. This name appears in the Expiration Certificate Request Alerts grid in the Management Portal.
Subject	A string indicating the subject for the email message that will be delivered when the alert is triggered.
Message	<p>A string indicating the email message that will be delivered when the alert is triggered. The email message is made up of regular text and substitutable special text. If desired, you can format the message body using HTML.</p> <p>See <i>Table: Substitutable Special Text for Expiration Alerts</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for a complete list of available substitutable special text strings.</p>
ExpirationWarningDays	<p>An integer indicating the number of days prior to expiration to send the warning.</p> <div data-bbox="581 999 1404 1759" style="background-color: #fff9c4; padding: 10px; border-radius: 10px;"> <p> <b>Example:</b> When alerts run, the alert engine reports on all the certificates expiring within the next X days (e.g. 30 days) from the execution time that have not previously been reported on. This means that if the alerts run daily and have been running daily regularly for some time, only a single day of expiring certificates will be reported on by any given alert run.</p> <p>For example, say you create a new alert that has never run before for collection A and set it to 30 days. You configure it to run daily at 5:00 am. The alert runs for the first time at 5:00 am on July 1st. All the certificates in collection A that will expire between July 1st at 12:00 am UTC and July 31 at 12:00 am UTC will be alerted on. The next day when the alert runs again at 5:00 am on July 2nd, the certificates in collection A expiring between July 31st at 12:00 am UTC and August 1st at 12:00 am UTC will be alerted on.</p> <p>If alerts are missed for a period of time (due to an outage, for example), the next run of the alerts will check the previous successful run date for the alerts and report on certificates expiring X days from that outage window. For example, using the collection A alert referenced above, say an outage caused the alerts not to run on August 1 and August 2. On August 3, the alert would run again at 5:00 am, and the certificates in collection A expiring between August 30th at 12:00 am UTC and September</p> </div>

Name	Description						
	 2nd at 12:00 am UTC would be alerted on.						
Recipients	<p>An array of strings containing the recipients for the alert. Each alert can have multiple recipients. You can use specific email addresses and/or use substitutable special text to replace an email address variable with actual email addresses at processing time. Available email substitutable special text strings include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• {requester:mail} The certificate requester, based on a lookup in Active Directory of the email address associated with the requester on the certificate.</li> <li>• Your custom email-based metadata field, which would be specified similarly to {metadata:AppOwnerEmailAddress}.</li> </ul>						
CertificateQuery	<p>An object indicating the certificate collection on which the alert is based. Possible values are:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="581 835 1403 1096"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="586 842 748 900">Value</th> <th data-bbox="748 842 1398 900">Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="586 900 748 999">Id</td> <td data-bbox="748 900 1398 999">An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the certificate collection.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="586 999 748 1089">Name</td> <td data-bbox="748 999 1398 1089">A string containing the name of the certificate collection.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>For more information about certificate collections, see <i>Saving Search Criteria as a Collection</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i>.</p>	Value	Description	Id	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the certificate collection.	Name	A string containing the name of the certificate collection.
Value	Description						
Id	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the certificate collection.						
Name	A string containing the name of the certificate collection.						

Name	Description																
RegisteredEventHandler	<p>An object containing the event handler configuration for the alert, if applicable. Possible values are:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="581 359 1398 995"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="587 367 808 430">Value</th> <th data-bbox="808 367 1391 430">Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="587 430 808 806">Id</td> <td data-bbox="808 430 1391 806"> <p>An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the event handler.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="831 533 1369 785"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="837 541 980 604">ID</th> <th data-bbox="980 541 1362 604">Event Handler Type</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="837 604 980 659">1</td> <td data-bbox="980 604 1362 659">ExpirationLogger</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="837 659 980 714">2</td> <td data-bbox="980 659 1362 714">ExpirationPowershell</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="837 714 980 768">3</td> <td data-bbox="980 714 1362 768">ExpirationRenewal</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="587 806 808 898">DisplayName</td> <td data-bbox="808 806 1391 898">A string containing the name of the event handler.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="587 898 808 995">UseHandler</td> <td data-bbox="808 898 1391 995">A Boolean indicating whether event handler use is enabled for the alert (true) or not (false).</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>For more information about event handlers, see <i>Using Event Handlers</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i>.</p>	Value	Description	Id	<p>An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the event handler.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="831 533 1369 785"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="837 541 980 604">ID</th> <th data-bbox="980 541 1362 604">Event Handler Type</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="837 604 980 659">1</td> <td data-bbox="980 604 1362 659">ExpirationLogger</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="837 659 980 714">2</td> <td data-bbox="980 659 1362 714">ExpirationPowershell</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="837 714 980 768">3</td> <td data-bbox="980 714 1362 768">ExpirationRenewal</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	ID	Event Handler Type	1	ExpirationLogger	2	ExpirationPowershell	3	ExpirationRenewal	DisplayName	A string containing the name of the event handler.	UseHandler	A Boolean indicating whether event handler use is enabled for the alert (true) or not (false).
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EventHandlerParameters	<p>An array of objects containing the parameters configured for use by the event handler. The type of data will vary depending on the configured handler. Possible values are:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="581 1247 1398 1730"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="587 1255 837 1318">Value</th> <th data-bbox="837 1255 1391 1318">Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="587 1318 837 1411">Id</td> <td data-bbox="837 1318 1391 1411">An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the configured parameter.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="587 1411 837 1503">Key</td> <td data-bbox="837 1411 1391 1503">A string indicating the reference name of the configured parameter.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="587 1503 837 1633">DefaultValue</td> <td data-bbox="837 1503 1391 1633">A string indicating the value for the parameter. This value is related to the type of parameter (see <i>ParameterType</i>).</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="587 1633 837 1730">ParameterType</td> <td data-bbox="837 1633 1391 1730">A string containing the parameter type. Supported types are:</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Value	Description	Id	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the configured parameter.	Key	A string indicating the reference name of the configured parameter.	DefaultValue	A string indicating the value for the parameter. This value is related to the type of parameter (see <i>ParameterType</i> ).	ParameterType	A string containing the parameter type. Supported types are:						
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Name	Description			
	<th data-bbox="581 275 834 338">Value</th>	Value	<th data-bbox="847 275 1408 338">Description</th> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="870 359 1385 520"> <p>• LogTarget This type is used for the event logging handler and is used to reference the fully qualified domain name of the target machine to which event should be logged.</p> </li> <li data-bbox="870 531 1385 831"> <p>• Script This type is used for the PowerShell handler and is used to reference the PowerShell script that should be run when the alert is triggered. It is referenced using the script name as stored in the Keyfactor Command database (see <i>Extensions/Scripts</i> in the <i>Keyfactor API Reference Guide</i>).</p> </li> <li data-bbox="870 842 1385 1142"> <p>• Token This type is used for the PowerShell handler and is used to reference a substitutable special text value that should be passed to the PowerShell script. See <i>Table: Substitutable Special Text for Expiration Alerts</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for a complete list of available substitutable special text strings.</p> </li> <li data-bbox="870 1152 1385 1314"> <p>• Value This type is used for the PowerShell handler and is used to reference a static text string that should be passed to the PowerShell script.</p> </li> </ul>	Description



**Tip:** See the *Keyfactor API Reference and Utility* [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (?) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

## POST Alerts Expiration Test

The POST /Alerts/Expiration/Test method is used to test individual certificate expiration alerts. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with details about the resulting alerts generated or a response of “NoActionTaken” if no certificates match the test criteria entered.



**Tip:** Alerts are generated when a certificate has expired or is approaching expiration as defined by the timeframe configured in the alert. By default, a maximum of 100 alerts will be generated during a test. The maximum value is configurable with the *Expiration Alert Test Result Limit* setting in Keyfactor Command application settings (see Application Settings: Console Tab in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*). If more than 100 alerts are generated, no email messages will be sent and you’ll have the opportunity to view the first 100 alerts generated.

If you’re using an event handler, the event handler is run and the handler actions taken (PowerShell script run, event log message written, certificates renewed) when the test is run. This is true regardless of the setting of the *SendAlerts* flag.



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
/monitoring/alerts/read/  
/monitoring/alerts/test/

Table 64: POST Alerts Expiration Test Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
AlertId	Body	n integer indicating the reference ID of expiration alert to test. Use the GET /Alerts/Expiration method (see <a href="#">GET Alerts Expiration on page 96</a> ) to retrieve a list of all your expiration alerts to determine the alert Id.
EvaluationDate	Body	A string indicating the start date/time for the test. The date and time should be given using the ISO 8601 UTC time format YYYY-MM-DDTHH:mm:ss.000Z (e.g. 2023-11-19T16:23:01Z). You can use the date range to simulate running the alerts a month from now instead of today, for example, or put in a broad date range to be sure you pick up some expiring certificates for testing purposes.
PreviousEvaluationDate	Body	A string indicating the end date/time for the test. The date and time should be given using the ISO 8601 UTC time format YYYY-MM-DDTHH:mm:ss.000Z (e.g. 2023-11-19T16:23:01Z).
SendAlerts	Body	A Boolean indicating whether to send alert emails with the test (true) or not (false). The default is <i>false</i> .

Table 65: POST Alerts Expiration Test Response Data

Parameter	Description																		
ExpirationAlerts	<p>An object containing alert details resulting from the test. Expiration alert details are:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>CAName</td> <td>A string indicating the certificate authority that issued the certificate in hostname\logical name format.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CARow</td> <td>An integer containing the CA's reference ID for certificate.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>IssuedCN</td> <td>A string indicating the common name of the certificate.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Expiry</td> <td>A string indicating the date and time when the certificate expires.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Subject</td> <td>A string indicating the subject for the email message, including any replaced substitutable special text.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Message</td> <td> <p>A string indicating the email message, including any replaced substitutable special text.</p> <p>See <i>Table: Substitutable Special Text for Expiration Alerts</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for a complete list of available substitutable special text strings.</p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>Recipients</td> <td>An array of strings containing the recipients for the alert.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SendDate</td> <td>A string indicating the date on which the alert will be sent, based on configuration of the <i>ExpirationWarningDays</i> in the alert (e.g. if the alert is configured for one month before expiration and the certificate expires on July 20, the alert will have a send date of June 20).</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description	CAName	A string indicating the certificate authority that issued the certificate in hostname\logical name format.	CARow	An integer containing the CA's reference ID for certificate.	IssuedCN	A string indicating the common name of the certificate.	Expiry	A string indicating the date and time when the certificate expires.	Subject	A string indicating the subject for the email message, including any replaced substitutable special text.	Message	<p>A string indicating the email message, including any replaced substitutable special text.</p> <p>See <i>Table: Substitutable Special Text for Expiration Alerts</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for a complete list of available substitutable special text strings.</p>	Recipients	An array of strings containing the recipients for the alert.	SendDate	A string indicating the date on which the alert will be sent, based on configuration of the <i>ExpirationWarningDays</i> in the alert (e.g. if the alert is configured for one month before expiration and the certificate expires on July 20, the alert will have a send date of June 20).
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AlertBuildResult	A string indicating the outcome of the test (e.g. Success).																		



**Tip:** See the *Keyfactor API Reference and Utility* [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (?) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

## POST Alerts Expiration Test All

The POST `/Alerts/Expiration/TestAll` method is used to test all certificate expiration alerts. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with details about the resulting alerts generated or a response of “NoActionTaken” if no certificates match the test criteria entered.



**Tip:** Alerts are generated when a certificate has expired or is approaching expiration as defined by the timeframe configured in the alert. By default, a maximum of 100 alerts will be generated during a test. The maximum value is configurable with the *Expiration Alert Test Result Limit* setting in Keyfactor Command application settings (see Application Settings: Console Tab in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*). If more than 100 alerts are generated, no email messages will be sent and you’ll have the opportunity to view the first 100 alerts generated.

If you’re using an event handler, the event handler is run and the handler actions taken (PowerShell script run, event log message written, certificates renewed) when the test is run. This is true regardless of the setting of the *SendAlerts* flag.



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
`/monitoring/alerts/read/`  
`/monitoring/alerts/test/`

Table 66: POST Alerts Expiration Test All Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
EvaluationDate	Body	A string indicating the start date/time for the test. The date and time should be given using the ISO 8601 UTC time format YYYY-MM-DDTHH:mm:ss.000Z (e.g. 2023-11-19T16:23:01Z). You can use the date range to simulate running the alerts a month from now instead of today, for example, or put in a broad date range to be sure you pick up some expiring certificates for testing purposes.
PreviousEvaluationDate	Body	A string indicating the end date/time for the test. The date and time should be given using the ISO 8601 UTC time format YYYY-MM-DDTHH:mm:ss.000Z (e.g. 2023-11-19T16:23:01Z).
SendAlerts	Body	A Boolean indicating whether to send alert emails with the test (true) or not (false). The default is <i>false</i> .

Table 67: POST Alerts Expiration Test All Response Data

Parameter	Description																		
ExpirationAlerts	<p>An object containing alert details resulting from the test. Expiration alert details are:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>CAName</td> <td>A string indicating the certificate authority that issued the certificate in hostname\logical name format.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CARow</td> <td>An integer containing the CA's reference ID for certificate.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>IssuedCN</td> <td>A string indicating the common name of the certificate.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Expiry</td> <td>A string indicating the date and time when the certificate expires.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Subject</td> <td>A string indicating the subject for the email message, including any replaced substitutable special text.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Message</td> <td>A string indicating the email message, including any replaced substitutable special text. <i>See Table: Substitutable Special Text for Expiration Alerts in the Keyfactor Command Reference Guide for a complete list of available substitutable special text strings.</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Recipients</td> <td>An array of strings containing the recipients for the alert.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SendDate</td> <td>A string indicating the date on which the alert will be sent, based on configuration of the <i>ExpirationWarningDays</i> in the alert (e.g. if the alert is configured for one month before expiration and the certificate expires on July 20, the alert will have a send date of June 20).</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description	CAName	A string indicating the certificate authority that issued the certificate in hostname\logical name format.	CARow	An integer containing the CA's reference ID for certificate.	IssuedCN	A string indicating the common name of the certificate.	Expiry	A string indicating the date and time when the certificate expires.	Subject	A string indicating the subject for the email message, including any replaced substitutable special text.	Message	A string indicating the email message, including any replaced substitutable special text. <i>See Table: Substitutable Special Text for Expiration Alerts in the Keyfactor Command Reference Guide for a complete list of available substitutable special text strings.</i>	Recipients	An array of strings containing the recipients for the alert.	SendDate	A string indicating the date on which the alert will be sent, based on configuration of the <i>ExpirationWarningDays</i> in the alert (e.g. if the alert is configured for one month before expiration and the certificate expires on July 20, the alert will have a send date of June 20).
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SendDate	A string indicating the date on which the alert will be sent, based on configuration of the <i>ExpirationWarningDays</i> in the alert (e.g. if the alert is configured for one month before expiration and the certificate expires on July 20, the alert will have a send date of June 20).																		
AlertBuildResult	A string indicating the outcome of the test (e.g. Success).																		



**Tip:** See the *Keyfactor API Reference and Utility* [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (?) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

### 2.6.4.3 Alerts Issued

The Alerts Issued component of the Keyfactor API includes methods necessary to create, update, retrieve, schedule, and delete alerts for issued certificate requests.

Table 68: Alerts Issued

Endpoint	Method	Description	Link
/Alerts/Issued/{id}	DELETE	Deletes an issued certificate request alert for the specified ID.	<a href="#">DELETE Alerts Issued ID below</a>
/Alerts/Issued/{id}	GET	Retrieves details for an issued certificate request alert for the specified ID.	<a href="#">GET Alerts Issued ID on the next page</a>
/Alerts/Issued/Schedule	GET	Retrieves details of the schedule for delivery of issued certificate request alerts.	<a href="#">GET Alerts Issued Schedule on page 133</a>
/Alerts/Issued/Schedule	PUT	Updates the schedule for delivery of issued certificate request alerts.	<a href="#">PUT Alerts Issued Schedule on page 135</a>
/Alerts/Issued	GET	Retrieves details for all configured issued certificate request alerts.	<a href="#">GET Alerts Issued on page 138</a>
/Alerts/Issued	POST	Creates a new issued certificate request alert.	<a href="#">POST Alerts Issued on page 144</a>
/Alerts/Issued	PUT	Updates an issued certificate request alert for the specified ID.	<a href="#">PUT Alerts Issued on page 154</a>

#### DELETE Alerts Issued ID

The DELETE /Alerts/Issued/{id} method is used to delete the issued certificate request alert with the specified ID. This endpoint returns 204 with no content upon success.



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
/monitoring/alerts/modify/

Table 69: DELETE Alerts Issued {id} Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
id	Path	<b>Required.</b> An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the issued certificate request alert to be deleted. Use the <i>GET /Alerts/Issued</i> method (see <a href="#">GET Alerts Issued on page 138</a> ) to retrieve a list of all the issued request alerts to determine the alert ID.

 **Tip:** See the *Keyfactor API Reference and Utility* [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon  at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

## GET Alerts Issued ID

The *GET /Alerts/Issued/{id}* method is used to retrieve details for the issued certificate request alerts with the specified ID. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with details about the specified issued certificate request alert.

 **Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
*/monitoring/alerts/read/*

Table 70: GET Alerts Issued {id} Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
id	Path	<b>Required.</b> An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the issued certificate request alert. Use the <i>GET /Alerts/Issued</i> method (see <a href="#">GET Alerts Issued on page 138</a> ) to retrieve a list of all the issued request alerts to determine the alert ID.

Table 71: GET Alerts Issued {id} Response Data

Name	Description
Id	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the issued request alert.
DisplayName	A string indicating the display name for the issued request alert. This name appears in the issued request alerts grid in the Management Portal.
Subject	<p>A string indicating the subject for the email message that will be delivered when the alert is triggered.</p> <div data-bbox="581 598 1404 865" style="border: 1px solid #c8e6c9; border-radius: 10px; padding: 10px; background-color: #e8f5e9;"> <p> <b>Tip:</b> Substitutable special text may be used in the subject line. Substitutable special text uses a variable in the alert definition that is replaced by data from the certificate or certificate metadata at processing time. For example, you can enter {rcn} in the alert definition and each alert generated at processing time will contain the specific requested common name of the given certificate request instead of the variable {rcn}.</p> </div>
Message	<p>A string indicating the email message that will be delivered when the alert is triggered. The email message is made up of regular text and substitutable special text. If desired, you can format the message body using HTML.</p> <p>See <i>Table: Substitutable Special Text for Issued Certificate Alerts</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for a complete list of available substitutable special text strings.</p>
Recipients	<p>An array of strings containing the recipients for the alert. Each alert can have multiple recipients. You can use specific email addresses and/or use substitutable special text to replace an email address variable with actual email addresses at processing time. Available email substitutable special text strings include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• {requester:mail} <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The certificate requester, based on a lookup in Active Directory of the email address associated with the requester on the certificate.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Your custom email-based metadata field, which would be specified similarly to {metadata:AppOwnerEmailAddress}.</li> </ul>

Name	Description										
Template	<p>An object containing information about the certificate template for which the issued request alerts will be generated. A separate alert should be configured for each template. An alert may be configured with no template, if desired. Alerts configured in this way generate alerts for all issued certificate requests. Possible values are:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="581 464 1398 1199"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="587 472 898 527">Value</th> <th data-bbox="898 472 1391 527">Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="587 527 898 659">Id</td> <td data-bbox="898 527 1391 659">An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the template, or <i>null</i> for All Templates.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="587 659 898 821">DisplayName</td> <td data-bbox="898 659 1391 821">A string containing the name of the template. For a template created using a Microsoft management tool, this will be the Microsoft template display name.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="587 821 898 1104">ForestRoot</td> <td data-bbox="898 821 1391 1104">           A string indicating the forest root of the template.           <div data-bbox="919 926 1377 1087" style="border: 1px solid #add8e6; border-radius: 10px; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;">  <b>Note:</b> This field is retained for legacy purposes and will be replaced by ConfigurationTenant field.           </div> </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="587 1104 898 1190">ConfigurationTenant</td> <td data-bbox="898 1104 1391 1190">A string indicating the configuration tenant of the template.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Value	Description	Id	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the template, or <i>null</i> for All Templates.	DisplayName	A string containing the name of the template. For a template created using a Microsoft management tool, this will be the Microsoft template display name.	ForestRoot	A string indicating the forest root of the template. <div data-bbox="919 926 1377 1087" style="border: 1px solid #add8e6; border-radius: 10px; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;">  <b>Note:</b> This field is retained for legacy purposes and will be replaced by ConfigurationTenant field.           </div>	ConfigurationTenant	A string indicating the configuration tenant of the template.
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Name	Description														
RegisteredEventHandler	<p>An object containing the event handler configuration for the alert, if applicable. Possible values are:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Value</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Id</td> <td>An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the event handler. <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>ID</th> <th>Event Handler Type</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>IssuedLogger</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td> <td>IssuedPowershell</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>DisplayName</td> <td>A string containing the name of the event handler.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>UseHandler</td> <td>A Boolean indicating whether event handler use is enabled for the alert (true) or not (false).</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>For more information about event handlers, see <i>Using Event Handlers</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i>.</p>	Value	Description	Id	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the event handler. <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>ID</th> <th>Event Handler Type</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>IssuedLogger</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td> <td>IssuedPowershell</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	ID	Event Handler Type	4	IssuedLogger	5	IssuedPowershell	DisplayName	A string containing the name of the event handler.	UseHandler	A Boolean indicating whether event handler use is enabled for the alert (true) or not (false).
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EventHandlerParameters	<p>An array of objects containing the parameters configured for use by the event handler. The type of data will vary depending on the configured handler. Possible values are:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Value</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Id</td> <td>An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the configured parameter.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Key</td> <td>A string indicating the reference name of the configured parameter.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DefaultValue</td> <td>A string indicating the value for the parameter. This value is related to the type of parameter (see <i>ParameterType</i>).</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ParameterType</td> <td>A string containing the parameter type. Supported types are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>LogTarget</li> </ul> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Value	Description	Id	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the configured parameter.	Key	A string indicating the reference name of the configured parameter.	DefaultValue	A string indicating the value for the parameter. This value is related to the type of parameter (see <i>ParameterType</i> ).	ParameterType	A string containing the parameter type. Supported types are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>LogTarget</li> </ul>				
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 **Tip:** See the [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (?) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

## GET Alerts Issued Schedule

The GET /Alerts/Issued/Schedule method is used to retrieve the schedule for delivery of issued certificate request alerts configured in Keyfactor Command. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with details of the schedule for issued certificate request alerts. This method has no input parameters other than the standard headers (see [Endpoint Common Features on page 8](#)).



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
/monitoring/alerts/read/

Table 72: GET Alerts Issued Schedule Response Data

Name	Description														
Schedule	<p>An object indicating the schedule for delivery of the issued request alerts. Possible values are:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Interval</td> <td> <p>A dictionary that indicates a job scheduled to run every x minutes with the specified parameter. Any interval that is selected in the UI will be converted to minutes when stored in the database.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Minutes</td> <td>An integer indicating the number of minutes between each interval.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>For example, every hour:</p> <pre>"Interval": {   "Minutes": 60 }</pre> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>Daily</td> <td> <p>A dictionary that indicates a job scheduled to run every day at the same time with the parameter:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Time</td> <td>The date and time to next run the job. The date and time should be given using the ISO 8601 UTC time format YYYY-MM-DDTHH:mm:ss.000Z (e.g. 2023-11-19T16:23:01Z).</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>For example, daily at 11:30 pm:</p> <pre>"Daily": {   "Time": "2023-11-25T23:30:00Z" }</pre> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description	Interval	<p>A dictionary that indicates a job scheduled to run every x minutes with the specified parameter. Any interval that is selected in the UI will be converted to minutes when stored in the database.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Minutes</td> <td>An integer indicating the number of minutes between each interval.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>For example, every hour:</p> <pre>"Interval": {   "Minutes": 60 }</pre>	Name	Description	Minutes	An integer indicating the number of minutes between each interval.	Daily	<p>A dictionary that indicates a job scheduled to run every day at the same time with the parameter:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Time</td> <td>The date and time to next run the job. The date and time should be given using the ISO 8601 UTC time format YYYY-MM-DDTHH:mm:ss.000Z (e.g. 2023-11-19T16:23:01Z).</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>For example, daily at 11:30 pm:</p> <pre>"Daily": {   "Time": "2023-11-25T23:30:00Z" }</pre>	Name	Description	Time	The date and time to next run the job. The date and time should be given using the ISO 8601 UTC time format YYYY-MM-DDTHH:mm:ss.000Z (e.g. 2023-11-19T16:23:01Z).
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## PUT Alerts Issued Schedule

The PUT /Alerts/Issued/Schedule method is used to create or update the schedule for delivery of issued certificate request alerts configured in Keyfactor Command. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with details of the schedule for issued certificate request alerts.



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
/monitoring/alerts/modify/

Table 73: PUT Alerts Issued Schedule Input Parameters

Name	In	Description								
Schedule	Body	<p>An object indicating the schedule for delivery of the issued request alerts. Possible values are:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Interval</td> <td>A dictionary that indicates a job scheduled to run every x minutes with the specified parameter. Any interval that is selected in the UI will be converted to minutes when stored in the database.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Minutes</td> <td>An integer indicating the number of minutes between each interval.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>For example, every hour:</p> <pre>"Interval": {   "Minutes": 60 }</pre>	Name	Description	Interval	A dictionary that indicates a job scheduled to run every x minutes with the specified parameter. Any interval that is selected in the UI will be converted to minutes when stored in the database.	Name	Description	Minutes	An integer indicating the number of minutes between each interval.
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Table 74: PUT Alerts Issued Schedule Response Data

Name	Description														
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Name	Description														
Minutes	An integer indicating the number of minutes between each interval.														
Daily	<p>A dictionary that indicates a job scheduled to run every day at the same time with the parameter:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Time</td> <td>The date and time to next run the job. The date and time should be given using the ISO 8601 UTC time format YYYY-MM-DDTHH:mm:ss.000Z (e.g. 2023-11-19T16:23:01Z).</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>For example, daily at 11:30 pm:</p> <pre>"Daily": {   "Time": "2023-11-25T23:30:00Z" }</pre>	Name	Description	Time	The date and time to next run the job. The date and time should be given using the ISO 8601 UTC time format YYYY-MM-DDTHH:mm:ss.000Z (e.g. 2023-11-19T16:23:01Z).										
Name	Description														
Time	The date and time to next run the job. The date and time should be given using the ISO 8601 UTC time format YYYY-MM-DDTHH:mm:ss.000Z (e.g. 2023-11-19T16:23:01Z).														



**Tip:** See the *Keyfactor API Reference and Utility* [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (🔍) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

## GET Alerts Issued

The GET /Alerts/Issued method is used to retrieve details of all issued certificate request alerts configured in Keyfactor Command. Results can be limited to selected alerts using filtering, and URL parameters can be used to specify paging and sorting. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with details about the specified issued certificate request alerts.



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
`/monitoring/alerts/read/`

Table 75: GET Alerts Issued Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
QueryString	Query	A string containing a query to limit the results (e.g. field1 -eq value1 AND field2 -gt value2). The default is to return all records. Fields available for querying through the API for the most part match those that appear in the Keyfactor Command Management Portal search drop-downs for the same feature. For querying guidelines, refer to: <i>Certificate Search Page</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> . The query fields supported for this endpoint are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DisplayName</li> <li>• Message</li> <li>• RegisteredEventHandlerId</li> <li>• Subject</li> <li>• Template_Id</li> <li>• UseHandler</li> </ul>
PageReturned	Query	An integer that specifies how many multiples of the returnLimit to skip and offset by before returning results, to enable paging. The default is 1.
SkipCount	Query	An integer indicating the number of records that should be skipped in providing results, starting from the beginning of the records (for pagination). This field is optional and no records will be skipped if not provided.
ReturnLimit	Query	An integer that specifies how many results to return per page. The default is 50.
SortField	Query	A string containing the property by which the results should be sorted. Fields available for sorting through the API for the most part match those that appear as sortable columns in the Keyfactor Command Management Portal. The default sort field is <i>DisplayName</i> .
SortAscending	Query	An integer that sets the sort order on the returned results. A value of 0 sorts results in ascending order while a value of 1 sorts results in descending order. The default is ascending.

Table 76: GET Alerts Issued Response Data

Name	Description
Id	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the issued request alert.
DisplayName	A string indicating the display name for the issued request alert. This name appears in the issued request alerts grid in the Management Portal.
Subject	<p>A string indicating the subject for the email message that will be delivered when the alert is triggered.</p> <div data-bbox="581 598 1404 865" style="border: 1px solid #c8e6c9; border-radius: 10px; padding: 10px; background-color: #e8f5e9;"> <p> <b>Tip:</b> Substitutable special text may be used in the subject line. Substitutable special text uses a variable in the alert definition that is replaced by data from the certificate or certificate metadata at processing time. For example, you can enter {rcn} in the alert definition and each alert generated at processing time will contain the specific requested common name of the given certificate request instead of the variable {rcn}.</p> </div>
Message	<p>A string indicating the email message that will be delivered when the alert is triggered. The email message is made up of regular text and substitutable special text. If desired, you can format the message body using HTML.</p> <p>See <i>Table: Substitutable Special Text for Issued Certificate Alerts</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for a complete list of available substitutable special text strings.</p>
Recipients	<p>An array of strings containing the recipients for the alert. Each alert can have multiple recipients. You can use specific email addresses and/or use substitutable special text to replace an email address variable with actual email addresses at processing time. Available email substitutable special text strings include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• {requester:mail} <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The certificate requester, based on a lookup in Active Directory of the email address associated with the requester on the certificate.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Your custom email-based metadata field, which would be specified similarly to {metadata:AppOwnerEmailAddress}.</li> </ul>

Name	Description										
Template	<p>An object containing information about the certificate template for which the issued request alerts will be generated. A separate alert should be configured for each template. An alert may be configured with no template, if desired. Alerts configured in this way generate alerts for all issued certificate requests. Possible values are:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="581 464 1398 1199"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="587 472 898 527">Value</th> <th data-bbox="898 472 1391 527">Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="587 527 898 659">Id</td> <td data-bbox="898 527 1391 659">An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the template, or <i>null</i> for All Templates.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="587 659 898 821">DisplayName</td> <td data-bbox="898 659 1391 821">A string containing the name of the template. For a template created using a Microsoft management tool, this will be the Microsoft template display name.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="587 821 898 1104">ForestRoot</td> <td data-bbox="898 821 1391 1104">           A string indicating the forest root of the template.           <div data-bbox="919 926 1377 1087" style="border: 1px solid #add8e6; border-radius: 10px; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;">  <b>Note:</b> This field is retained for legacy purposes and will be replaced by ConfigurationTenant field.           </div> </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="587 1104 898 1190">ConfigurationTenant</td> <td data-bbox="898 1104 1391 1190">A string indicating the configuration tenant of the template.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Value	Description	Id	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the template, or <i>null</i> for All Templates.	DisplayName	A string containing the name of the template. For a template created using a Microsoft management tool, this will be the Microsoft template display name.	ForestRoot	A string indicating the forest root of the template. <div data-bbox="919 926 1377 1087" style="border: 1px solid #add8e6; border-radius: 10px; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;">  <b>Note:</b> This field is retained for legacy purposes and will be replaced by ConfigurationTenant field.           </div>	ConfigurationTenant	A string indicating the configuration tenant of the template.
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Name	Description														
RegisteredEventHandler	<p>An object containing the event handler configuration for the alert, if applicable. Possible values are:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="581 359 1398 932"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="587 367 808 430">Value</th> <th data-bbox="808 367 1391 430">Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="587 430 808 743">Id</td> <td data-bbox="808 430 1391 743"> <p>An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the event handler.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="831 533 1369 722"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="837 541 987 604">ID</th> <th data-bbox="987 541 1362 604">Event Handler Type</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="837 604 987 659">4</td> <td data-bbox="987 604 1362 659">IssuedLogger</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="837 659 987 714">5</td> <td data-bbox="987 659 1362 714">IssuedPowershell</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="587 743 808 835">DisplayName</td> <td data-bbox="808 743 1391 835">A string containing the name of the event handler.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="587 835 808 932">UseHandler</td> <td data-bbox="808 835 1391 932">A Boolean indicating whether event handler use is enabled for the alert (true) or not (false).</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>For more information about event handlers, see <i>Using Event Handlers</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i>.</p>	Value	Description	Id	<p>An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the event handler.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="831 533 1369 722"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="837 541 987 604">ID</th> <th data-bbox="987 541 1362 604">Event Handler Type</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="837 604 987 659">4</td> <td data-bbox="987 604 1362 659">IssuedLogger</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="837 659 987 714">5</td> <td data-bbox="987 659 1362 714">IssuedPowershell</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	ID	Event Handler Type	4	IssuedLogger	5	IssuedPowershell	DisplayName	A string containing the name of the event handler.	UseHandler	A Boolean indicating whether event handler use is enabled for the alert (true) or not (false).
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5	IssuedPowershell														
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UseHandler	A Boolean indicating whether event handler use is enabled for the alert (true) or not (false).														
EventHandlerParameters	<p>An array of objects containing the parameters configured for use by the event handler. The type of data will vary depending on the configured handler. Possible values are:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="581 1184 1398 1717"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="587 1192 837 1255">Value</th> <th data-bbox="837 1192 1391 1255">Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="587 1255 837 1348">Id</td> <td data-bbox="837 1255 1391 1348">An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the configured parameter.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="587 1348 837 1440">Key</td> <td data-bbox="837 1348 1391 1440">A string indicating the reference name of the configured parameter.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="587 1440 837 1570">DefaultValue</td> <td data-bbox="837 1440 1391 1570">A string indicating the value for the parameter. This value is related to the type of parameter (see <i>ParameterType</i>).</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="587 1570 837 1709">ParameterType</td> <td data-bbox="837 1570 1391 1709"> <p>A string containing the parameter type. Supported types are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>LogTarget</li> </ul> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Value	Description	Id	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the configured parameter.	Key	A string indicating the reference name of the configured parameter.	DefaultValue	A string indicating the value for the parameter. This value is related to the type of parameter (see <i>ParameterType</i> ).	ParameterType	<p>A string containing the parameter type. Supported types are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>LogTarget</li> </ul>				
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ParameterType	<p>A string containing the parameter type. Supported types are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>LogTarget</li> </ul>														

Name	Description	
	Value	Description
		<p>This type is used for the event logging handler and is used to reference the fully qualified domain name of the target machine to which event should be logged.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Script This type is used for the PowerShell handler and is used to reference the PowerShell script that should be run when the alert is triggered. It is referenced using the script name as stored in the Keyfactor Command database (see <i>Extensions/Scripts</i> in the <i>Keyfactor API Reference Guide</i>).</li> <li>• Token This type is used for the PowerShell handler and is used to reference a substitutable special text value that should be passed to the PowerShell script. See <i>Table: Substitutable Special Text for Issued Certificate Alerts</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for a complete list of available substitutable special text strings.</li> <li>• Value This type is used for the PowerShell handler and is used to reference a static text string that should be passed to the PowerShell script.</li> </ul>



**Tip:** See the [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (?) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

## POST Alerts Issued

The POST /Alerts/Issued method is used to create a new issued certificate request alert. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with details about the issued certificate request alert.



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
`/monitoring/alerts/modify/`

Table 77: POST Alerts Issued Input Parameters

Name	Description
Display-Name	<p><b>Required.</b> A string indicating the display name for the issued request alert. This name appears in the issued request alerts grid in the Management Portal.</p>
Subject	<p><b>Required.</b> A string indicating the subject for the email message that will be delivered when the alert is triggered.</p> <div data-bbox="280 909 1404 1108" style="background-color: #e0f2f1; padding: 10px; border-radius: 5px;"> <p> <b>Tip:</b> Substitutable special text may be used in the subject line. Substitutable special text uses a variable in the alert definition that is replaced by data from the certificate or certificate metadata at processing time. For example, you can enter {rcn} in the alert definition and each alert generated at processing time will contain the specific requested common name of the given certificate request instead of the variable {rcn}.</p> </div>
Message	<p><b>Required.</b> A string indicating the email message that will be delivered when the alert is triggered. The email message is made up of regular text and substitutable special text. If desired, you can format the message body using HTML.</p> <p>For example:</p> <div data-bbox="280 1285 1404 1696" style="border: 1px solid #ccc; padding: 10px; margin: 10px 0;"> <pre>"Hello {requester:givenname}, \n\nThe certificate you requested in the name {cn} was successfully issued on {certnotbefore}. You can download it from here: \n\n {dnldlink} \n\nCertificate information includes: \n\n&lt;table&gt; \n&lt;tr&gt;&lt;th&gt;Cer- tificate Details&lt;/th&gt;&lt;th&gt;Metadata&lt;/th&gt;&lt;/tr&gt; \n&lt;tr&gt;&lt;td&gt;Serial Number: {seri- al}&lt;/td&gt;&lt;td&gt;App Owner First Name: {metadata:AppOwnerFirstName}&lt;/td&gt;&lt;/tr&gt; \n&lt;tr&gt;&lt;td&gt;Thumbprint: {thumbprint}&lt;/td&gt;&lt;td&gt;App Owner Last Name: {metadata:Ap- pOwnerLastName}&lt;/td&gt;&lt;/tr&gt; \n&lt;tr&gt;&lt;td&gt;SANs: {san}&lt;/td&gt;&lt;td&gt;App Owner Email Address: {metadata:AppOwnerEmailAddress}&lt;/td&gt;&lt;/tr&gt; \n&lt;tr&gt;&lt;td&gt;DN: {dn}&lt;/td&gt;&lt;td&gt;Business Critical: {metadata:BusinessCritical}&lt;/td&gt;&lt;/tr&gt; \n&lt;/table&gt; \n\nThanks! \n\nYour Certificate Management System"</pre> </div> <p>See <i>Table: Substitutable Special Text for Issued Certificate Alerts</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for a complete list of available substitutable special text strings.</p>

Name	Description
	<p> <b>Note:</b> The <code>\$(requester:givenname)</code> substitutable special text token is only supported in environments using Active Directory as an identity provider.</p>
Recipients	<p>An array of strings containing the recipients for the alert. Each alert can have multiple recipients. You can use specific email addresses and/or use substitutable special text to replace an email address variable with actual email addresses at processing time. Available email substitutable special text strings include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><code>{requester:mail}</code> The certificate requester, based on a lookup in Active Directory of the email address associated with the requester on the certificate.</li> </ul> <p> <b>Note:</b> The <code>\$(requester:mail)</code> substitutable special text token is only supported in environments using Active Directory as an identity provider.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Your custom email-based metadata field, which would be specified similarly to <code>{metadata:AppOwnerEmailAddress}</code>.</li> </ul>
Template ID	<p>An integer indicating the certificate template for which the issued request alerts will be generated. A separate alert should be configured for each template. An alert may be configured with no template, if desired. Alerts configured in this way generate alerts for all issued certificate requests.</p> <p>Use the <a href="#">GET /Templates</a> method (see <a href="#">GET Templates on page 1548</a>) to retrieve a list of all the templates to determine the template ID.</p>

Name

## Description

Reference

An object containing the event handler configuration for the alert, if applicable. Possible values are:

Value	Description						
Id	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the event handler. <table border="1" data-bbox="516 598 1377 793"> <thead> <tr> <th>ID</th> <th>Event Handler Type</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>IssuedLogger</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td> <td>IssuedPowershell</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	ID	Event Handler Type	4	IssuedLogger	5	IssuedPowershell
ID	Event Handler Type						
4	IssuedLogger						
5	IssuedPowershell						
UseHandler	A Boolean indicating whether event handler use is enabled for the alert (true) or not (false).						

Reference

For more information about event handlers, see *Using Event Handlers* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*.

Event

An array of objects containing the parameters configured for use by the event handler. The type of data will vary depending on the configured handler. Possible values are:

Value	Description
Id	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the configured parameter.
Key	A string indicating the reference name of the configured parameter.
DefaultValue	A string indicating the value for the parameter. This value is related to the type of parameter (see <i>ParameterType</i> ).
ParameterType	A string containing the parameter type. Supported types are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>LogTarget This type is used for the event logging handler and is used to reference the fully qualified domain name of the target machine to which</li> </ul>

Name

## Description

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Value	Description
	<p>event should be logged.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Script This type is used for the PowerShell handler and is used to reference the PowerShell script that should be run when the alert is triggered. It is referenced using the script name as stored in the Keyfactor Command database (see <i>Extensions/Scripts</i> in the <i>Keyfactor API Reference Guide</i>).</li> <li>• Token This type is used for the PowerShell handler and is used to reference a substitutable special text value that should be passed to the PowerShell script. See <i>Table: Substitutable Special Text for Issued Certificate Alerts</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for a complete list of available substitutable special text strings.</li> <li>• Value This type is used for the PowerShell handler and is used to reference a static text string that should be passed to the PowerShell script.</li> </ul>

For example, for a PowerShell handler:

```

"EventHandlerParameters": [
  {
    "Id": 28,
    "Key": "cn",
    "DefaultValue": "cn",
    "ParameterType": "Token"
  },
  {
    "Id": 29,
    "Key": "AppOwnerFirstName",
    "DefaultValue": "metadata:AppOwnerFirstName",
    "ParameterType": "Token"
  },
  {
    "Id": 30,
    "Key": "Text",
    "DefaultValue": "Issued Alert: Enterprise Web Server",

```

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Description

```
    "ParameterType": "Value"  
  },  
  {  
    "Id": 31,  
    "Key": "DownloadLink",  
    "DefaultValue": "dnldlink",  
    "ParameterType": "Token"  
  },  
  {  
    "Id": 32,  
    "Key": "ScriptName",  
    "DefaultValue": "MyScript.ps1",  
    "ParameterType": "Script"  
  }  
]
```

Table 78: POST Alerts Issued Response Data

Name	Description
Id	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the issued request alert.
DisplayName	A string indicating the display name for the issued request alert. This name appears in the issued request alerts grid in the Management Portal.
Subject	<p>A string indicating the subject for the email message that will be delivered when the alert is triggered.</p> <div data-bbox="581 598 1404 865" style="border: 1px solid #c8e6c9; border-radius: 10px; padding: 10px; background-color: #e8f5e9;"> <p> <b>Tip:</b> Substitutable special text may be used in the subject line. Substitutable special text uses a variable in the alert definition that is replaced by data from the certificate or certificate metadata at processing time. For example, you can enter {rcn} in the alert definition and each alert generated at processing time will contain the specific requested common name of the given certificate request instead of the variable {rcn}.</p> </div>
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Name	Description										
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Value	Description										
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 **Tip:** See the [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (?) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

## PUT Alerts Issued

The PUT /Alerts/Issued method is used to update an issued certificate request alert. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with details about the issued certificate request alert.



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
/monitoring/alerts/modify/



**Important:** Any previously populated fields that are not submitted with their full existing data using this method will be cleared of their existing data. When using this method, you should first do a GET to retrieve all the values for the record you want to update, enter corrected data into the field(s) you want to update, and then submit all the fields using PUT, including the fields that contain values but which you are not changing.

Table 79: PUT Alerts Issued Input Parameters

Name	Description
id	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the issued request alert.
Display Name	<p><b>Required.</b> A string indicating the display name for the issued request alert. This name appears in the issued request alerts grid in the Management Portal.</p>
Subject	<p><b>Required.</b> A string indicating the subject for the email message that will be delivered when the alert is triggered.</p> <div data-bbox="277 1073 1403 1272" style="background-color: #e0f2f1; padding: 10px; border-radius: 5px;"> <p> <b>Tip:</b> Substitutable special text may be used in the subject line. Substitutable special text uses a variable in the alert definition that is replaced by data from the certificate or certificate metadata at processing time. For example, you can enter {rcn} in the alert definition and each alert generated at processing time will contain the specific requested common name of the given certificate request instead of the variable {rcn}.</p> </div>
Message	<p><b>Required.</b> A string indicating the email message that will be delivered when the alert is triggered. The email message is made up of regular text and substitutable special text. If desired, you can format the message body using HTML.</p> <p>For example:</p> <div data-bbox="277 1451 1403 1728" style="background-color: #e0e0e0; padding: 10px; border-radius: 5px;"> <pre>"Hello {requester:givenname}, \n\nThe certificate you requested in the name {cn} was successfully issued on {certnotbefore}. You can download it from here: \n\n {dnldlink} \n\nCertificate information includes: \n\n&lt;table&gt; \n&lt;tr&gt;&lt;th&gt;Cer- tificate Details&lt;/th&gt;&lt;th&gt;Metadata&lt;/th&gt;&lt;/tr&gt; \n&lt;tr&gt;&lt;td&gt;Serial Number: {seri- al}&lt;/td&gt;&lt;td&gt;App Owner First Name: {metadata:AppOwnerFirstName}&lt;/td&gt;&lt;/tr&gt; \n&lt;tr&gt;&lt;td&gt;Thumbprint: {thumbprint}&lt;/td&gt;&lt;td&gt;App Owner Last Name: {metadata:Ap- pOwnerLastName}&lt;/td&gt;&lt;/tr&gt; \n&lt;tr&gt;&lt;td&gt;SANS: {san}&lt;/td&gt;&lt;td&gt;App Owner Email Address:</pre> </div>

Name	Description
	<pre data-bbox="315 415 1357 512">{metadata:AppOwnerEmailAddress}&lt;/td&gt;&lt;/tr&gt; \n&lt;tr&gt;&lt;td&gt;DN: {dn}&lt;/td&gt;&lt;td&gt;Business Critical: {metadata:BusinessCritical}&lt;/td&gt;&lt;/tr&gt; \n&lt;/table&gt; \n\nThanks! \n\nYour Certificate Management System"</pre> <p data-bbox="277 558 1393 617">See <i>Table: Substitutable Special Text for Issued Certificate Alerts</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for a complete list of available substitutable special text strings.</p> <div data-bbox="277 646 1406 737" style="background-color: #e1f5fe; padding: 5px;">  <b>Note:</b> The <code>\$(requester:givenname)</code> substitutable special text token is only supported in environments using Active Directory as an identity provider. </div>
Recipients	<p data-bbox="277 772 1406 905">An array of strings containing the recipients for the alert. Each alert can have multiple recipients. You can use specific email addresses and/or use substitutable special text to replace an email address variable with actual email addresses at processing time. Available email substitutable special text strings include:</p> <ul data-bbox="277 915 1385 1010" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="277 915 1385 1010">• <code>{requester:mail}</code> The certificate requester, based on a lookup in Active Directory of the email address associated with the requester on the certificate.</li> </ul> <div data-bbox="277 1037 1406 1127" style="background-color: #e1f5fe; padding: 5px;">  <b>Note:</b> The <code>\$(requester:mail)</code> substitutable special text token is only supported in environments using Active Directory as an identity provider. </div> <ul data-bbox="277 1157 1341 1220" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="277 1157 1341 1220">• Your custom email-based metadata field, which would be specified similarly to <code>{metadata:AppOwnerEmailAddress}</code>.</li> </ul>
Template ID	<p data-bbox="277 1255 1406 1350">An integer indicating the certificate template for which the issued request alerts will be generated. A separate alert should be configured for each template. An alert may be configured with no template, if desired. Alerts configured in this way generate alerts for all issued certificate requests.</p> <p data-bbox="277 1360 1317 1419">Use the <code>GET /Templates</code> method (see <a href="#">GET Templates on page 1548</a>) to retrieve a list of all the templates to determine the template ID.</p>

## Description

An object containing the event handler configuration for the alert, if applicable. Possible values are:

Value	Description						
Id	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the event handler. <table border="1" data-bbox="516 600 1377 793"> <thead> <tr> <th>ID</th> <th>Event Handler Type</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>IssuedLogger</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td> <td>IssuedPowershell</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	ID	Event Handler Type	4	IssuedLogger	5	IssuedPowershell
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5	IssuedPowershell						
UseHandler	A Boolean indicating whether event handler use is enabled for the alert (true) or not (false).						

For more information about event handlers, see *Using Event Handlers* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*.

An array of objects containing the parameters configured for use by the event handler. The type of data will vary depending on the configured handler. Possible values are:

Value	Description
Id	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the configured parameter.
Key	A string indicating the reference name of the configured parameter.
DefaultValue	A string indicating the value for the parameter. This value is related to the type of parameter (see <i>ParameterType</i> ).
ParameterType	A string containing the parameter type. Supported types are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>LogTarget This type is used for the event logging handler and is used to reference the fully qualified domain name of the target machine to which</li> </ul>

Name

## Description

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Value	Description
	<p>event should be logged.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Script This type is used for the PowerShell handler and is used to reference the PowerShell script that should be run when the alert is triggered. It is referenced using the script name as stored in the Keyfactor Command database (see <i>Extensions/Scripts</i> in the <i>Keyfactor API Reference Guide</i>).</li> <li>• Token This type is used for the PowerShell handler and is used to reference a substitutable special text value that should be passed to the PowerShell script. See <i>Table: Substitutable Special Text for Issued Certificate Alerts</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for a complete list of available substitutable special text strings.</li> <li>• Value This type is used for the PowerShell handler and is used to reference a static text string that should be passed to the PowerShell script.</li> </ul>

For example, for a PowerShell handler:

```

"EventHandlerParameters": [
  {
    "Id": 28,
    "Key": "cn",
    "DefaultValue": "cn",
    "ParameterType": "Token"
  },
  {
    "Id": 29,
    "Key": "AppOwnerFirstName",
    "DefaultValue": "metadata:AppOwnerFirstName",
    "ParameterType": "Token"
  },
  {
    "Id": 30,
    "Key": "Text",
    "DefaultValue": "Issued Alert: Enterprise Web Server",

```

Name	Description
	<pre data-bbox="277 367 1406 982">        "ParameterType": "Value"       },       {         "Id": 31,         "Key": "DownloadLink",         "DefaultValue": "dnldlink",         "ParameterType": "Token"       },       {         "Id": 32,         "Key": "ScriptName",         "DefaultValue": "MyScript.ps1",         "ParameterType": "Script"       }     ]</pre>

Table 80: PUT Alerts Issued Response Data

Name	Description
Id	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the issued request alert.
DisplayName	A string indicating the display name for the issued request alert. This name appears in the issued request alerts grid in the Management Portal.
Subject	<p>A string indicating the subject for the email message that will be delivered when the alert is triggered.</p> <div data-bbox="581 600 1406 867" style="border: 1px solid #c8e6c9; border-radius: 10px; padding: 10px; background-color: #e8f5e9;"> <p> <b>Tip:</b> Substitutable special text may be used in the subject line. Substitutable special text uses a variable in the alert definition that is replaced by data from the certificate or certificate metadata at processing time. For example, you can enter {rcn} in the alert definition and each alert generated at processing time will contain the specific requested common name of the given certificate request instead of the variable {rcn}.</p> </div>
Message	<p>A string indicating the email message that will be delivered when the alert is triggered. The email message is made up of regular text and substitutable special text. If desired, you can format the message body using HTML.</p> <p>See <i>Table: Substitutable Special Text for Issued Certificate Alerts</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for a complete list of available substitutable special text strings.</p>
Recipients	<p>An array of strings containing the recipients for the alert. Each alert can have multiple recipients. You can use specific email addresses and/or use substitutable special text to replace an email address variable with actual email addresses at processing time. Available email substitutable special text strings include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• {requester:mail} <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The certificate requester, based on a lookup in Active Directory of the email address associated with the requester on the certificate.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Your custom email-based metadata field, which would be specified similarly to {metadata:AppOwnerEmailAddress}.</li> </ul>

Name	Description										
Template	<p>An object containing information about the certificate template for which the issued request alerts will be generated. A separate alert should be configured for each template. An alert may be configured with no template, if desired. Alerts configured in this way generate alerts for all issued certificate requests. Possible values are:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="581 464 1403 1205"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="581 464 899 527">Value</th> <th data-bbox="899 464 1403 527">Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="581 527 899 659">Id</td> <td data-bbox="899 527 1403 659">An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the template, or <i>null</i> for All Templates.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="581 659 899 821">DisplayName</td> <td data-bbox="899 659 1403 821">A string containing the name of the template. For a template created using a Microsoft management tool, this will be the Microsoft template display name.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="581 821 899 1108">ForestRoot</td> <td data-bbox="899 821 1403 1108">           A string indicating the forest root of the template.           <div data-bbox="919 926 1382 1087" style="border: 1px solid #add8e6; border-radius: 10px; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;">  <b>Note:</b> This field is retained for legacy purposes and will be replaced by ConfigurationTenant field.           </div> </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="581 1108 899 1205">ConfigurationTenant</td> <td data-bbox="899 1108 1403 1205">A string indicating the configuration tenant of the template.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Value	Description	Id	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the template, or <i>null</i> for All Templates.	DisplayName	A string containing the name of the template. For a template created using a Microsoft management tool, this will be the Microsoft template display name.	ForestRoot	A string indicating the forest root of the template. <div data-bbox="919 926 1382 1087" style="border: 1px solid #add8e6; border-radius: 10px; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;">  <b>Note:</b> This field is retained for legacy purposes and will be replaced by ConfigurationTenant field.           </div>	ConfigurationTenant	A string indicating the configuration tenant of the template.
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Name	Description					
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="581 275 834 338">Value</th> <th data-bbox="834 275 1398 338">Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="581 338 834 1335"></td> <td data-bbox="834 338 1398 1335"> <p>This type is used for the event logging handler and is used to reference the fully qualified domain name of the target machine to which event should be logged.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Script This type is used for the PowerShell handler and is used to reference the PowerShell script that should be run when the alert is triggered. It is referenced using the script name as stored in the Keyfactor Command database (see <i>Extensions/Scripts</i> in the <i>Keyfactor API Reference Guide</i>).</li> <li>• Token This type is used for the PowerShell handler and is used to reference a substitutable special text value that should be passed to the PowerShell script. See <i>Table: Substitutable Special Text for Issued Certificate Alerts</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for a complete list of available substitutable special text strings.</li> <li>• Value This type is used for the PowerShell handler and is used to reference a static text string that should be passed to the PowerShell script.</li> </ul> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Value	Description		<p>This type is used for the event logging handler and is used to reference the fully qualified domain name of the target machine to which event should be logged.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Script This type is used for the PowerShell handler and is used to reference the PowerShell script that should be run when the alert is triggered. It is referenced using the script name as stored in the Keyfactor Command database (see <i>Extensions/Scripts</i> in the <i>Keyfactor API Reference Guide</i>).</li> <li>• Token This type is used for the PowerShell handler and is used to reference a substitutable special text value that should be passed to the PowerShell script. See <i>Table: Substitutable Special Text for Issued Certificate Alerts</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for a complete list of available substitutable special text strings.</li> <li>• Value This type is used for the PowerShell handler and is used to reference a static text string that should be passed to the PowerShell script.</li> </ul>	
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**Tip:** See the [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (?) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

## 2.6.4.4 Alerts Key Rotation

The Alerts Key Rotation component of the Keyfactor API includes methods necessary to create, update, retrieve, schedule, and delete alerts for SSH keys approaching the end of the key lifetime. The default key lifetime is 365 days, but this setting is configurable (see *Application Settings: SSH Tab* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*). Key rotation alerts apply to both user keys (see *My SSH Key* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) and service account keys (see *Service Account Keys* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) generated within Keyfactor Command.

Table 81: Alerts Key Rotation

Endpoint	Method	Description	Link
/Alerts/KeyRotation/{id}	DELETE	Deletes an SSH key rotation alert for the specified ID.	<a href="#">DELETE Alerts Key Rotation ID on the next page</a>
/Alerts/KeyRotation/{id}	GET	Retrieves details for the SSH key rotation alert for the specified ID.	<a href="#">GET Alerts Key Rotation ID on the next page</a>
/Alerts/KeyRotation/Schedule	GET	Retrieves details of the schedule for delivery of SSH key rotation alerts.	<a href="#">GET Alerts Key Rotation Schedule on page 168</a>
/Alerts/KeyRotation/Schedule	PUT	Updates the schedule for delivery of SSH key rotation alerts.	<a href="#">PUT Alerts Key Rotation Schedule on page 171</a>
/Alerts/KeyRotation	GET	Retrieves details for all configured SSH key rotation alerts.	<a href="#">GET Alerts Key Rotation on page 174</a>
/Alerts/KeyRotation	POST	Creates a new SSH key rotation alert.	<a href="#">POST Alerts Key Rotation on page 178</a>
/Alerts/KeyRotation	PUT	Updates the SSH key rotation alert for a specified ID.	<a href="#">PUT Alerts Key Rotation on page 186</a>
/Alerts/KeyRotation/Test	POST	Used to test specific SSH key rotation alerts.	<a href="#">POST Alerts Key Rotation Test on page 195</a>
/Alerts/KeyRotation/TestAll	POST	Used to test all SSH key rotation alerts.	<a href="#">POST Alerts Key Rotation Test All on page 197</a>

## DELETE Alerts Key Rotation ID

The DELETE /Alerts/KeyRotation/{id} method is used to delete the SSH key rotation alert with the specified ID. This endpoint returns 204 with no content upon success.

 **Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
/monitoring/alerts/modify/

Table 82: DELETE Alerts Key Rotation {id} Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
id	Path	<b>Required.</b> An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the SSH key rotation alert to be deleted. Use the GET /Alerts/KeyRotation method (see <a href="#">GET Alerts Key Rotation on page 174</a> ) to retrieve a list of all the SSH key rotation alerts to determine the alert ID.

 **Tip:** See the *Keyfactor API Reference and Utility* [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (?) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

## GET Alerts Key Rotation ID

The GET /Alerts/KeyRotation/{id} method is used to retrieve details for the SSH key rotation alerts with the specified ID. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with details about the specified SSH key rotation alert.

 **Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
/monitoring/alerts/read/

Table 83: GET Alerts Key Rotation {id} Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
id	Path	<b>Required.</b> An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the SSH key rotation alert. Use the GET /Alerts/KeyRotation method (see <a href="#">GET Alerts Key Rotation on page 174</a> ) to retrieve a list of all the SSH key rotation alerts to determine the alert ID.

Table 84: GET Alerts Key Rotation {id} Response Data

Name	Description
Id	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the SSH key rotation alert.
DisplayName	A string indicating the display name for the SSH key rotation alert. This name appears in the SSH key rotation alerts grid in the Management Portal.
Subject	<p>A string indicating the subject for the email message that will be delivered when the alert is triggered.</p> <div data-bbox="553 600 1406 835" style="border: 1px solid #c8e6c9; border-radius: 10px; padding: 10px; background-color: #e8f5e9;"> <p> <b>Tip:</b> Substitutable special text may be used in the subject line. Substitutable special text uses a variable in the alert definition that is replaced by data from the key record at processing time. For example, you can enter {comment} in the alert definition and each alert generated at processing time will contain the specific key comment of the given SSH key instead of the variable {comment}.</p> </div>
Message	<p>A string indicating the email message that will be delivered when the alert is triggered. The email message is made up of regular text and substitutable special text. If desired, you can format the message body using HTML.</p> <p>See <i>Table: Substitutable Special Text for Key Rotation Alerts</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for a complete list of available substitutable special text strings.</p>
RotationWarningDays	An integer indicating the number of days prior to the end of an SSH key's lifetime the alert should be triggered.

Name	Description														
RegisteredEventHandler	<p>An object containing the event handler configuration for the alert, if applicable. Possible values are:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="553 363 1401 898"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="553 363 797 428">Value</th> <th data-bbox="797 363 1401 428">Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="553 428 797 743">Id</td> <td data-bbox="797 428 1401 743"> <p>An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the event handler.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="821 533 1377 726"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="821 533 951 598">ID</th> <th data-bbox="951 533 1377 598">Event Handler Type</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="821 598 951 663">10</td> <td data-bbox="951 598 1377 663">SSHKeyRotationLogger</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="821 663 951 726">11</td> <td data-bbox="951 663 1377 726">SSHKeyRotationPowershell</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="553 743 797 808">DisplayName</td> <td data-bbox="797 743 1401 808">A string containing the name of the event handler.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="553 808 797 898">UseHandler</td> <td data-bbox="797 808 1401 898">A Boolean indicating whether event handler use is enabled for the alert (true) or not (false).</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>For more information about event handlers, see <i>Using Event Handlers</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i>.</p>	Value	Description	Id	<p>An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the event handler.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="821 533 1377 726"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="821 533 951 598">ID</th> <th data-bbox="951 533 1377 598">Event Handler Type</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="821 598 951 663">10</td> <td data-bbox="951 598 1377 663">SSHKeyRotationLogger</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="821 663 951 726">11</td> <td data-bbox="951 663 1377 726">SSHKeyRotationPowershell</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	ID	Event Handler Type	10	SSHKeyRotationLogger	11	SSHKeyRotationPowershell	DisplayName	A string containing the name of the event handler.	UseHandler	A Boolean indicating whether event handler use is enabled for the alert (true) or not (false).
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EventHandlerParameters	<p>An array of objects containing the parameters configured for use by the event handler. The type of data will vary depending on the configured handler. Possible values are:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="553 1150 1401 1717"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="553 1150 808 1215">Value</th> <th data-bbox="808 1150 1401 1215">Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="553 1215 808 1318">Id</td> <td data-bbox="808 1215 1401 1318">An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the configured parameter.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="553 1318 808 1409">Key</td> <td data-bbox="808 1318 1401 1409">A string indicating the reference name of the configured parameter.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="553 1409 808 1541">DefaultValue</td> <td data-bbox="808 1409 1401 1541">A string indicating the value for the parameter. This value is related to the type of parameter (see <i>ParameterType</i>).</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="553 1541 808 1717">ParameterType</td> <td data-bbox="808 1541 1401 1717"> <p>A string containing the parameter type. Supported types are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>LogTarget This type is used for the event logging</li> </ul> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Value	Description	Id	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the configured parameter.	Key	A string indicating the reference name of the configured parameter.	DefaultValue	A string indicating the value for the parameter. This value is related to the type of parameter (see <i>ParameterType</i> ).	ParameterType	<p>A string containing the parameter type. Supported types are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>LogTarget This type is used for the event logging</li> </ul>				
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	Value	<p data-bbox="867 359 1390 453">handler and is used to reference the fully qualified domain name of the target machine to which event should be logged.</p> <ul data-bbox="841 468 1390 1213" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="841 468 1390 730">• Script This type is used for the PowerShell handler and is used to reference the PowerShell script that should be run when the alert is triggered. It is referenced using the script name as stored in the Keyfactor Command database (see <i>Extensions/Scripts</i> in the <i>Keyfactor API Reference Guide</i>).</li> <li data-bbox="841 743 1390 1041">• Token This type is used for the PowerShell handler and is used to reference a substitutable special text value that should be passed to the PowerShell script. See <i>Table: Substitutable Special Text for Key Rotation Alerts</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for a complete list of available substitutable special text strings.</li> <li data-bbox="841 1054 1390 1213">• Value This type is used for the PowerShell handler and is used to reference a static text string that should be passed to the PowerShell script.</li> </ul>



**Tip:** See the *Keyfactor API Reference and Utility* [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (?) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

### GET Alerts Key Rotation Schedule

The GET /Alerts/KeyRotation/Schedule method is used to retrieve the schedule for delivery of SSH key rotation alerts configured in Keyfactor Command. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with details of the schedule for SSH key rotation alerts. This method has no input parameters other than the standard headers (see [Endpoint Common Features on page 8](#)).



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
`/monitoring/alerts/read/`

Table 85: GET Alerts Key Rotation Schedule Response Data

Name	Description														
Schedule	<p>An object indicating the schedule for delivery of the SSH key rotation alerts. Possible values are:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Interval</td> <td> <p>A dictionary that indicates a job scheduled to run every x minutes with the specified parameter. Any interval that is selected in the UI will be converted to minutes when stored in the database.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Minutes</td> <td>An integer indicating the number of minutes between each interval.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>For example, every hour:</p> <pre>"Interval": {   "Minutes": 60 }</pre> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>Daily</td> <td> <p>A dictionary that indicates a job scheduled to run every day at the same time with the parameter:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Time</td> <td>The date and time to next run the job. The date and time should be given using the ISO 8601 UTC time format YYYY-MM-DDTHH:mm:ss.000Z (e.g. 2023-11-19T16:23:01Z).</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>For example, daily at 11:30 pm:</p> <pre>"Daily": {   "Time": "2023-11-25T23:30:00Z" }</pre> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description	Interval	<p>A dictionary that indicates a job scheduled to run every x minutes with the specified parameter. Any interval that is selected in the UI will be converted to minutes when stored in the database.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Minutes</td> <td>An integer indicating the number of minutes between each interval.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>For example, every hour:</p> <pre>"Interval": {   "Minutes": 60 }</pre>	Name	Description	Minutes	An integer indicating the number of minutes between each interval.	Daily	<p>A dictionary that indicates a job scheduled to run every day at the same time with the parameter:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Time</td> <td>The date and time to next run the job. The date and time should be given using the ISO 8601 UTC time format YYYY-MM-DDTHH:mm:ss.000Z (e.g. 2023-11-19T16:23:01Z).</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>For example, daily at 11:30 pm:</p> <pre>"Daily": {   "Time": "2023-11-25T23:30:00Z" }</pre>	Name	Description	Time	The date and time to next run the job. The date and time should be given using the ISO 8601 UTC time format YYYY-MM-DDTHH:mm:ss.000Z (e.g. 2023-11-19T16:23:01Z).
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## PUT Alerts Key Rotation Schedule

The PUT /Alerts/KeyRotation/Schedule method is used to create or update the schedule for delivery of SSH key rotation alerts configured in Keyfactor Command. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with details of the schedule for SSH key rotation alerts.



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
/monitoring/alerts/modify/

Table 86: PUT Alerts Key Rotation Schedule Input Parameters

Name	In	Description														
Schedule	Body	<p>An object indicating the schedule for delivery of the SSH key rotation alerts. Possible values are:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Interval</td> <td> <p>A dictionary that indicates a job scheduled to run every x minutes with the specified parameter. Any interval that is selected in the UI will be converted to minutes when stored in the database.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Minutes</td> <td>An integer indicating the number of minutes between each interval.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>For example, every hour:</p> <pre>"Interval": {   "Minutes": 60 }</pre> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>Daily</td> <td> <p>A dictionary that indicates a job scheduled to run every day at the same time with the parameter:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Time</td> <td>The date and time to next run the job. The date and time should be given using the ISO 8601 UTC time format YYYY-MM-DDTHH:m-m:ss.000Z (e.g. 2023-11-19T16:23:01Z).</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>For example, daily at 11:30 pm:</p> <pre>"Daily": {   "Time": "2023-11-25T23:30:00Z" }</pre> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description	Interval	<p>A dictionary that indicates a job scheduled to run every x minutes with the specified parameter. Any interval that is selected in the UI will be converted to minutes when stored in the database.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Minutes</td> <td>An integer indicating the number of minutes between each interval.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>For example, every hour:</p> <pre>"Interval": {   "Minutes": 60 }</pre>	Name	Description	Minutes	An integer indicating the number of minutes between each interval.	Daily	<p>A dictionary that indicates a job scheduled to run every day at the same time with the parameter:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Time</td> <td>The date and time to next run the job. The date and time should be given using the ISO 8601 UTC time format YYYY-MM-DDTHH:m-m:ss.000Z (e.g. 2023-11-19T16:23:01Z).</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>For example, daily at 11:30 pm:</p> <pre>"Daily": {   "Time": "2023-11-25T23:30:00Z" }</pre>	Name	Description	Time	The date and time to next run the job. The date and time should be given using the ISO 8601 UTC time format YYYY-MM-DDTHH:m-m:ss.000Z (e.g. 2023-11-19T16:23:01Z).
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Table 87: PUT Alerts Key Rotation Schedule Response Data

Name	Description														
Schedule	<p>An object indicating the schedule for delivery of the SSH key rotation alerts. Possible values are:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Interval</td> <td> <p>A dictionary that indicates a job scheduled to run every x minutes with the specified parameter. Any interval that is selected in the UI will be converted to minutes when stored in the database.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Minutes</td> <td>An integer indicating the number of minutes between each interval.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>For example, every hour:</p> <pre>"Interval": {   "Minutes": 60 }</pre> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>Daily</td> <td> <p>A dictionary that indicates a job scheduled to run every day at the same time with the parameter:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Time</td> <td>The date and time to next run the job. The date and time should be given using the ISO 8601 UTC time format YYYY-MM-DDTHH:mm:ss.000Z (e.g. 2023-11-19T16:23:01Z).</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>For example, daily at 11:30 pm:</p> <pre>"Daily": {   "Time": "2023-11-25T23:30:00Z" }</pre> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description	Interval	<p>A dictionary that indicates a job scheduled to run every x minutes with the specified parameter. Any interval that is selected in the UI will be converted to minutes when stored in the database.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Minutes</td> <td>An integer indicating the number of minutes between each interval.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>For example, every hour:</p> <pre>"Interval": {   "Minutes": 60 }</pre>	Name	Description	Minutes	An integer indicating the number of minutes between each interval.	Daily	<p>A dictionary that indicates a job scheduled to run every day at the same time with the parameter:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Time</td> <td>The date and time to next run the job. The date and time should be given using the ISO 8601 UTC time format YYYY-MM-DDTHH:mm:ss.000Z (e.g. 2023-11-19T16:23:01Z).</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>For example, daily at 11:30 pm:</p> <pre>"Daily": {   "Time": "2023-11-25T23:30:00Z" }</pre>	Name	Description	Time	The date and time to next run the job. The date and time should be given using the ISO 8601 UTC time format YYYY-MM-DDTHH:mm:ss.000Z (e.g. 2023-11-19T16:23:01Z).
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**Tip:** See the *Keyfactor API Reference and Utility* [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (?) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

## GET Alerts Key Rotation

The GET /Alerts/KeyRotation method is used to retrieve details of all SSH key rotation alerts configured in Keyfactor Command. Results can be limited to selected alerts using filtering, and URL parameters can be used to specify paging and sorting. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with details about the specified SSH key rotation alerts.



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
`/monitoring/alerts/read/`

Table 88: GET Alerts Key Rotation Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
QueryString	Query	<p>A string containing a query to limit the results (e.g. field1 -eq value1 AND field2 -gt value2). The default is to return all records. Fields available for querying through the API for the most part match those that appear in the Keyfactor Command Management Portal search drop-downs for the same feature. For querying guidelines, refer to: <i>Certificate Search Page</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i>. The query fields supported for this endpoint are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Days</li> <li>• DisplayName</li> <li>• Message</li> <li>• RegisteredEventHandlerId</li> <li>• ScheduledTaskId</li> <li>• Subject</li> <li>• UseHandler</li> </ul>
PageReturned	Query	An integer that specifies how many multiples of the returnLimit to skip and offset by before returning results, to enable paging. The default is 1.
SkipCount	Query	An integer indicating the number of records that should be skipped in providing results, starting from the beginning of the records (for pagination). This field is optional and no records will be skipped if not provided.
ReturnLimit	Query	An integer that specifies how many results to return per page. The default is 50.
SortField	Query	A string containing the property by which the results should be sorted. Fields available for sorting through the API for the most part match those that appear as sortable columns in the Keyfactor Command Management Portal. The default sort field is <i>DisplayName</i> .
SortAscending	Query	An integer that sets the sort order on the returned results. A value of 0 sorts results in ascending order while a value of 1 sorts results in descending order. The default is ascending.

Table 89: GET Alerts Key Rotation Response Data

Name	Description
Id	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the SSH key rotation alert.
DisplayName	A string indicating the display name for the SSH key rotation alert. This name appears in the SSH key rotation alerts grid in the Management Portal.
Subject	<p>A string indicating the subject for the email message that will be delivered when the alert is triggered.</p> <div data-bbox="553 600 1406 835" style="border: 1px solid #c8e6c9; border-radius: 10px; padding: 10px; background-color: #e8f5e9;"> <p> <b>Tip:</b> Substitutable special text may be used in the subject line. Substitutable special text uses a variable in the alert definition that is replaced by data from the key record at processing time. For example, you can enter {comment} in the alert definition and each alert generated at processing time will contain the specific key comment of the given SSH key instead of the variable {comment}.</p> </div>
Message	<p>A string indicating the email message that will be delivered when the alert is triggered. The email message is made up of regular text and substitutable special text. If desired, you can format the message body using HTML.</p> <p>See <i>Table: Substitutable Special Text for Key Rotation Alerts</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for a complete list of available substitutable special text strings.</p>
RotationWarningDays	An integer indicating the number of days prior to the end of an SSH key's lifetime the alert should be triggered.

Name	Description														
RegisteredEventHandler	<p>An object containing the event handler configuration for the alert, if applicable. Possible values are:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Value</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Id</td> <td>An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the event handler. <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>ID</th> <th>Event Handler Type</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>10</td> <td>SSHKeyRotationLogger</td> </tr> <tr> <td>11</td> <td>SSHKeyRotationPowershell</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>DisplayName</td> <td>A string containing the name of the event handler.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>UseHandler</td> <td>A Boolean indicating whether event handler use is enabled for the alert (true) or not (false).</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>For more information about event handlers, see <i>Using Event Handlers</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i>.</p>	Value	Description	Id	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the event handler. <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>ID</th> <th>Event Handler Type</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>10</td> <td>SSHKeyRotationLogger</td> </tr> <tr> <td>11</td> <td>SSHKeyRotationPowershell</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	ID	Event Handler Type	10	SSHKeyRotationLogger	11	SSHKeyRotationPowershell	DisplayName	A string containing the name of the event handler.	UseHandler	A Boolean indicating whether event handler use is enabled for the alert (true) or not (false).
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Name	Description	
	Value	<p data-bbox="867 359 1390 453">handler and is used to reference the fully qualified domain name of the target machine to which event should be logged.</p> <ul data-bbox="841 468 1390 1213" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="841 468 1390 730">• Script This type is used for the PowerShell handler and is used to reference the PowerShell script that should be run when the alert is triggered. It is referenced using the script name as stored in the Keyfactor Command database (see <i>Extensions/Scripts</i> in the <i>Keyfactor API Reference Guide</i>).</li> <li data-bbox="841 743 1390 1041">• Token This type is used for the PowerShell handler and is used to reference a substitutable special text value that should be passed to the PowerShell script. See <i>Table: Substitutable Special Text for Key Rotation Alerts</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for a complete list of available substitutable special text strings.</li> <li data-bbox="841 1054 1390 1213">• Value This type is used for the PowerShell handler and is used to reference a static text string that should be passed to the PowerShell script.</li> </ul>

 **Tip:** See the [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (?) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

## POST Alerts Key Rotation

The POST /Alerts/KeyRotation method is used to create a new SSH key rotation alert. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with details about the SSH key rotation alert.



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
`/monitoring/alerts/modify/`

Table 90: POST Alerts Key Rotation Input Parameters

Name	Description
Display Name	<p><b>Required.</b> A string indicating the display name for the SSH key rotation alert. This name appears in the SSH key rotation alerts grid in the Management Portal.</p>
Subject	<p><b>Required.</b> A string indicating the subject for the email message that will be delivered when the alert is triggered.</p> <div data-bbox="272 911 1403 1108" style="background-color: #e0f2f1; padding: 10px; border-radius: 10px;"> <p> <b>Tip:</b> Substitutable special text may be used in the subject line. Substitutable special text uses a variable in the alert definition that is replaced by data from the key record at processing time. For example, you can enter {comment} in the alert definition and each alert generated at processing time will contain the specific key comment of the given SSH key instead of the variable {comment}.</p> </div>
Message	<p><b>Required.</b> A string indicating the email message that will be delivered when the alert is triggered. The email message is made up of regular text and substitutable special text. If desired, you can format the message body using HTML.</p> <p>For example:</p> <div data-bbox="272 1285 1403 1768" style="background-color: #f5f5f5; padding: 10px; border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 10px;"> <pre>"Hello,\n\nYou requested an SSH key pair almost a year ago with the following information: \n\n&lt;table&gt; \n&lt;tr&gt;&lt;th&gt;Field&lt;/th&gt;&lt;th&gt;Value &lt;/th&gt;&lt;/tr&gt; \n&lt;tr&gt;&lt;td&gt;Username&lt;/td&gt;&lt;td&gt;{username}&lt;/td&gt;&lt;/tr&gt; \n&lt;tr&gt;&lt;td&gt;Fingerprint&lt;/td&gt;&lt;td&gt;{fingerprint}&lt;/td&gt;&lt;/tr&gt; \n&lt;tr&gt;&lt;td&gt;Comment&lt;/td&gt;&lt;td&gt;{comment}&lt;/td&gt;&lt;/tr&gt; \n&lt;tr&gt;&lt;td&gt;Key Length&lt;/td&gt;&lt;td&gt;{keylength}&lt;/td&gt;&lt;/tr&gt; \n&lt;tr&gt;&lt;td&gt;Key Type&lt;/td&gt;&lt;td&gt;{keytype}&lt;/td&gt;&lt;/tr&gt; \n&lt;tr&gt;&lt;td&gt;Number of Server Logons for Key&lt;/td&gt;&lt;td&gt;{server-logons}&lt;/td&gt;&lt;/tr&gt; \n&lt;/table&gt; \n\nCorporate policy requires key rotation every year. Please visit the &lt;a href=\"https://[your_server_name]/KeyfactorPortal/SshMyKey\"&gt; My SSH Key Portal&lt;/a&gt; for user keys or the &lt;a href=f=\"https://[your_server_name]/KeyfactorPortal/SshServiceAccountKeys\"&gt; Service Account Key Portal&lt;/a&gt; for service account keys and request a new key pair. \n\nThanks!"</pre> </div>

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## Description

See *Table: Substitutable Special Text for Key Rotation Alerts* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide* for a complete list of available substitutable special text strings.

R  
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a  
t  
i  
o  
n  
W  
a  
r  
n  
i  
n  
g  
D  
a  
y  
s

An integer indicating the number of days prior to the end of an SSH key's lifetime the alert should be triggered.

R  
e  
g  
i  
s  
t  
e  
r  
e  
d  
E  
v  
e  
n  
t  
H  
a  
n  
d  
l  
e  
r

An object containing the event handler configuration for the alert, if applicable. Possible values are:

Value	Description						
Id	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the event handler. <table border="1"><thead><tr><th>ID</th><th>Event Handler Type</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>10</td><td>SSHKeyRotationLogger</td></tr><tr><td>11</td><td>SSHKeyRotationPowershell</td></tr></tbody></table>	ID	Event Handler Type	10	SSHKeyRotationLogger	11	SSHKeyRotationPowershell
ID	Event Handler Type						
10	SSHKeyRotationLogger						
11	SSHKeyRotationPowershell						
UseHandler	A Boolean indicating whether event handler use is enabled for the alert (true) or not (false).						

For more information about event handlers, see *Using Event Handlers* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*.

Name

## Description

Parameter

Event

An array of objects containing the parameters configured for use by the event handler. The type of data will vary depending on the configured handler. Possible values are:

Value	Description
Id	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the configured parameter.
Key	A string indicating the reference name of the configured parameter.
DefaultValue	A string indicating the value for the parameter. This value is related to the type of parameter (see <i>ParameterType</i> ).
ParameterType	A string containing the parameter type. Supported types are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• LogTarget This type is used for the event logging handler and is used to reference the fully qualified domain name of the target machine to which event should be logged.</li><li>• Script This type is used for the PowerShell handler and is used to reference the PowerShell script that should be run when the alert is triggered. It is referenced using the script name as stored in the Keyfactor Command database (see <i>Extensions/Scripts</i> in the <i>Keyfactor API Reference Guide</i>).</li><li>• Token This type is used for the PowerShell handler and is used to reference a substitutable special text value that should be passed to the PowerShell script. See <i>Table: Substitutable Special Text for Key Rotation Alerts</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for a complete list of available substitutable special text strings.</li><li>• Value This type is used for the PowerShell handler and is used to reference a static text string that should be passed to the PowerShell script.</li></ul>

For example, for a PowerShell handler:

```
"EventHandlerParameters": [  
  {  
    "Id": 28,  
    "Key": "user",  
    "DefaultValue": "username",  
    "ParameterType": "Token"  
  },  
  {  
    "Id": 29,  
    "Key": "comment",  
    "DefaultValue": "comment",  
    "ParameterType": "Token"  
  },  
  {  
    "Id": 30,  
    "Key": "Text",  
    "DefaultValue": "Key Rotation Alert: 3 Days",  
    "ParameterType": "Value"  
  },  
  {  
    "Id": 32,  
    "Key": "ScriptName",  
    "DefaultValue": "MyScript.ps1",  
    "ParameterType": "Script"  
  }  
]
```

Table 91: POST Alerts Key Rotation Response Data

Name	Description
Id	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the SSH key rotation alert.
DisplayName	A string indicating the display name for the SSH key rotation alert. This name appears in the SSH key rotation alerts grid in the Management Portal.
Subject	<p>A string indicating the subject for the email message that will be delivered when the alert is triggered.</p> <div data-bbox="553 600 1406 835" style="border: 1px solid #c8e6c9; border-radius: 10px; padding: 10px; background-color: #e8f5e9;"> <p> <b>Tip:</b> Substitutable special text may be used in the subject line. Substitutable special text uses a variable in the alert definition that is replaced by data from the key record at processing time. For example, you can enter {comment} in the alert definition and each alert generated at processing time will contain the specific key comment of the given SSH key instead of the variable {comment}.</p> </div>
Message	<p>A string indicating the email message that will be delivered when the alert is triggered. The email message is made up of regular text and substitutable special text. If desired, you can format the message body using HTML.</p> <p>See <i>Table: Substitutable Special Text for Key Rotation Alerts</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for a complete list of available substitutable special text strings.</p>
RotationWarningDays	An integer indicating the number of days prior to the end of an SSH key's lifetime the alert should be triggered.

Name	Description														
RegisteredEventHandler	<p>An object containing the event handler configuration for the alert, if applicable. Possible values are:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="553 363 1401 898"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="553 363 797 426">Value</th> <th data-bbox="797 363 1401 426">Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="553 426 797 741">Id</td> <td data-bbox="797 426 1401 741"> <p>An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the event handler.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="821 533 1377 726"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="821 533 951 596">ID</th> <th data-bbox="951 533 1377 596">Event Handler Type</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="821 596 951 659">10</td> <td data-bbox="951 596 1377 659">SSHKeyRotationLogger</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="821 659 951 722">11</td> <td data-bbox="951 659 1377 722">SSHKeyRotationPowershell</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="553 741 797 804">DisplayName</td> <td data-bbox="797 741 1401 804">A string containing the name of the event handler.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="553 804 797 898">UseHandler</td> <td data-bbox="797 804 1401 898">A Boolean indicating whether event handler use is enabled for the alert (true) or not (false).</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>For more information about event handlers, see <i>Using Event Handlers</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i>.</p>	Value	Description	Id	<p>An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the event handler.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="821 533 1377 726"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="821 533 951 596">ID</th> <th data-bbox="951 533 1377 596">Event Handler Type</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="821 596 951 659">10</td> <td data-bbox="951 596 1377 659">SSHKeyRotationLogger</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="821 659 951 722">11</td> <td data-bbox="951 659 1377 722">SSHKeyRotationPowershell</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	ID	Event Handler Type	10	SSHKeyRotationLogger	11	SSHKeyRotationPowershell	DisplayName	A string containing the name of the event handler.	UseHandler	A Boolean indicating whether event handler use is enabled for the alert (true) or not (false).
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DefaultValue	A string indicating the value for the parameter. This value is related to the type of parameter (see <i>ParameterType</i> ).														
ParameterType	<p>A string containing the parameter type. Supported types are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>LogTarget This type is used for the event logging</li> </ul>														

Name	Description	
	Value	<p data-bbox="867 359 1390 453">handler and is used to reference the fully qualified domain name of the target machine to which event should be logged.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="841 470 1365 730">• Script This type is used for the PowerShell handler and is used to reference the PowerShell script that should be run when the alert is triggered. It is referenced using the script name as stored in the Keyfactor Command database (see <i>Extensions/Scripts</i> in the <i>Keyfactor API Reference Guide</i>).</li> <li data-bbox="841 747 1382 1041">• Token This type is used for the PowerShell handler and is used to reference a substitutable special text value that should be passed to the PowerShell script. See <i>Table: Substitutable Special Text for Key Rotation Alerts</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for a complete list of available substitutable special text strings.</li> <li data-bbox="841 1058 1360 1213">• Value This type is used for the PowerShell handler and is used to reference a static text string that should be passed to the PowerShell script.</li> </ul>



**Tip:** See the *Keyfactor API Reference and Utility* [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (?) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

## PUT Alerts Key Rotation

The PUT /Alerts/KeyRotation method is used to update a SSH key rotation alert. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with details about the SSH key rotation alert.



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
`/monitoring/alerts/modify/`



**Important:** Any previously populated fields that are not submitted with their full existing data using this method will be cleared of their existing data. When using this method, you should first do a GET to retrieve all the values for the record you want to update, enter corrected data into the field(s) you want to update, and then submit all the fields using PUT, including the fields that contain values but which you are not changing.

Table 92: PUT Alerts Key Rotation Input Parameters

Name	Description
id	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the SSH key rotation alert.
Display Name	<p><b>Required.</b> A string indicating the display name for the SSH key rotation alert. This name appears in the SSH key rotation alerts grid in the Management Portal.</p>
Subject	<p><b>Required.</b> A string indicating the subject for the email message that will be delivered when the alert is triggered.</p> <div data-bbox="272 1073 1403 1272" style="border: 1px solid #c8e6c9; border-radius: 10px; padding: 10px; background-color: #e8f5e9;"> <p> <b>Tip:</b> Substitutable special text may be used in the subject line. Substitutable special text uses a variable in the alert definition that is replaced by data from the key record at processing time. For example, you can enter {comment} in the alert definition and each alert generated at processing time will contain the specific key comment of the given SSH key instead of the variable {comment}.</p> </div>
Message	<p><b>Required.</b> A string indicating the email message that will be delivered when the alert is triggered. The email message is made up of regular text and substitutable special text. If desired, you can format the message body using HTML.</p> <p>For example:</p> <div data-bbox="272 1451 1403 1738" style="border: 1px solid #c8e6c9; border-radius: 10px; padding: 10px; background-color: #e8f5e9;"> <pre>"Hello,\n\nYou requested an SSH key pair almost a year ago with the following information: \n\n&lt;table&gt; \n&lt;tr&gt;&lt;th&gt;Field&lt;/th&gt;&lt;th&gt;Value &lt;/th&gt;&lt;/tr&gt; \n&lt;tr&gt;&lt;td&gt;Username&lt;/td&gt;&lt;td&gt;{username}&lt;/td&gt;&lt;/tr&gt; \n&lt;tr&gt;&lt;td&gt;Fingerprint&lt;/td&gt;&lt;td&gt;{fingerprint}&lt;/td&gt;&lt;/tr&gt; \n&lt;tr&gt;&lt;td&gt;Comment&lt;/td&gt;&lt;td&gt;{comment}&lt;/td&gt;&lt;/tr&gt; \n&lt;tr&gt;&lt;td&gt;Key Length&lt;/td&gt;&lt;td&gt;{keylength}&lt;/td&gt;&lt;/tr&gt; \n&lt;tr&gt;&lt;td&gt;Key Type&lt;/td&gt;&lt;td&gt;{keytype}&lt;/td&gt;&lt;/tr&gt; \n&lt;tr&gt;&lt;td&gt;Number of Server Logons for Key&lt;/td&gt;&lt;td&gt;{server-logons}&lt;/td&gt;&lt;/tr&gt; \n&lt;/table&gt; \n\nCorporate policy requires key rotation every</pre> </div>

Name	Description
	<p><code>year. Please visit the &lt;a href=\"https://[your_server_name]/KeyfactorPortal/SshMyKey\"&gt; My SSH Key Portal&lt;/a&gt; for user keys or the &lt;a href-f=\"https://[your_server_name]/KeyfactorPortal/SshServiceAccountKeys\"&gt; Service Account Key Portal&lt;/a&gt; for service account keys and request a new key pair.  \n\nThanks!</code></p> <p>See <i>Table: Substitutable Special Text for Key Rotation Alerts</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for a complete list of available substitutable special text strings.</p>
Rotation Days	<p>An integer indicating the number of days prior to the end of an SSH key's lifetime the alert should be triggered.</p>

Name

## Description

Reference

An object containing the event handler configuration for the alert, if applicable. Possible values are:

Value	Description						
Id	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the event handler. <table border="1" data-bbox="576 598 1377 793"> <thead> <tr> <th>ID</th> <th>Event Handler Type</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>10</td> <td>SSHKeyRotationLogger</td> </tr> <tr> <td>11</td> <td>SSHKeyRotationPowershell</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	ID	Event Handler Type	10	SSHKeyRotationLogger	11	SSHKeyRotationPowershell
ID	Event Handler Type						
10	SSHKeyRotationLogger						
11	SSHKeyRotationPowershell						
DisplayName	A string containing the name of the event handler.						
UseHandler	A Boolean indicating whether event handler use is enabled for the alert (true) or not (false).						

For more information about event handlers, see *Using Event Handlers* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*.

Event

An array of objects containing the parameters configured for use by the event handler. The type of data will vary depending on the configured handler. Possible values are:

Value	Description
Id	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the configured parameter.
Key	A string indicating the reference name of the configured parameter.
DefaultValue	A string indicating the value for the parameter. This value is related to the type of parameter (see <i>ParameterType</i> ).
ParameterType	A string containing the parameter type. Supported types are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>LogTarget This type is used for the event logging handler and is used to reference the fully qualified domain name of the target machine to which event</li> </ul>

## Description

Value	Description
	<p>should be logged.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Script This type is used for the PowerShell handler and is used to reference the PowerShell script that should be run when the alert is triggered. It is referenced using the script name as stored in the Keyfactor Command database (see <i>Extensions/Scripts</i> in the <i>Keyfactor API Reference Guide</i>).</li> <li>Token This type is used for the PowerShell handler and is used to reference a substitutable special text value that should be passed to the PowerShell script. See <i>Table: Substitutable Special Text for Key Rotation Alerts</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for a complete list of available substitutable special text strings.</li> <li>Value This type is used for the PowerShell handler and is used to reference a static text string that should be passed to the PowerShell script.</li> </ul>

For example, for a PowerShell handler:

```

"EventHandlerParameters": [
  {
    "Id": 28,
    "Key": "user",
    "DefaultValue": "username",
    "ParameterType": "Token"
  },
  {
    "Id": 29,
    "Key": "comment",
    "DefaultValue": "comment",
    "ParameterType": "Token"
  },
  {
    "Id": 30,
    "Key": "Text",
    "DefaultValue": "Key Rotation Alert: 3 Days",

```

N  
a  
m  
e

## Description

```
    "ParameterType": "Value"  
  },  
  {  
    "Id": 32,  
    "Key": "ScriptName",  
    "DefaultValue": "MyScript.ps1",  
    "ParameterType": "Script"  
  }  
]
```

Table 93: PUT Alerts Key Rotation Response Data

Name	Description
Id	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the SSH key rotation alert.
DisplayName	A string indicating the display name for the SSH key rotation alert. This name appears in the SSH key rotation alerts grid in the Management Portal.
Subject	<p>A string indicating the subject for the email message that will be delivered when the alert is triggered.</p> <div data-bbox="553 600 1406 835" style="border: 1px solid #c8e6c9; border-radius: 10px; padding: 10px; background-color: #e8f5e9;"> <p> <b>Tip:</b> Substitutable special text may be used in the subject line. Substitutable special text uses a variable in the alert definition that is replaced by data from the key record at processing time. For example, you can enter {comment} in the alert definition and each alert generated at processing time will contain the specific key comment of the given SSH key instead of the variable {comment}.</p> </div>
Message	<p>A string indicating the email message that will be delivered when the alert is triggered. The email message is made up of regular text and substitutable special text. If desired, you can format the message body using HTML.</p> <p>See <i>Table: Substitutable Special Text for Key Rotation Alerts</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for a complete list of available substitutable special text strings.</p>
RotationWarningDays	An integer indicating the number of days prior to the end of an SSH key's lifetime the alert should be triggered.

Name	Description														
RegisteredEventHandler	<p>An object containing the event handler configuration for the alert, if applicable. Possible values are:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="553 363 1401 898"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="553 363 797 426">Value</th> <th data-bbox="797 363 1401 426">Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="553 426 797 741">Id</td> <td data-bbox="797 426 1401 741"> <p>An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the event handler.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="821 533 1377 726"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="821 533 951 596">ID</th> <th data-bbox="951 533 1377 596">Event Handler Type</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="821 596 951 659">10</td> <td data-bbox="951 596 1377 659">SSHKeyRotationLogger</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="821 659 951 722">11</td> <td data-bbox="951 659 1377 722">SSHKeyRotationPowershell</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="553 741 797 804">DisplayName</td> <td data-bbox="797 741 1401 804">A string containing the name of the event handler.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="553 804 797 898">UseHandler</td> <td data-bbox="797 804 1401 898">A Boolean indicating whether event handler use is enabled for the alert (true) or not (false).</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>For more information about event handlers, see <i>Using Event Handlers</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i>.</p>	Value	Description	Id	<p>An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the event handler.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="821 533 1377 726"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="821 533 951 596">ID</th> <th data-bbox="951 533 1377 596">Event Handler Type</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="821 596 951 659">10</td> <td data-bbox="951 596 1377 659">SSHKeyRotationLogger</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="821 659 951 722">11</td> <td data-bbox="951 659 1377 722">SSHKeyRotationPowershell</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	ID	Event Handler Type	10	SSHKeyRotationLogger	11	SSHKeyRotationPowershell	DisplayName	A string containing the name of the event handler.	UseHandler	A Boolean indicating whether event handler use is enabled for the alert (true) or not (false).
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11	SSHKeyRotationPowershell														
DisplayName	A string containing the name of the event handler.														
UseHandler	A Boolean indicating whether event handler use is enabled for the alert (true) or not (false).														
EventHandlerParameters	<p>An array of objects containing the parameters configured for use by the event handler. The type of data will vary depending on the configured handler. Possible values are:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="553 1150 1401 1717"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="553 1150 797 1213">Value</th> <th data-bbox="797 1150 1401 1213">Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="553 1213 797 1318">Id</td> <td data-bbox="797 1213 1401 1318">An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the configured parameter.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="553 1318 797 1413">Key</td> <td data-bbox="797 1318 1401 1413">A string indicating the reference name of the configured parameter.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="553 1413 797 1539">DefaultValue</td> <td data-bbox="797 1413 1401 1539">A string indicating the value for the parameter. This value is related to the type of parameter (see <i>ParameterType</i>).</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="553 1539 797 1717">ParameterType</td> <td data-bbox="797 1539 1401 1717"> <p>A string containing the parameter type. Supported types are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>LogTarget This type is used for the event logging</li> </ul> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Value	Description	Id	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the configured parameter.	Key	A string indicating the reference name of the configured parameter.	DefaultValue	A string indicating the value for the parameter. This value is related to the type of parameter (see <i>ParameterType</i> ).	ParameterType	<p>A string containing the parameter type. Supported types are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>LogTarget This type is used for the event logging</li> </ul>				
Value	Description														
Id	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the configured parameter.														
Key	A string indicating the reference name of the configured parameter.														
DefaultValue	A string indicating the value for the parameter. This value is related to the type of parameter (see <i>ParameterType</i> ).														
ParameterType	<p>A string containing the parameter type. Supported types are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>LogTarget This type is used for the event logging</li> </ul>														

Name	Description	
	Value	<p data-bbox="867 359 1390 453">handler and is used to reference the fully qualified domain name of the target machine to which event should be logged.</p> <ul data-bbox="841 468 1390 1213" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="841 468 1390 730">• Script This type is used for the PowerShell handler and is used to reference the PowerShell script that should be run when the alert is triggered. It is referenced using the script name as stored in the Keyfactor Command database (see <i>Extensions/Scripts</i> in the <i>Keyfactor API Reference Guide</i>).</li> <li data-bbox="841 743 1390 1041">• Token This type is used for the PowerShell handler and is used to reference a substitutable special text value that should be passed to the PowerShell script. See <i>Table: Substitutable Special Text for Key Rotation Alerts</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for a complete list of available substitutable special text strings.</li> <li data-bbox="841 1054 1390 1213">• Value This type is used for the PowerShell handler and is used to reference a static text string that should be passed to the PowerShell script.</li> </ul>

 **Tip:** See the *Keyfactor API Reference and Utility* [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (🔍) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

### POST Alerts Key Rotation Test

The POST /Alerts/KeyRotation/Test method is used to test a specific SSH key rotation alert. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with details about the SSH key rotation alert or a response of “NoActionTaken” if no keys match the test criteria entered.



**Tip:** Alerts are generated when an SSH key is approaching or has reached its stale date as defined by the timeframe configured in the alert and the SSH key lifetime (the *Key Lifetime (days)* application setting).

By default, a maximum of 100 alerts will be generated during a test. The maximum value is configurable with the *Key Rotation Alert Test Result Limit* setting in Keyfactor Command application settings (see Application Settings: Console Tab in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*). If more than 100 alerts are generated, no email messages will be sent and you'll have the opportunity to view the first 100 alerts generated.

If you're using an event handler, the event handler is run and the handler actions taken (PowerShell script run, event log message written) when the test is run. This is true regardless of the setting of the *SendAlerts* flag.



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:

/monitoring/alerts/read/  
/monitoring/alerts/test/

Table 94: POST Alerts Key Rotation Test Input Parameters

Parameter	In	Description
AlertId	Body	<b>Required.</b> An integer of the reference ID of the SSH key rotation alert to test.  Use the GET /Alerts/KeyRotation method (see <a href="#">GET Alerts Key Rotation on page 174</a> ) to retrieve a list of all your key rotation alerts to determine the alert Id.
EvaluationDate	Body	<b>Required.</b> A string indicating the start date/time for the test. The date and time should be given using the ISO 8601 UTC time format YYYY-MM-DDTHH:mm:ss.000Z (e.g. 2023-11-19T16:23:01Z).  You can use the date range to simulate running the alerts a month from now instead of today, for example, or put in a broad date range to be sure you pick up some expiring keys for testing purposes.
PreviousEvaluationDate	Body	<b>Required.</b> A string indicating the end date/time for the test. The date and time should be given using the ISO 8601 UTC time format YYYY-MM-DDTHH:mm:ss.000Z (e.g. 2023-11-19T16:23:01Z).
SendAlerts	Body	A Boolean indicating whether to send alert emails with the test (true) or not (false). The default is <i>false</i> .

Table 95: POST Alerts Key Rotation Test Response Data

Parameter	Description								
KeyRotationAlerts	<p>An object containing alert details resulting from the test. Expiration alert details are:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Subject</td> <td>A string indicating the subject for the email message, including any replaced substitutable special text.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Message</td> <td> <p>A string indicating the email message, including any replaced substitutable special text</p> <p>See <i>Table: Substitutable Special Text for Key Rotation Alerts</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for a complete list of available substitutable special text strings.</p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>Recipient</td> <td>A string indicating the recipient for the alert.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description	Subject	A string indicating the subject for the email message, including any replaced substitutable special text.	Message	<p>A string indicating the email message, including any replaced substitutable special text</p> <p>See <i>Table: Substitutable Special Text for Key Rotation Alerts</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for a complete list of available substitutable special text strings.</p>	Recipient	A string indicating the recipient for the alert.
Name	Description								
Subject	A string indicating the subject for the email message, including any replaced substitutable special text.								
Message	<p>A string indicating the email message, including any replaced substitutable special text</p> <p>See <i>Table: Substitutable Special Text for Key Rotation Alerts</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for a complete list of available substitutable special text strings.</p>								
Recipient	A string indicating the recipient for the alert.								
AlertBuildResult	A string indicating the outcome of the test (e.g. Success).								

 **Tip:** See the *Keyfactor API Reference and Utility* [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (?) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

## POST Alerts Key Rotation Test All

The POST /Alerts/KeyRotation/TestAll method is used to test all SSH key rotation alerts. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with details about the SSH key rotation alert or a response of “NoActionTaken” if no keys match the test criteria entered.

 **Tip:** Alerts are generated when an SSH key is approaching or has reached its stale date as defined by the timeframe configured in the alert and the SSH key lifetime (the *Key Lifetime (days)* application setting). By default, a maximum of 100 alerts will be generated during a test. The maximum value is configurable with the *Key Rotation Alert Test Result Limit* setting in Keyfactor Command application settings (see Application Settings: Console Tab in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*). If more than 100 alerts are generated, no email messages will be sent and you’ll have the opportunity to view the first 100 alerts generated.



If you're using an event handler, the event handler is run and the handler actions taken (PowerShell script run, event log message written) when the test is run. This is true regardless of the setting of the *SendAlerts* flag.



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
 /monitoring/alerts/read/  
 /monitoring/alerts/test/

Table 96: POST Alerts Key Rotation Test All Input Parameters

Parameter	In	Description
EvaluationDate	Body	<b>Required.</b> A string indicating the start date/time for the test. The date and time should be given using the ISO 8601 UTC time format YYYY-MM-DDTHH:mm:ss.000Z (e.g. 2023-11-19T16:23:01Z).  You can use the date range to simulate running the alerts a month from now instead of today, for example, or put in a broad date range to be sure you pick up some expiring keys for testing purposes.
PreviousEvaluationDate	Body	<b>Required.</b> A string indicating the end date/time for the test. The date and time should be given using the ISO 8601 UTC time format YYYY-MM-DDTHH:mm:ss.000Z (e.g. 2023-11-19T16:23:01Z).
SendAlerts	Body	A Boolean indicating whether to send alert emails with the test (true) or not (false). The default is <i>false</i> .

Table 97: POST Alerts Key Rotation Test All Response Data

Parameter	Description								
KeyRotationAlerts	<p>An object containing alert details resulting from the test. Expiration alert details are:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Subject</td> <td>A string indicating the subject for the email message, including any replaced substitutable special text.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Message</td> <td> <p>A string indicating the email message, including any replaced substitutable special text</p> <p>See <i>Table: Substitutable Special Text for Key Rotation Alerts</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for a complete list of available substitutable special text strings.</p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>Recipient</td> <td>A string indicating the recipient for the alert.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description	Subject	A string indicating the subject for the email message, including any replaced substitutable special text.	Message	<p>A string indicating the email message, including any replaced substitutable special text</p> <p>See <i>Table: Substitutable Special Text for Key Rotation Alerts</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for a complete list of available substitutable special text strings.</p>	Recipient	A string indicating the recipient for the alert.
Name	Description								
Subject	A string indicating the subject for the email message, including any replaced substitutable special text.								
Message	<p>A string indicating the email message, including any replaced substitutable special text</p> <p>See <i>Table: Substitutable Special Text for Key Rotation Alerts</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for a complete list of available substitutable special text strings.</p>								
Recipient	A string indicating the recipient for the alert.								
AlertBuildResult	A string indicating the outcome of the test (e.g. Success).								

 **Tip:** See the *Keyfactor API Reference and Utility* [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (?) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

### 2.6.4.5 Alerts Pending

The Alerts Pending component of the Keyfactor API includes methods necessary to create, update, retrieve, schedule, and delete alerts for certificate requests that require approval based on policy on the CA.

 **Important:** Pending alerts are **not** used to provide email alerts for certificate requests that require approval based on policies configured in Keyfactor Command workflows. These alerts are configured as steps within the workflow (see [Workflow Definitions on page 1610](#)). For more information about the difference between alerting for certificate requests that require manager approval at the CA level and alerting for certificate requests that require manager approval at the Keyfactor Command workflow level, see *Pending Certificate Request Alerts* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*.

Table 98: Alerts Pending

Endpoint	Method	Description	Link
/Alerts/Pending/{id}	DELETE	Deletes a pending certificate request alert for the specified ID.	<a href="#">DELETE Alerts Pending ID below</a>
/Alerts/Pending/{id}	GET	Retrieves details for a pending certificate request alert for the specified ID.	<a href="#">GET Alerts Pending ID on the next page</a>
/Alerts/Pending	PUT	Updates a pending certificate request alert for a specified ID.	<a href="#">PUT Alerts Pending on page 228</a>
/Alerts/Pending/Schedule	GET	Retrieves details of the schedule for delivery of pending certificate request alerts.	<a href="#">GET Alerts Pending Schedule on page 206</a>
/Alerts/Pending/Schedule	PUT	Updates the schedule for delivery of pending certificate request alerts.	<a href="#">PUT Alerts Pending Schedule on page 208</a>
/Alerts/Pending	GET	Retrieves details for all configured pending certificate request alerts.	<a href="#">GET Alerts Pending on page 211</a>
/Alerts/Pending	POST	Creates a new pending certificate request alert.	<a href="#">POST Alerts Pending on page 217</a>
/Alerts/Pending/Test	POST	Tests all alerts	<a href="#">POST Alerts Pending TestAll on page 240</a>
/Alerts/Pending/Test/{id}	POST	Tests specific alerts	<a href="#">POST Alerts Pending Test on page 238</a>

### DELETE Alerts Pending ID

The DELETE /Alerts/Pending/{id} method is used to delete the pending certificate request alert with the specified ID. This endpoint returns 204 with no content upon success.



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
/monitoring/alerts/modify/

Table 99: DELETE Alerts Pending {id} Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
id	Path	<b>Required.</b> An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the pending certificate request alert to be deleted. Use the GET /Alerts/Pending method (see <a href="#">GET Alerts Pending on page 211</a> ) to retrieve a list of all the pending request alerts to determine the alert ID.

 **Tip:** See the *Keyfactor API Reference and Utility* [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon  at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

## GET Alerts Pending ID

The GET /Alerts/Pending/{id} method is used to retrieve details for the pending certificate request alerts with the specified ID. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with details about the specified pending certificate request alert.

 **Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
/monitoring/alerts/read/

Table 100: GET Alerts Pending {id} Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
id	Path	<b>Required.</b> An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the pending certificate request alert. Use the GET /Alerts/Pending method (see <a href="#">GET Alerts Pending on page 211</a> ) to retrieve a list of all the pending request alerts to determine the alert ID.

Table 101: GET Alerts Pending {id} Response Data

Name	Description
Id	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the pending request alert.
DisplayName	A string indicating the display name for the pending request alert. This name appears in the pending request alerts grid in the Management Portal.
Subject	<p>A string indicating the subject for the email message that will be delivered when the alert is triggered.</p> <div data-bbox="581 632 1404 898" style="border: 1px solid #c8e6c9; border-radius: 10px; padding: 10px; background-color: #e8f5e9;"> <p> <b>Tip:</b> Substitutable special text may be used in the subject line. Substitutable special text uses a variable in the alert definition that is replaced by data from the certificate request or certificate metadata at processing time. For example, you can enter {rcn} in the alert definition and each alert generated at processing time will contain the specific requested common name of the given certificate request instead of the variable {rcn}.</p> </div>
Message	<p>A string indicating the email message that will be delivered when the alert is triggered. The email message is made up of regular text and substitutable special text. If desired, you can format the message body using HTML.</p> <p>See <i>Table: Substitutable Special Text for Pending Request Alerts</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for a complete list of available substitutable special text strings.</p>
Recipients	<p>An array of strings containing the recipients for the alert. Each alert can have multiple recipients. You can use specific email addresses and/or use substitutable special text to replace an email address variable with actual email addresses at processing time. Available email substitutable special text strings include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• {requester:mail} <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The certificate requester, based on a lookup in Active Directory of the email address associated with the requester on the certificate.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Your custom email-based metadata field, which would be specified similarly to {metadata:AppOwnerEmailAddress}.</li> </ul>

Name	Description										
Template	<p>An object containing information about the certificate template for which the pending request alerts will be generated. A separate alert should be configured for each template. An alert may be configured with no template, if desired. Alerts configured in this way generate alerts for all pending certificate requests. Possible values are:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="581 464 1398 1205"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="587 472 898 527">Value</th> <th data-bbox="898 472 1391 527">Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="587 527 898 659">Id</td> <td data-bbox="898 527 1391 659">An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the template, or <i>null</i> for all templates.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="587 659 898 821">DisplayName</td> <td data-bbox="898 659 1391 821">A string containing the name of the template. For a template created using a Microsoft management tool, this will be the Microsoft template display name.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="587 821 898 1108">ForestRoot</td> <td data-bbox="898 821 1391 1108">           A string indicating the forest root of the template.           <div data-bbox="919 926 1377 1087" style="border: 1px solid #add8e6; border-radius: 10px; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;">  <b>Note:</b> This field is retained for legacy purposes and will be replaced by ConfigurationTenant field.           </div> </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="587 1108 898 1197">ConfigurationTenant</td> <td data-bbox="898 1108 1391 1197">A string indicating the configuration tenant of the template.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Value	Description	Id	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the template, or <i>null</i> for all templates.	DisplayName	A string containing the name of the template. For a template created using a Microsoft management tool, this will be the Microsoft template display name.	ForestRoot	A string indicating the forest root of the template. <div data-bbox="919 926 1377 1087" style="border: 1px solid #add8e6; border-radius: 10px; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;">  <b>Note:</b> This field is retained for legacy purposes and will be replaced by ConfigurationTenant field.           </div>	ConfigurationTenant	A string indicating the configuration tenant of the template.
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Name	Description														
RegisteredEventHandler	<p>An object containing the event handler configuration for the alert, if applicable. Possible values are:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Value</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Id</td> <td>An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the event handler. <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>ID</th> <th>Event Handler Type</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>8</td> <td>PendingLogger</td> </tr> <tr> <td>9</td> <td>PendingPowershell</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>DisplayName</td> <td>A string containing the name of the event handler.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>UseHandler</td> <td>A Boolean indicating whether event handler use is enabled for the alert (true) or not (false).</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>For more information about event handlers, see <i>Using Event Handlers</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i>.</p>	Value	Description	Id	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the event handler. <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>ID</th> <th>Event Handler Type</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>8</td> <td>PendingLogger</td> </tr> <tr> <td>9</td> <td>PendingPowershell</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	ID	Event Handler Type	8	PendingLogger	9	PendingPowershell	DisplayName	A string containing the name of the event handler.	UseHandler	A Boolean indicating whether event handler use is enabled for the alert (true) or not (false).
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EventHandlerParameters	<p>An array of objects containing the parameters configured for use by the event handler. The type of data will vary depending on the configured handler. Possible values are:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Value</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Id</td> <td>An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the configured parameter.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Key</td> <td>A string indicating the reference name of the configured parameter.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DefaultValue</td> <td>A string indicating the value for the parameter. This value is related to the type of parameter (see <i>ParameterType</i>).</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ParameterType</td> <td>A string containing the parameter type. Supported types are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>LogTarget</li> </ul> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Value	Description	Id	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the configured parameter.	Key	A string indicating the reference name of the configured parameter.	DefaultValue	A string indicating the value for the parameter. This value is related to the type of parameter (see <i>ParameterType</i> ).	ParameterType	A string containing the parameter type. Supported types are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>LogTarget</li> </ul>				
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## GET Alerts Pending Schedule

The GET /Alerts/Pending/Schedule method is used to retrieve the schedule for delivery of pending certificate request alerts configured in Keyfactor Command. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with details of the schedule for pending certificate request alerts. This method has no input parameters other than the standard headers (see [Endpoint Common Features on page 8](#)).



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
/monitoring/alerts/read/

Table 102: GET Alerts Pending Schedule Response Data

Name	Description														
Schedule	<p>An object indicating the schedule for delivery of the pending request alerts. Possible values are:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Interval</td> <td> <p>A dictionary that indicates a job scheduled to run every x minutes with the specified parameter. Any interval that is selected in the UI will be converted to minutes when stored in the database.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Minutes</td> <td>An integer indicating the number of minutes between each interval.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>For example, every hour:</p> <pre>"Interval": {   "Minutes": 60 }</pre> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>Daily</td> <td> <p>A dictionary that indicates a job scheduled to run every day at the same time with the parameter:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Time</td> <td>The date and time to next run the job. The date and time should be given using the ISO 8601 UTC time format YYYY-MM-DDTHH:mm:ss.000Z (e.g. 2023-11-19T16:23:01Z).</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>For example, daily at 11:30 pm:</p> <pre>"Daily": {   "Time": "2023-11-25T23:30:00Z" }</pre> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description	Interval	<p>A dictionary that indicates a job scheduled to run every x minutes with the specified parameter. Any interval that is selected in the UI will be converted to minutes when stored in the database.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Minutes</td> <td>An integer indicating the number of minutes between each interval.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>For example, every hour:</p> <pre>"Interval": {   "Minutes": 60 }</pre>	Name	Description	Minutes	An integer indicating the number of minutes between each interval.	Daily	<p>A dictionary that indicates a job scheduled to run every day at the same time with the parameter:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Time</td> <td>The date and time to next run the job. The date and time should be given using the ISO 8601 UTC time format YYYY-MM-DDTHH:mm:ss.000Z (e.g. 2023-11-19T16:23:01Z).</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>For example, daily at 11:30 pm:</p> <pre>"Daily": {   "Time": "2023-11-25T23:30:00Z" }</pre>	Name	Description	Time	The date and time to next run the job. The date and time should be given using the ISO 8601 UTC time format YYYY-MM-DDTHH:mm:ss.000Z (e.g. 2023-11-19T16:23:01Z).
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## PUT Alerts Pending Schedule

The PUT /Alerts/Pending/Schedule method is used to create or update the schedule for delivery of pending certificate request alerts configured in Keyfactor Command. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with details of the schedule for pending certificate request alerts.



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
/monitoring/alerts/modify/

Table 103: PUT Alerts Pending Schedule Input Parameters

Name	In	Description								
Schedule	Body	<p>An object indicating the schedule for delivery of the pending request alerts. Possible values are:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Interval</td> <td>A dictionary that indicates a job scheduled to run every x minutes with the specified parameter. Any interval that is selected in the UI will be converted to minutes when stored in the database.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Minutes</td> <td>An integer indicating the number of minutes between each interval.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>For example, every hour:</p> <pre>"Interval": {   "Minutes": 60 }</pre>	Name	Description	Interval	A dictionary that indicates a job scheduled to run every x minutes with the specified parameter. Any interval that is selected in the UI will be converted to minutes when stored in the database.	Name	Description	Minutes	An integer indicating the number of minutes between each interval.
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Table 104: PUT Alerts Pending Schedule Response Data

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Schedule	<p>An object indicating the schedule for delivery of the pending request alerts. Possible values are:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Interval</td> <td> <p>A dictionary that indicates a job scheduled to run every x minutes with the specified parameter. Any interval that is selected in the UI will be converted to minutes when stored in the database.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Minutes</td> <td>An integer indicating the number of minutes between each interval.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>For example, every hour:</p> <pre>"Interval": {   "Minutes": 60 }</pre> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>Daily</td> <td> <p>A dictionary that indicates a job scheduled to run every day at the same time with the parameter:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Time</td> <td>The date and time to next run the job. The date and time should be given using the ISO 8601 UTC time format YYYY-MM-DDTHH:mm:ss.000Z (e.g. 2023-11-19T16:23:01Z).</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>For example, daily at 11:30 pm:</p> <pre>"Daily": {   "Time": "2023-11-25T23:30:00Z" }</pre> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description	Interval	<p>A dictionary that indicates a job scheduled to run every x minutes with the specified parameter. Any interval that is selected in the UI will be converted to minutes when stored in the database.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Minutes</td> <td>An integer indicating the number of minutes between each interval.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>For example, every hour:</p> <pre>"Interval": {   "Minutes": 60 }</pre>	Name	Description	Minutes	An integer indicating the number of minutes between each interval.	Daily	<p>A dictionary that indicates a job scheduled to run every day at the same time with the parameter:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Time</td> <td>The date and time to next run the job. The date and time should be given using the ISO 8601 UTC time format YYYY-MM-DDTHH:mm:ss.000Z (e.g. 2023-11-19T16:23:01Z).</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>For example, daily at 11:30 pm:</p> <pre>"Daily": {   "Time": "2023-11-25T23:30:00Z" }</pre>	Name	Description	Time	The date and time to next run the job. The date and time should be given using the ISO 8601 UTC time format YYYY-MM-DDTHH:mm:ss.000Z (e.g. 2023-11-19T16:23:01Z).
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## GET Alerts Pending

The GET /Alerts/Pending method is used to retrieve details of all pending certificate request alerts configured in Keyfactor Command. Results can be limited to selected alerts using filtering, and URL parameters can be used to specify paging and sorting. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with details about the specified pending certificate request alerts.



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
`/monitoring/alerts/read/`

Table 105: GET Alerts Pending Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
QueryString	Query	A string containing a query to limit the results (e.g. field1 -eq value1 AND field2 -gt value2). The default is to return all records. Fields available for querying through the API for the most part match those that appear in the Keyfactor Command Management Portal search drop-downs for the same feature. For querying guidelines, refer to: <i>Certificate Search Page</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> . The query fields supported for this endpoint are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DisplayName</li> <li>• Message</li> <li>• RegisteredEventHandlerId</li> <li>• ScheduledTaskId</li> <li>• Subject</li> <li>• Template_Id</li> <li>• UseHandler</li> </ul>
PageReturned	Query	An integer that specifies how many multiples of the returnLimit to skip and offset by before returning results, to enable paging. The default is 1.
SkipCount	Query	An integer indicating the number of records that should be skipped in providing results, starting from the beginning of the records (for pagination). This field is optional and no records will be skipped if not provided.
ReturnLimit	Query	An integer that specifies how many results to return per page. The default is 50.
SortField	Query	A string containing the property by which the results should be sorted. Fields available for sorting through the API for the most part match those that appear as sortable columns in the Keyfactor Command Management Portal. The default sort field is <i>DisplayName</i> .
SortAscending	Query	An integer that sets the sort order on the returned results. A value of 0 sorts results in ascending order while a value of 1 sorts results in descending order. The default is ascending.

Table 106: GET Alerts Pending Response Data

Name	Description
Id	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the pending request alert.
DisplayName	A string indicating the display name for the pending request alert. This name appears in the pending request alerts grid in the Management Portal.
Subject	<p>A string indicating the subject for the email message that will be delivered when the alert is triggered.</p> <div data-bbox="581 632 1406 898" style="border: 1px solid #c8e6c9; border-radius: 10px; padding: 10px; background-color: #e8f5e9;"> <p> <b>Tip:</b> Substitutable special text may be used in the subject line. Substitutable special text uses a variable in the alert definition that is replaced by data from the certificate request or certificate metadata at processing time. For example, you can enter {rcn} in the alert definition and each alert generated at processing time will contain the specific requested common name of the given certificate request instead of the variable {rcn}.</p> </div>
Message	<p>A string indicating the email message that will be delivered when the alert is triggered. The email message is made up of regular text and substitutable special text. If desired, you can format the message body using HTML.</p> <p>See <i>Table: Substitutable Special Text for Pending Request Alerts</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for a complete list of available substitutable special text strings.</p>
Recipients	<p>An array of strings containing the recipients for the alert. Each alert can have multiple recipients. You can use specific email addresses and/or use substitutable special text to replace an email address variable with actual email addresses at processing time. Available email substitutable special text strings include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• {requester:mail} <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The certificate requester, based on a lookup in Active Directory of the email address associated with the requester on the certificate.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Your custom email-based metadata field, which would be specified similarly to {metadata:AppOwnerEmailAddress}.</li> </ul>

Name	Description										
Template	<p>An object containing information about the certificate template for which the pending request alerts will be generated. A separate alert should be configured for each template. An alert may be configured with no template, if desired. Alerts configured in this way generate alerts for all pending certificate requests. Possible values are:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="581 464 1403 1205"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="586 470 898 527">Value</th> <th data-bbox="898 470 1398 527">Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="586 527 898 659">Id</td> <td data-bbox="898 527 1398 659">An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the template, or <i>null</i> for all templates.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="586 659 898 821">DisplayName</td> <td data-bbox="898 659 1398 821">A string containing the name of the template. For a template created using a Microsoft management tool, this will be the Microsoft template display name.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="586 821 898 1108">ForestRoot</td> <td data-bbox="898 821 1398 1108">           A string indicating the forest root of the template.           <div data-bbox="919 926 1382 1087" style="border: 1px solid #add8e6; border-radius: 10px; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;">  <b>Note:</b> This field is retained for legacy purposes and will be replaced by ConfigurationTenant field.         </div> </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="586 1108 898 1205">ConfigurationTenant</td> <td data-bbox="898 1108 1398 1205">A string indicating the configuration tenant of the template.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Value	Description	Id	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the template, or <i>null</i> for all templates.	DisplayName	A string containing the name of the template. For a template created using a Microsoft management tool, this will be the Microsoft template display name.	ForestRoot	A string indicating the forest root of the template. <div data-bbox="919 926 1382 1087" style="border: 1px solid #add8e6; border-radius: 10px; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;">  <b>Note:</b> This field is retained for legacy purposes and will be replaced by ConfigurationTenant field.         </div>	ConfigurationTenant	A string indicating the configuration tenant of the template.
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Name	Description														
RegisteredEventHandler	<p>An object containing the event handler configuration for the alert, if applicable. Possible values are:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="581 359 1398 932"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="587 367 808 430">Value</th> <th data-bbox="808 367 1391 430">Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="587 430 808 741">Id</td> <td data-bbox="808 430 1391 741"> <p>An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the event handler.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="831 531 1369 722"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="837 539 987 602">ID</th> <th data-bbox="987 539 1362 602">Event Handler Type</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="837 602 987 659">8</td> <td data-bbox="987 602 1362 659">PendingLogger</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="837 659 987 716">9</td> <td data-bbox="987 659 1362 716">PendingPowershell</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="587 741 808 835">DisplayName</td> <td data-bbox="808 741 1391 835">A string containing the name of the event handler.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="587 835 808 932">UseHandler</td> <td data-bbox="808 835 1391 932">A Boolean indicating whether event handler use is enabled for the alert (true) or not (false).</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>For more information about event handlers, see <i>Using Event Handlers</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i>.</p>	Value	Description	Id	<p>An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the event handler.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="831 531 1369 722"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="837 539 987 602">ID</th> <th data-bbox="987 539 1362 602">Event Handler Type</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="837 602 987 659">8</td> <td data-bbox="987 602 1362 659">PendingLogger</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="837 659 987 716">9</td> <td data-bbox="987 659 1362 716">PendingPowershell</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	ID	Event Handler Type	8	PendingLogger	9	PendingPowershell	DisplayName	A string containing the name of the event handler.	UseHandler	A Boolean indicating whether event handler use is enabled for the alert (true) or not (false).
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EventHandlerParameters	<p>An array of objects containing the parameters configured for use by the event handler. The type of data will vary depending on the configured handler. Possible values are:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="581 1184 1398 1717"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="587 1192 837 1255">Value</th> <th data-bbox="837 1192 1391 1255">Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="587 1255 837 1350">Id</td> <td data-bbox="837 1255 1391 1350">An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the configured parameter.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="587 1350 837 1444">Key</td> <td data-bbox="837 1350 1391 1444">A string indicating the reference name of the configured parameter.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="587 1444 837 1570">DefaultValue</td> <td data-bbox="837 1444 1391 1570">A string indicating the value for the parameter. This value is related to the type of parameter (see <i>ParameterType</i>).</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="587 1570 837 1709">ParameterType</td> <td data-bbox="837 1570 1391 1709"> <p>A string containing the parameter type. Supported types are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>LogTarget</li> </ul> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Value	Description	Id	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the configured parameter.	Key	A string indicating the reference name of the configured parameter.	DefaultValue	A string indicating the value for the parameter. This value is related to the type of parameter (see <i>ParameterType</i> ).	ParameterType	<p>A string containing the parameter type. Supported types are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>LogTarget</li> </ul>				
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 **Tip:** See the [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (?) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

## POST Alerts Pending

The POST /Alerts/Pending method is used to create a new pending certificate request alert. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with details about the pending certificate request alert.



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
/monitoring/alerts/modify/

Table 107: POST Alerts Pending Input Parameters

Name	Description
Displayname	<p><b>Required.</b> A string indicating the display name for the pending request alert. This name appears in the pending request alerts grid in the Management Portal.</p>
Subject	<p><b>Required.</b> A string indicating the subject for the email message that will be delivered when the alert is triggered.</p> <div data-bbox="277 909 1406 1108" style="border: 1px solid #c8e6c9; padding: 10px; margin: 10px 0;"> <p> <b>Tip:</b> Substitutable special text may be used in the subject line. Substitutable special text uses a variable in the alert definition that is replaced by data from the certificate request or certificate metadata at processing time. For example, you can enter {rcn} in the alert definition and each alert generated at processing time will contain the specific requested common name of the given certificate request instead of the variable {rcn}.</p> </div>
Message	<p><b>Required.</b> A string indicating the email message that will be delivered when the alert is triggered. The email message is made up of regular text and substitutable special text. If desired, you can format the message body using HTML.</p> <p>For example:</p> <div data-bbox="277 1285 1406 1698" style="border: 1px solid #e0e0e0; padding: 10px; margin: 10px 0;"> <pre>"Hello,\n\nA certificate using the {template} template was requested by {requester:displayname} from {careqid} on {subdate}. The certificate details include: \n\n&lt;table&gt; \n&lt;tr&gt;&lt;th&gt;Certificate Details &lt;/th&gt;&lt;th&gt;Metadata &lt;/th&gt;&lt;/tr&gt; \n&lt;tr&gt;&lt;td&gt;CN: {rcn}&lt;/td&gt;&lt;td&gt;App Owner First Name: {metadata:AppOwnerFirstName}&lt;/td&gt;&lt;/tr&gt; \n&lt;tr&gt;&lt;td&gt;DN: {rdn}&lt;/td&gt;&lt;td&gt;App Owner Last Name: {metadata:AppOwnerLastName}&lt;/td&gt;&lt;/tr&gt; \n&lt;tr&gt;&lt;td&gt;SANs: {san}&lt;/td&gt;&lt;td&gt;App Owner Email Address: {metadata:AppOwnerEmailAddress}&lt;/td&gt;&lt;/tr&gt; \n&lt;tr&gt;&lt;td&gt;&amp;nbsp;&lt;/td&gt;&lt;td&gt;Business Critical: {metadata:BusinessCritical}&lt;/td&gt;&lt;/tr&gt; \n&lt;/table&gt; \n\nPlease review this request and issue the certificate as appropriate by going here: \n\n{apprlink} \n\nThanks! \n\nYour Certificate Management Tool\n"</pre> </div> <p>See <i>Table: Substitutable Special Text for Pending Request Alerts</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for a complete list of available substitutable special text strings.</p>

Name	Description
	<p> <b>Note:</b> The <code>\$(requester:givenname)</code> substitutable special text token is only supported in environments using Active Directory as an identity provider.</p>
Recipients	<p>An array of strings containing the recipients for the alert. Each alert can have multiple recipients. You can use specific email addresses and/or use substitutable special text to replace an email address variable with actual email addresses at processing time. Available email substitutable special text strings include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><code>{requester:mail}</code> The certificate requester, based on a lookup in Active Directory of the email address associated with the requester on the certificate.</li> </ul> <p> <b>Note:</b> The <code>\$(requester:mail)</code> substitutable special text token is only supported in environments using Active Directory as an identity provider.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Your custom email-based metadata field, which would be specified similarly to <code>{metadata:AppOwnerEmailAddress}</code>.</li> </ul>
Template ID	<p>An integer indicating the certificate template for which the pending request alerts will be generated. A separate alert should be configured for each template. An alert may be configured with no template, if desired. Alerts configured in this way generate alerts for all pending certificate requests.</p> <p>Use the <a href="#">GET /Templates</a> method (see <a href="#">GET Templates on page 1548</a>) to retrieve a list of all the templates to determine the template ID.</p>

Name

## Description

Request

An object containing the event handler configuration for the alert, if applicable. Possible values are:

Value	Description						
Id	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the event handler. <table border="1" data-bbox="516 600 1377 793"> <thead> <tr> <th>ID</th> <th>Event Handler Type</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>8</td> <td>PendingLogger</td> </tr> <tr> <td>9</td> <td>PendingPowershell</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	ID	Event Handler Type	8	PendingLogger	9	PendingPowershell
ID	Event Handler Type						
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9	PendingPowershell						
UseHandler	A Boolean indicating whether event handler use is enabled for the alert (true) or not (false).						

For more information about event handlers, see *Using Event Handlers* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*.

Event

An array of objects containing the parameters configured for use by the event handler. The type of data will vary depending on the configured handler. Possible values are:

Value	Description
Id	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the configured parameter.
Key	A string indicating the reference name of the configured parameter.
DefaultValue	A string indicating the value for the parameter. This value is related to the type of parameter (see <i>ParameterType</i> ).
ParameterType	A string containing the parameter type. Supported types are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>LogTarget This type is used for the event logging handler and is used to reference the fully qualified domain name of the target machine to which</li> </ul>

Value	Description
	<p>event should be logged.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Script This type is used for the PowerShell handler and is used to reference the PowerShell script that should be run when the alert is triggered. It is referenced using the script name as stored in the Keyfactor Command database (see <i>Extensions/Scripts</i> in the <i>Keyfactor API Reference Guide</i>).</li> <li>• Token This type is used for the PowerShell handler and is used to reference a substitutable special text value that should be passed to the PowerShell script. See <i>Table: Substitutable Special Text for Pending Request Alerts</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for a complete list of available substitutable special text strings.</li> <li>• Value This type is used for the PowerShell handler and is used to reference a static text string that should be passed to the PowerShell script.</li> </ul>

For example, for a PowerShell handler:

```
"EventHandlerParameters": [
  {
    "Id": 28,
    "Key": "cn",
    "DefaultValue": "rcn",
    "ParameterType": "Token"
  },
  {
    "Id": 29,
    "Key": "AppOwnerFirstName",
    "DefaultValue": "metadata:AppOwnerFirstName",
    "ParameterType": "Token"
  },
  {
    "Id": 30,
    "Key": "Text",
    "DefaultValue": "Pending Alert: Enterprise Web Server",
```

Name	Description
	<pre>                 "ParameterType": "Value"             },             {                 "Id": 31,                 "Key": "ApprovalLink",                 "DefaultValue": "apprlink",                 "ParameterType": "Token"             },             {                 "Id": 32,                 "Key": "ScriptName",                 "DefaultValue": "MyScript.ps1",                 "ParameterType": "Script"             }         ]     </pre>
Certificate-Id	A string containing the CA's reference ID for the certificate request.
Common-Name	A string indicating the common name of the certificate.

Name	Description
LogicalName	A string indicating the logical name of the certificate authority.

Table 108: POST Alerts Pending Response Data

Name	Description
Id	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the pending request alert.
DisplayName	A string indicating the display name for the pending request alert. This name appears in the pending request alerts grid in the Management Portal.
Subject	<p>A string indicating the subject for the email message that will be delivered when the alert is triggered.</p> <div data-bbox="581 632 1404 898" style="border: 1px solid #c8e6c9; border-radius: 10px; padding: 10px; background-color: #e8f5e9;"> <p> <b>Tip:</b> Substitutable special text may be used in the subject line. Substitutable special text uses a variable in the alert definition that is replaced by data from the certificate request or certificate metadata at processing time. For example, you can enter {rcn} in the alert definition and each alert generated at processing time will contain the specific requested common name of the given certificate request instead of the variable {rcn}.</p> </div>
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Name	Description										
Template	<p>An object containing information about the certificate template for which the pending request alerts will be generated. A separate alert should be configured for each template. An alert may be configured with no template, if desired. Alerts configured in this way generate alerts for all pending certificate requests. Possible values are:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="581 464 1403 1205"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="581 464 898 527">Value</th> <th data-bbox="898 464 1403 527">Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="581 527 898 659">Id</td> <td data-bbox="898 527 1403 659">An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the template, or <i>null</i> for all templates.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="581 659 898 821">DisplayName</td> <td data-bbox="898 659 1403 821">A string containing the name of the template. For a template created using a Microsoft management tool, this will be the Microsoft template display name.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="581 821 898 1108">ForestRoot</td> <td data-bbox="898 821 1403 1108">           A string indicating the forest root of the template.           <div data-bbox="919 926 1382 1087" style="border: 1px solid #add8e6; border-radius: 10px; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;">  <b>Note:</b> This field is retained for legacy purposes and will be replaced by ConfigurationTenant field.           </div> </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="581 1108 898 1205">ConfigurationTenant</td> <td data-bbox="898 1108 1403 1205">A string indicating the configuration tenant of the template.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Value	Description	Id	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the template, or <i>null</i> for all templates.	DisplayName	A string containing the name of the template. For a template created using a Microsoft management tool, this will be the Microsoft template display name.	ForestRoot	A string indicating the forest root of the template. <div data-bbox="919 926 1382 1087" style="border: 1px solid #add8e6; border-radius: 10px; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;">  <b>Note:</b> This field is retained for legacy purposes and will be replaced by ConfigurationTenant field.           </div>	ConfigurationTenant	A string indicating the configuration tenant of the template.
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 **Tip:** See the [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (?) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

## PUT Alerts Pending

The PUT /Alerts/Pending method is used to update a pending certificate request alert. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with details about the pending certificate request alert.



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
/monitoring/alerts/modify/



**Important:** Any previously populated fields that are not submitted with their full existing data using this method will be cleared of their existing data. When using this method, you should first do a GET to retrieve all the values for the record you want to update, enter corrected data into the field(s) you want to update, and then submit all the fields using PUT, including the fields that contain values but which you are not changing.

Table 109: PUT Alerts Pending Input Parameters

Name	Description
id	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the pending request alert.
Display Name	<p><b>Required.</b> A string indicating the display name for the pending request alert. This name appears in the pending request alerts grid in the Management Portal.</p>
Subject	<p><b>Required.</b> A string indicating the subject for the email message that will be delivered when the alert is triggered.</p> <div data-bbox="277 1073 1403 1272" style="background-color: #e0f2f1; padding: 10px; border-radius: 10px;"> <p> <b>Tip:</b> Substitutable special text may be used in the subject line. Substitutable special text uses a variable in the alert definition that is replaced by data from the certificate request or certificate metadata at processing time. For example, you can enter {rcn} in the alert definition and each alert generated at processing time will contain the specific requested common name of the given certificate request instead of the variable {rcn}.</p> </div>
Message	<p><b>Required.</b> A string indicating the email message that will be delivered when the alert is triggered. The email message is made up of regular text and substitutable special text. If desired, you can format the message body using HTML.</p> <p>For example:</p> <div data-bbox="277 1451 1403 1728" style="background-color: #f5f5f5; padding: 10px; border-radius: 10px;"> <pre>"Hello,\n\nA certificate using the {template} template was requested by {requester:displayname} from {careqid} on {subdate}. The certificate details include: \n\n&lt;table&gt; \n&lt;tr&gt;&lt;th&gt;Certificate Details &lt;/th&gt;&lt;th&gt;Metadata &lt;/th&gt;&lt;/tr&gt; \n&lt;tr&gt;&lt;td&gt;CN: {rcn}&lt;/td&gt;&lt;td&gt;App Owner First Name: {metadata:Ap- pOwnerFirstName}&lt;/td&gt;&lt;/tr&gt; \n&lt;tr&gt;&lt;td&gt;DN: {rdn}&lt;/td&gt;&lt;td&gt;App Owner Last Name: {metadata:AppOwnerLastName}&lt;/td&gt;&lt;/tr&gt; \n&lt;tr&gt;&lt;td&gt;SANs: {san}&lt;/td&gt;&lt;td&gt;App Owner Email Address: {metadata:AppOwnerEmailAddress}&lt;/td&gt;&lt;/tr&gt; \n&lt;tr&gt;&lt;t-</pre> </div>

Name	Description
	<pre data-bbox="313 415 1369 512">d&gt;&amp;nbsp;&lt;/td&gt;&lt;td&gt;Business Critical: {metadata:BusinessCritical}&lt;/td&gt;&lt;/tr&gt; \n&lt;/table&gt; \n\nPlease review this request and issue the certificate as appropriate by going here: \n\n{applink} \n\nThanks! \n\nYour Certificate Management Tool\n"</pre> <p data-bbox="274 556 1385 617">See <i>Table: Substitutable Special Text for Pending Request Alerts</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for a complete list of available substitutable special text strings.</p> <div data-bbox="289 646 1404 737" style="background-color: #e1f5fe; padding: 5px;">  <b>Note:</b> The <code>\$(requester:givenname)</code> substitutable special text token is only supported in environments using Active Directory as an identity provider. </div>
Recipients	<p data-bbox="274 772 1404 900">An array of strings containing the recipients for the alert. Each alert can have multiple recipients. You can use specific email addresses and/or use substitutable special text to replace an email address variable with actual email addresses at processing time. Available email substitutable special text strings include:</p> <ul data-bbox="289 913 1385 1010" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="289 913 1385 1010">• <code>{requester:mail}</code> The certificate requester, based on a lookup in Active Directory of the email address associated with the requester on the certificate.</li> </ul> <div data-bbox="321 1035 1404 1129" style="background-color: #e1f5fe; padding: 5px;">  <b>Note:</b> The <code>\$(requester:mail)</code> substitutable special text token is only supported in environments using Active Directory as an identity provider. </div> <ul data-bbox="289 1157 1339 1220" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="289 1157 1339 1220">• Your custom email-based metadata field, which would be specified similarly to <code>{metadata:AppOwnerEmailAddress}</code>.</li> </ul>
Template ID	<p data-bbox="274 1255 1404 1352">An integer indicating the certificate template for which the pending request alerts will be generated. A separate alert should be configured for each template. An alert may be configured with no template, if desired. Alerts configured in this way generate alerts for all pending certificate requests.</p> <p data-bbox="274 1360 1313 1421">Use the <code>GET /Templates</code> method (see <a href="#">GET Templates on page 1548</a>) to retrieve a list of all the templates to determine the template ID.</p>

Name

## Description

An object containing the event handler configuration for the alert, if applicable. Possible values are:

Value	Description						
Id	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the event handler. <table border="1" data-bbox="516 600 1377 793"> <thead> <tr> <th>ID</th> <th>Event Handler Type</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>8</td> <td>PendingLogger</td> </tr> <tr> <td>9</td> <td>PendingPowershell</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	ID	Event Handler Type	8	PendingLogger	9	PendingPowershell
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8	PendingLogger						
9	PendingPowershell						
UseHandler	A Boolean indicating whether event handler use is enabled for the alert (true) or not (false).						

For more information about event handlers, see *Using Event Handlers* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*.

An array of objects containing the parameters configured for use by the event handler. The type of data will vary depending on the configured handler. Possible values are:

Value	Description
Id	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the configured parameter.
Key	A string indicating the reference name of the configured parameter.
DefaultValue	A string indicating the value for the parameter. This value is related to the type of parameter (see <i>ParameterType</i> ).
ParameterType	A string containing the parameter type. Supported types are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>LogTarget This type is used for the event logging handler and is used to reference the fully qualified domain name of the target machine to which</li> </ul>

Value	Description
	<p>event should be logged.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Script This type is used for the PowerShell handler and is used to reference the PowerShell script that should be run when the alert is triggered. It is referenced using the script name as stored in the Keyfactor Command database (see <i>Extensions/Scripts</i> in the <i>Keyfactor API Reference Guide</i>).</li> <li>• Token This type is used for the PowerShell handler and is used to reference a substitutable special text value that should be passed to the PowerShell script. See <i>Table: Substitutable Special Text for Pending Request Alerts</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for a complete list of available substitutable special text strings.</li> <li>• Value This type is used for the PowerShell handler and is used to reference a static text string that should be passed to the PowerShell script.</li> </ul>

For example, for a PowerShell handler:

```

"EventHandlerParameters": [
  {
    "Id": 28,
    "Key": "cn",
    "DefaultValue": "rcn",
    "ParameterType": "Token"
  },
  {
    "Id": 29,
    "Key": "AppOwnerFirstName",
    "DefaultValue": "metadata:AppOwnerFirstName",
    "ParameterType": "Token"
  },
  {
    "Id": 30,
    "Key": "Text",
    "DefaultValue": "Pending Alert: Enterprise Web Server",

```

Name

Description

```
    "ParameterType": "Value"
  },
  {
    "Id": 31,
    "Key": "ApprovalLink",
    "DefaultValue": "apprlink",
    "ParameterType": "Token"
  },
  {
    "Id": 32,
    "Key": "ScriptName",
    "DefaultValue": "MyScript.ps1",
    "ParameterType": "Script"
  }
]
```

Table 110: PUT Alerts Pending Response Data

Name	Description
Id	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the pending request alert.
DisplayName	A string indicating the display name for the pending request alert. This name appears in the pending request alerts grid in the Management Portal.
Subject	<p>A string indicating the subject for the email message that will be delivered when the alert is triggered.</p> <div data-bbox="581 632 1406 898" style="border: 1px solid #c8e6c9; border-radius: 10px; padding: 10px; background-color: #e8f5e9;"> <p> <b>Tip:</b> Substitutable special text may be used in the subject line. Substitutable special text uses a variable in the alert definition that is replaced by data from the certificate request or certificate metadata at processing time. For example, you can enter {rcn} in the alert definition and each alert generated at processing time will contain the specific requested common name of the given certificate request instead of the variable {rcn}.</p> </div>
Message	<p>A string indicating the email message that will be delivered when the alert is triggered. The email message is made up of regular text and substitutable special text. If desired, you can format the message body using HTML.</p> <p>See <i>Table: Substitutable Special Text for Pending Request Alerts</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for a complete list of available substitutable special text strings.</p>
Recipients	<p>An array of strings containing the recipients for the alert. Each alert can have multiple recipients. You can use specific email addresses and/or use substitutable special text to replace an email address variable with actual email addresses at processing time. Available email substitutable special text strings include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• {requester:mail} <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The certificate requester, based on a lookup in Active Directory of the email address associated with the requester on the certificate.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Your custom email-based metadata field, which would be specified similarly to {metadata:AppOwnerEmailAddress}.</li> </ul>

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Template	<p>An object containing information about the certificate template for which the pending request alerts will be generated. A separate alert should be configured for each template. An alert may be configured with no template, if desired. Alerts configured in this way generate alerts for all pending certificate requests. Possible values are:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="581 464 1398 1203"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="587 472 898 527">Value</th> <th data-bbox="898 472 1391 527">Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="587 527 898 659">Id</td> <td data-bbox="898 527 1391 659">An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the template, or <i>null</i> for all templates.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="587 659 898 821">DisplayName</td> <td data-bbox="898 659 1391 821">A string containing the name of the template. For a template created using a Microsoft management tool, this will be the Microsoft template display name.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="587 821 898 1108">ForestRoot</td> <td data-bbox="898 821 1391 1108">           A string indicating the forest root of the template.           <div data-bbox="919 926 1377 1087" style="border: 1px solid #add8e6; border-radius: 10px; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;">  <b>Note:</b> This field is retained for legacy purposes and will be replaced by ConfigurationTenant field.           </div> </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="587 1108 898 1203">ConfigurationTenant</td> <td data-bbox="898 1108 1391 1203">A string indicating the configuration tenant of the template.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Value	Description	Id	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the template, or <i>null</i> for all templates.	DisplayName	A string containing the name of the template. For a template created using a Microsoft management tool, this will be the Microsoft template display name.	ForestRoot	A string indicating the forest root of the template. <div data-bbox="919 926 1377 1087" style="border: 1px solid #add8e6; border-radius: 10px; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;">  <b>Note:</b> This field is retained for legacy purposes and will be replaced by ConfigurationTenant field.           </div>	ConfigurationTenant	A string indicating the configuration tenant of the template.
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	<p>This type is used for the event logging handler and is used to reference the fully qualified domain name of the target machine to which event should be logged.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Script This type is used for the PowerShell handler and is used to reference the PowerShell script that should be run when the alert is triggered. It is referenced using the script name as stored in the Keyfactor Command database (see <i>Extensions/Scripts</i> in the <i>Keyfactor API Reference Guide</i>).</li> <li>• Token This type is used for the PowerShell handler and is used to reference a substitutable special text value that should be passed to the PowerShell script. See <i>Table: Substitutable Special Text for Pending Request Alerts</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for a complete list of available substitutable special text strings.</li> <li>• Value This type is used for the PowerShell handler and is used to reference a static text string that should be passed to the PowerShell script.</li> </ul>				
CARquestId	A string containing the CA's reference ID for the certificate request.				
CommonName	A string indicating the common name of the certificate.				
LogicalName	A string indicating the logical name of the certificate authority.				



**Tip:** See the *Keyfactor API Reference and Utility* [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Refer-

ence and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (?) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

## POST Alerts Pending Test

The POST /Alerts/Pending/Test method is used to test individual pending certificate request alerts. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with details about the resulting alerts generated.

 **Tip:** Alerts are generated for all certificate requests that have not previously been alerted on, unless the system has been configured to send multiple alerts per request. By default, one alert is sent to each recipient for any given request. The number of alerts to send for a given request is configurable with the *Pending Alert Max Reminders* setting in Keyfactor Command application settings (see Application Settings: Console Tab in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*). If a certificate remains in a pending state after the configured number of alerts has been sent, no further alerts will be sent. By default, a maximum of 100 alerts will be generated during a test. The maximum value is configurable with the *Pending Alert Test Result Limit* setting in Keyfactor Command application settings (see Application Settings: Console Tab in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*). If more than 100 alerts are generated, no email messages will be sent and you'll have the opportunity to view the first 100 alerts generated.

If you're using an event handler, the event handler is run and the handler actions taken (PowerShell script run, event log message) when the test is run. This is true regardless of the setting of the *sendAlertsEmails* flag.

 **Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
/monitoring/alerts/read/  
/monitoring/alerts/test/

Table 111: POST Alerts Pending Test Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
AlertId	Body	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the pending alert.
SendAlerts	Body	A Boolean indicating whether to send alert emails with the test (true), or not (false).

Table 112: POST Alerts Pending Test Response Data

Parameter	Description														
PendingAlerts	<p>An object containing alert details resulting from the test. Pending alert details are:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Subject</td> <td> <p>A string indicating the subject for the email message that will be delivered when the alert is triggered.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid #c8e6c9; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p> <b>Tip:</b> Substitutable special text may be used in the subject line. Substitutable special text uses a variable in the alert definition that is replaced by data from the certificate request or certificate metadata at processing time. For example, you can enter {rcn} in the alert definition and each alert generated at processing time will contain the specific requested common name of the given certificate request instead of the variable {rcn}.</p> </div> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>Message</td> <td> <p>A string indicating the email message that will be delivered when the alert is triggered. The email message is made up of regular text and substitutable special text. If desired, you can format the message body using HTML.</p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>Recipients</td> <td> <p>An array of strings containing a list of strings with the recipients for the alert. Each alert can have multiple recipients. You can use specific email addresses and/or use substitutable special text to replace an email address variable with actual email addresses at processing time.</p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>CARequestId</td> <td> <p>An string containing the CA's reference ID for the certificate request.</p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>CommonName</td> <td> <p>A string indicating the common name of the certificate request.</p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>LogicalName</td> <td> <p>A string indicating the logical name of the certificate authority from which the certificate was requested.</p> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description	Subject	<p>A string indicating the subject for the email message that will be delivered when the alert is triggered.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid #c8e6c9; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p> <b>Tip:</b> Substitutable special text may be used in the subject line. Substitutable special text uses a variable in the alert definition that is replaced by data from the certificate request or certificate metadata at processing time. For example, you can enter {rcn} in the alert definition and each alert generated at processing time will contain the specific requested common name of the given certificate request instead of the variable {rcn}.</p> </div>	Message	<p>A string indicating the email message that will be delivered when the alert is triggered. The email message is made up of regular text and substitutable special text. If desired, you can format the message body using HTML.</p>	Recipients	<p>An array of strings containing a list of strings with the recipients for the alert. Each alert can have multiple recipients. You can use specific email addresses and/or use substitutable special text to replace an email address variable with actual email addresses at processing time.</p>	CARequestId	<p>An string containing the CA's reference ID for the certificate request.</p>	CommonName	<p>A string indicating the common name of the certificate request.</p>	LogicalName	<p>A string indicating the logical name of the certificate authority from which the certificate was requested.</p>
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Message	<p>A string indicating the email message that will be delivered when the alert is triggered. The email message is made up of regular text and substitutable special text. If desired, you can format the message body using HTML.</p>														
Recipients	<p>An array of strings containing a list of strings with the recipients for the alert. Each alert can have multiple recipients. You can use specific email addresses and/or use substitutable special text to replace an email address variable with actual email addresses at processing time.</p>														
CARequestId	<p>An string containing the CA's reference ID for the certificate request.</p>														
CommonName	<p>A string indicating the common name of the certificate request.</p>														
LogicalName	<p>A string indicating the logical name of the certificate authority from which the certificate was requested.</p>														
AlertBuildResult	<p>A string indicating the result of pending alerts test (e.g. Success).</p>														



**Tip:** See the [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (?) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

## POST Alerts Pending TestAll

The POST /Alerts/Pending/TestAll method is used to test all pending certificate request alerts. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with details about the resulting number of alerts generated.



**Tip:** Alerts are generated for all certificate requests that have not previously been alerted on, unless the system has been configured to send multiple alerts per request. By default, one alert is sent to each recipient for any given request. The number of alerts to send for a given request is configurable with the *Pending Alert Max Reminders* setting in Keyfactor Command application settings (see Application Settings: Console Tab in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*). If a certificate remains in a pending state after the configured number of alerts has been sent, no further alerts will be sent.

By default, a maximum of 100 alerts will be generated during a test. The maximum value is configurable with the *Pending Alert Test Result Limit* setting in Keyfactor Command application settings (see Application Settings: Console Tab in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*). If more than 100 alerts are generated, no email messages will be sent and you'll have the opportunity to view the first 100 alerts generated.

If you're using an event handler, the event handler is run and the handler actions taken (PowerShell script run, event log message) when the test is run. This is true regardless of the setting of the *sendAlertsEmails* flag.



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
/monitoring/alerts/read/  
/monitoring/alerts/test/

Table 113: POST Alerts Pending Test All Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
SendAlerts	Body	A Boolean indicating whether to send alert emails with the test (true), or not (false).

Table 114: POST Alerts Pending Test All Response Data

Name	Description														
PendingAlerts	<p>An object containing alert details resulting from the test. Pending alert details are:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Subject</td> <td> <p>A string indicating the subject for the email message that will be delivered when the alert is triggered.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid #c6e0b4; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p> <b>Tip:</b> Substitutable special text may be used in the subject line. Substitutable special text uses a variable in the alert definition that is replaced by data from the certificate request or certificate metadata at processing time. For example, you can enter {rcn} in the alert definition and each alert generated at processing time will contain the specific requested common name of the given certificate request instead of the variable {rcn}.</p> </div> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>Message</td> <td> <p>A string indicating the email message that will be delivered when the alert is triggered. The email message is made up of regular text and substitutable special text. If desired, you can format the message body using HTML.</p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>Recipients</td> <td> <p>An array of strings containing a list of strings with the recipients for the alert. Each alert can have multiple recipients. You can use specific email addresses and/or use substitutable special text to replace an email address variable with actual email addresses at processing time.</p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>CARequestId</td> <td> <p>An string containing the CA's reference ID for the certificate request.</p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>CommonName</td> <td> <p>A string indicating the common name of the certificate request.</p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>LogicalName</td> <td> <p>A string indicating the logical name of the certificate authority from which the certificate was requested.</p> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description	Subject	<p>A string indicating the subject for the email message that will be delivered when the alert is triggered.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid #c6e0b4; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p> <b>Tip:</b> Substitutable special text may be used in the subject line. Substitutable special text uses a variable in the alert definition that is replaced by data from the certificate request or certificate metadata at processing time. For example, you can enter {rcn} in the alert definition and each alert generated at processing time will contain the specific requested common name of the given certificate request instead of the variable {rcn}.</p> </div>	Message	<p>A string indicating the email message that will be delivered when the alert is triggered. The email message is made up of regular text and substitutable special text. If desired, you can format the message body using HTML.</p>	Recipients	<p>An array of strings containing a list of strings with the recipients for the alert. Each alert can have multiple recipients. You can use specific email addresses and/or use substitutable special text to replace an email address variable with actual email addresses at processing time.</p>	CARequestId	<p>An string containing the CA's reference ID for the certificate request.</p>	CommonName	<p>A string indicating the common name of the certificate request.</p>	LogicalName	<p>A string indicating the logical name of the certificate authority from which the certificate was requested.</p>
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Recipients	<p>An array of strings containing a list of strings with the recipients for the alert. Each alert can have multiple recipients. You can use specific email addresses and/or use substitutable special text to replace an email address variable with actual email addresses at processing time.</p>														
CARequestId	<p>An string containing the CA's reference ID for the certificate request.</p>														
CommonName	<p>A string indicating the common name of the certificate request.</p>														
LogicalName	<p>A string indicating the logical name of the certificate authority from which the certificate was requested.</p>														
AlertBuildResult	<p>An integer indicating the number of pending alerts run by the test.</p>														



**Tip:** See the [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (?) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

## 2.6.5 AppSetting

The AppSetting component of the Keyfactor API includes methods necessary to list and update application settings that control the behavior of Keyfactor Command features. For a complete list of available application settings, see Application Settings in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*.

Table 115: AppSetting Endpoints

Endpoint	Method	Description	Link
/	GET	Returns details for all the application settings.	<a href="#">GET AppSetting below</a>
/	PUT	Updates values configured for multiple application settings in a single command.	<a href="#">PUT AppSetting on page 246</a>
/ {id}	GET	Returns details for a single application setting.	<a href="#">GET AppSetting ID on page 244</a>
/ {id}/Set	PUT	Updates the value configured for an application setting based on its reference ID.	<a href="#">PUT AppSetting ID Set on page 248</a>
/ {name}/Set	PUT	Updates the value configured for an application setting based on its reference name.	<a href="#">PUT AppSetting Name Set on page 250</a>

### 2.6.5.1 GET AppSetting

The GET /AppSetting method is used to retrieve the details for all the application settings in Keyfactor Command. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with a list of the application setting details. This method has no input parameters other than the standard headers (see [Endpoint Common Features on page 8](#)).



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:

Table 116: GET AppSetting Response Data

Name	Description																						
Id	Integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the application setting.																						
DisplayName	A string indicating the name for the application setting in the Keyfactor Command Management Portal.																						
ShortName	A string indicating the Keyfactor Command internal reference name for the application setting.																						
Description	A string indicating the description for the application setting. This description appears in the Keyfactor Command Management Portal when you hover over the <i>DisplayName</i> for the application setting.																						
Value	A field indicating the value for the application setting. May be a Boolean, integer, or string.																						
ValueType	An integer indicating the type for the <i>Value</i> . Possible value types are: <table border="1" data-bbox="446 955 1404 1627"> <thead> <tr> <th>Value</th> <th>Parameter Value</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>0</td> <td>String</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>Integer</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>Boolean</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>String (RegEx)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td> <td>String (URL)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6</td> <td>String (Path)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>7</td> <td>String (CA Name)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>8</td> <td>No longer in use</td> </tr> <tr> <td>9</td> <td>String (Template Name)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>10</td> <td>String (Date)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Value	Parameter Value	0	String	1	Integer	2	Boolean	4	String (RegEx)	5	String (URL)	6	String (Path)	7	String (CA Name)	8	No longer in use	9	String (Template Name)	10	String (Date)
Value	Parameter Value																						
0	String																						
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 **Tip:** See the [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results



returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (?) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

### 2.6.5.2 GET AppSetting ID

The GET /AppSetting/{id} method is used to retrieve a single application setting from Keyfactor Command. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with a list of the application setting details.



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
/application\_settings/read/

Table 117: GET AppSetting {id} Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
id	Path	<b>Required.</b> Integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the application setting to retrieve. Use the <i>GET /AppSetting</i> method (see <a href="#">GET Agents on page 17</a> ) to retrieve a list of all the application settings to determine the application setting ID.

Table 118: GET AppSetting {id} Response Data

Name	Description																						
Id	Integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the application setting.																						
DisplayName	A string indicating the name for the application setting in the Keyfactor Command Management Portal.																						
ShortName	A string indicating the Keyfactor Command internal reference name for the application setting.																						
Description	A string indicating the description for the application setting. This description appears in the Keyfactor Command Management Portal when you hover over the <i>DisplayName</i> for the application setting.																						
Value	A field indicating the value for the application setting. May be a Boolean, integer, or string.																						
ValueType	An integer indicating the type for the <i>Value</i> . Possible value types are: <table border="1" data-bbox="446 856 1404 1543"> <thead> <tr> <th>Value</th> <th>Parameter Value</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>0</td> <td>String</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>Integer</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>Boolean</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>String (Regex)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td> <td>String (URL)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6</td> <td>String (Path)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>7</td> <td>String (CA Name)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>8</td> <td>No longer in use</td> </tr> <tr> <td>9</td> <td>String (Template Name)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>10</td> <td>String (Date)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Value	Parameter Value	0	String	1	Integer	2	Boolean	4	String (Regex)	5	String (URL)	6	String (Path)	7	String (CA Name)	8	No longer in use	9	String (Template Name)	10	String (Date)
Value	Parameter Value																						
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**Tip:** See the [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Refer-

ence and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (?) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

### 2.6.5.3 PUT AppSetting

The PUT /AppSetting method is used to update the values of multiple application settings with a single command. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with information about the updated application settings.

 **Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
/application\_settings/read/  
/application\_settings/modify/

Table 119: PUT AppSetting Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
Id	Body	<b>Required.</b> Integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the application setting. Use the GET /AppSetting method (see <a href="#">GET AppSetting on page 242</a> ) to retrieve a list of all the application settings to determine the application setting ID.
Value	Body	<b>Required.</b> A field indicating the value for the application setting. May be a Boolean, integer, or string.

Table 120: PUT AppSetting Response Data

Name	Description																						
Id	Integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the application setting.																						
DisplayName	A string indicating the name for the application setting in the Keyfactor Command Management Portal.																						
ShortName	A string indicating the Keyfactor Command internal reference name for the application setting.																						
Description	A string indicating the description for the application setting. This description appears in the Keyfactor Command Management Portal when you hover over the <i>DisplayName</i> for the application setting.																						
Value	A field indicating the value for the application setting. May be a Boolean, integer, or string.																						
ValueType	An integer indicating the type for the <i>Value</i> . Possible value types are: <table border="1" data-bbox="446 856 1404 1543"> <thead> <tr> <th>Value</th> <th>Parameter Value</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>0</td> <td>String</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>Integer</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>Boolean</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>String (Regex)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td> <td>String (URL)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6</td> <td>String (Path)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>7</td> <td>String (CA Name)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>8</td> <td>No longer in use</td> </tr> <tr> <td>9</td> <td>String (Template Name)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>10</td> <td>String (Date)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Value	Parameter Value	0	String	1	Integer	2	Boolean	4	String (Regex)	5	String (URL)	6	String (Path)	7	String (CA Name)	8	No longer in use	9	String (Template Name)	10	String (Date)
Value	Parameter Value																						
0	String																						
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**Tip:** See the [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Refer-

ence and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (?) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

#### 2.6.5.4 PUT AppSetting ID Set

The PUT /AppSetting/{id}/Set method is used to update the value of an application setting specified by the reference ID. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with information about the updated application setting.

 **Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
/application\_settings/read/  
/application\_settings/modify/

Table 121: PUT AppSetting {id} Set Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
id	Path	<b>Required.</b> Integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the application setting. Use the GET /AppSetting method (see <a href="#">GET AppSetting on page 242</a> ) to retrieve a list of all the application settings to determine the application setting ID.
Value	Body	<b>Required.</b> A field indicating the value for the application setting. May be a Boolean, integer, or string.

Table 122: PUT AppSetting {id} Set Response Data

Name	Description																						
Id	Integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the application setting.																						
DisplayName	A string indicating the name for the application setting in the Keyfactor Command Management Portal.																						
ShortName	A string indicating the Keyfactor Command internal reference name for the application setting.																						
Description	A string indicating the description for the application setting. This description appears in the Keyfactor Command Management Portal when you hover over the <i>DisplayName</i> for the application setting.																						
Value	A field indicating the value for the application setting. May be a Boolean, integer, or string.																						
ValueType	An integer indicating the type for the <i>Value</i> . Possible value types are: <table border="1" data-bbox="446 856 1404 1533"> <thead> <tr> <th>Value</th> <th>Parameter Value</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>0</td> <td>String</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>Integer</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>Boolean</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>String (Regex)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td> <td>String (URL)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6</td> <td>String (Path)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>7</td> <td>String (CA Name)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>8</td> <td>No longer in use</td> </tr> <tr> <td>9</td> <td>String (Template Name)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>10</td> <td>String (Date)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Value	Parameter Value	0	String	1	Integer	2	Boolean	4	String (Regex)	5	String (URL)	6	String (Path)	7	String (CA Name)	8	No longer in use	9	String (Template Name)	10	String (Date)
Value	Parameter Value																						
0	String																						
1	Integer																						
2	Boolean																						
4	String (Regex)																						
5	String (URL)																						
6	String (Path)																						
7	String (CA Name)																						
8	No longer in use																						
9	String (Template Name)																						
10	String (Date)																						

 **Tip:** See the [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Refer-

ence and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (?) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

### 2.6.5.5 PUT AppSetting Name Set

The PUT /AppSetting/{name}/Set method is used to update the value of an application setting specified by the reference name. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with information about the updated application settings.

 **Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
/application\_settings/read/  
/application\_settings/modify/

Table 123: PUT AppSetting {name} Set Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
name	Path	<b>Required.</b> A string indicating the Keyfactor Command internal reference name ( <i>ShortName</i> ) for the application setting. Use the GET /AppSetting method (see <a href="#">GET AppSetting on page 242</a> ) to retrieve a list of all the application settings to determine the application setting reference name ( <i>ShortName</i> ).
Value	Body	<b>Required.</b> A field indicating the value for the application setting. May be a Boolean, integer, or string.

Table 124: PUT AppSetting {name} Set Response Data

Name	Description																						
Id	Integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the application setting.																						
DisplayName	A string indicating the name for the application setting in the Keyfactor Command Management Portal.																						
ShortName	A string indicating the Keyfactor Command internal reference name for the application setting.																						
Description	A string indicating the description for the application setting. This description appears in the Keyfactor Command Management Portal when you hover over the <i>DisplayName</i> for the application setting.																						
Value	A field indicating the value for the application setting. May be a Boolean, integer, or string.																						
ValueType	An integer indicating the type for the <i>Value</i> . Possible value types are: <table border="1" data-bbox="446 856 1404 1543"> <thead> <tr> <th>Value</th> <th>Parameter Value</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>0</td> <td>String</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>Integer</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>Boolean</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>String (Regex)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td> <td>String (URL)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6</td> <td>String (Path)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>7</td> <td>String (CA Name)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>8</td> <td>No longer in use</td> </tr> <tr> <td>9</td> <td>String (Template Name)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>10</td> <td>String (Date)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Value	Parameter Value	0	String	1	Integer	2	Boolean	4	String (Regex)	5	String (URL)	6	String (Path)	7	String (CA Name)	8	No longer in use	9	String (Template Name)	10	String (Date)
Value	Parameter Value																						
0	String																						
1	Integer																						
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4	String (Regex)																						
5	String (URL)																						
6	String (Path)																						
7	String (CA Name)																						
8	No longer in use																						
9	String (Template Name)																						
10	String (Date)																						



**Tip:** See the [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Refer-

ence and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (?) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

## 2.6.6 Audit

The Audit component of the Keyfactor API is used to track changes to the Keyfactor Command operation and configuration.

Table 125: Audit Endpoints

Endpoint	Method	Description	Links
/id}	GET	Returns information about the specified audit log entry.	<a href="#">GET Audit ID below</a>
/id}/Validate	GET	Validates the specified audit log entry.	<a href="#">GET Audit ID Validate on page 258</a>
/	GET	Returns a list of all audit log entries according to the provided filters and input parameters.	<a href="#">GET Audit on page 259</a>
/Download	GET	Returns a comma separated list of audit log entries according to the provided filters and input parameters.	<a href="#">GET Audit Download on page 265</a>
/RelatedEntities	GET	Returns a list of all audit log entries and entries related to this entry according to the provided filters and input parameters.	<a href="#">GET Audit Related Entities on page 269</a>

### 2.6.6.1 GET Audit ID

The GET /Audit/{id} method is used to retrieve details for a specified audit entry. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with audit log details.



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
/auditing/read/

Table 126: GET Audit {id} Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
id	Path	<b>Required.</b> The ID of the audit log entry to retrieve. Use the <i>GET /Audit</i> method (see <a href="#">GET Audit on page 259</a> ) to retrieve a list of all the audit log entries to determine the audit log entry ID.

Table 127: GET Audit {id} Response Data

Name	Description																																										
Id	The ID of the specified audit log entry.																																										
TimeStamp	The timestamp (UTC) on the audit log entry indicating when the action performed occurred.																																										
Message	XML data on the audit event.																																										
Signature	The signature on the audit entry.																																										
Category	An integer identifying the category of the audit entry. Possible values are: <table border="1" data-bbox="516 655 1403 1696"> <thead> <tr> <th>Value</th> <th>Subcategory Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2001</td> <td>Certificate</td> <td>Certificate</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2001</td> <td>Auditing Certificate Scheduled Replacement</td> <td>Auditing Certificate Scheduled Replacement</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2001</td> <td>Auditing Certificate Request</td> <td>Certificate Request</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2002</td> <td>ApiApplication</td> <td>API Application</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2003</td> <td>Template</td> <td>Template</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2004</td> <td>CertificateQuery</td> <td>Certificate Collection/Query</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2005</td> <td>ExpirationAlert</td> <td>Expiration Alert</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2005</td> <td>Expiration Alert Definition Context Model</td> <td>Expiration Alert</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2006</td> <td>PendingAlert</td> <td>Pending Alert</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2006</td> <td>Pending Alert Definition Context Model</td> <td>Pending Alert</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2007</td> <td>ApplicationSetting</td> <td>Application Setting</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2008</td> <td>IssuedAlert</td> <td>Issued Alert</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2008</td> <td>Issued Alert Definition Context Model</td> <td>Issued Alert</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Value	Subcategory Name	Description	2001	Certificate	Certificate	2001	Auditing Certificate Scheduled Replacement	Auditing Certificate Scheduled Replacement	2001	Auditing Certificate Request	Certificate Request	2002	ApiApplication	API Application	2003	Template	Template	2004	CertificateQuery	Certificate Collection/Query	2005	ExpirationAlert	Expiration Alert	2005	Expiration Alert Definition Context Model	Expiration Alert	2006	PendingAlert	Pending Alert	2006	Pending Alert Definition Context Model	Pending Alert	2007	ApplicationSetting	Application Setting	2008	IssuedAlert	Issued Alert	2008	Issued Alert Definition Context Model	Issued Alert
Value	Subcategory Name	Description																																									
2001	Certificate	Certificate																																									
2001	Auditing Certificate Scheduled Replacement	Auditing Certificate Scheduled Replacement																																									
2001	Auditing Certificate Request	Certificate Request																																									
2002	ApiApplication	API Application																																									
2003	Template	Template																																									
2004	CertificateQuery	Certificate Collection/Query																																									
2005	ExpirationAlert	Expiration Alert																																									
2005	Expiration Alert Definition Context Model	Expiration Alert																																									
2006	PendingAlert	Pending Alert																																									
2006	Pending Alert Definition Context Model	Pending Alert																																									
2007	ApplicationSetting	Application Setting																																									
2008	IssuedAlert	Issued Alert																																									
2008	Issued Alert Definition Context Model	Issued Alert																																									

Name	Description		
	<b>Value</b>	<b>Subcategory Name</b>	<b>Description</b>
	2009	DeniedAlert	Denied Alert
	2009	Denied Alert Definition Context Model	Denied Alert
	2010	ADIdentityModel	Security Identity
	2011	SecurityRole	Security Role
	2012	AuthorizationFailure	Authorization Failure
	2013	CertificateSigningRequest	CSR
	2014	ServerGroup	SSH Server Group
	2015	Server	SSH Server
	2016	DiscoveredKey	Rogue Key for Logon
	2016	Key	SSH Key
	2017	ServiceAccount	SSH Service Account
	2018	Logon	SSH Logon
	2019	SshUser	SSH User
	2020	Key Rotation Alert Definition Context Model	SSH Key Rotation Alert
	2021	CertificateStore	Certificate Store
	2022	JobType	Orchestrator Job Type
	2023	AgentSchedule	Orchestrator Job
	2024	Bulk Agent Schedule	Bulk Orchestrator Job
	2025	Certificate Store Container	Store Container
	2026	Agent	Orchestrator
	2027	Revocation Monitoring	Monitoring

Name	Description																								
	<table border="1" data-bbox="516 275 1398 772"> <thead> <tr> <th>Value</th> <th>Subcategory Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2028</td> <td>License</td> <td>License</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2029</td> <td>WorkflowDefinition</td> <td>Workflow Definition</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2030</td> <td>WorkflowInstance</td> <td>Workflow Instance</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2031</td> <td>WorkflowInstanceSignal</td> <td>Workflow Instance Signal</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2032</td> <td>IdentityProvider</td> <td>Identity Provider</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2033</td> <td>RoleClaimDefinition</td> <td>Claim Definition</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2034</td> <td>PermissionSet</td> <td>Permission Set</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <div data-bbox="516 810 1398 989" style="background-color: #e0f2f1; padding: 10px; border-radius: 10px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p> <b>Tip:</b> To do a query by category, use the subcategory string. For example, the following query would return audit records for categories 2023, 2024, and 2026 since they all contain “Agent” in the subcategory:  category -contains "Agent"</p> </div>	Value	Subcategory Name	Description	2028	License	License	2029	WorkflowDefinition	Workflow Definition	2030	WorkflowInstance	Workflow Instance	2031	WorkflowInstanceSignal	Workflow Instance Signal	2032	IdentityProvider	Identity Provider	2033	RoleClaimDefinition	Claim Definition	2034	PermissionSet	Permission Set
Value	Subcategory Name	Description																							
2028	License	License																							
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2030	WorkflowInstance	Workflow Instance																							
2031	WorkflowInstanceSignal	Workflow Instance Signal																							
2032	IdentityProvider	Identity Provider																							
2033	RoleClaimDefinition	Claim Definition																							
2034	PermissionSet	Permission Set																							
Operations	<p>An integer identifying the operation of the audit entry. Possible values are:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="516 1083 1398 1703"> <thead> <tr> <th>Value</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>Created</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>Updated</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>Deleted</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>Approved</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td> <td>Denied</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6</td> <td>Revoked</td> </tr> <tr> <td>7</td> <td>Downloaded</td> </tr> <tr> <td>8</td> <td>Deleted Private Key</td> </tr> <tr> <td>9</td> <td>Renewed</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Value	Description	1	Created	2	Updated	3	Deleted	4	Approved	5	Denied	6	Revoked	7	Downloaded	8	Deleted Private Key	9	Renewed				
Value	Description																								
1	Created																								
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Name	Description																																		
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="516 275 805 338">Value</th> <th data-bbox="805 275 1398 338">Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td data-bbox="516 338 805 401">10</td><td data-bbox="805 338 1398 401">Encountered</td></tr> <tr><td data-bbox="516 401 805 464">11</td><td data-bbox="805 401 1398 464">Scheduled Replacement</td></tr> <tr><td data-bbox="516 464 805 527">12</td><td data-bbox="805 464 1398 527">Recovered</td></tr> <tr><td data-bbox="516 527 805 590">13</td><td data-bbox="805 527 1398 590">Imported</td></tr> <tr><td data-bbox="516 590 805 653">14</td><td data-bbox="805 590 1398 653">Removed from Hold</td></tr> <tr><td data-bbox="516 653 805 716">15</td><td data-bbox="805 653 1398 716">Scheduled Add</td></tr> <tr><td data-bbox="516 716 805 779">16</td><td data-bbox="805 716 1398 779">Scheduled Removal</td></tr> <tr><td data-bbox="516 779 805 842">17</td><td data-bbox="805 779 1398 842">Download with Private Key</td></tr> <tr><td data-bbox="516 842 805 905">18</td><td data-bbox="805 842 1398 905">Scheduled</td></tr> <tr><td data-bbox="516 905 805 968">19</td><td data-bbox="805 905 1398 968">Reset</td></tr> <tr><td data-bbox="516 968 805 1031">20</td><td data-bbox="805 968 1398 1031">Disapproved</td></tr> <tr><td data-bbox="516 1031 805 1094">21</td><td data-bbox="805 1031 1398 1094">Restarted</td></tr> <tr><td data-bbox="516 1094 805 1157">22</td><td data-bbox="805 1094 1398 1157">Sent</td></tr> <tr><td data-bbox="516 1157 805 1220">23</td><td data-bbox="805 1157 1398 1220">Failed</td></tr> <tr><td data-bbox="516 1220 805 1283">24</td><td data-bbox="805 1220 1398 1283">Completed</td></tr> <tr><td data-bbox="516 1283 805 1346">25</td><td data-bbox="805 1283 1398 1346">Rejected</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Value	Description	10	Encountered	11	Scheduled Replacement	12	Recovered	13	Imported	14	Removed from Hold	15	Scheduled Add	16	Scheduled Removal	17	Download with Private Key	18	Scheduled	19	Reset	20	Disapproved	21	Restarted	22	Sent	23	Failed	24	Completed	25	Rejected
Value	Description																																		
10	Encountered																																		
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21	Restarted																																		
22	Sent																																		
23	Failed																																		
24	Completed																																		
25	Rejected																																		
Level	<p>The alert level of the audit log entry. Possible values are:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="516 1419 878 1482">Value</th> <th data-bbox="878 1419 1398 1482">Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td data-bbox="516 1482 878 1545">0</td><td data-bbox="878 1482 1398 1545">Information</td></tr> <tr><td data-bbox="516 1545 878 1608">1</td><td data-bbox="878 1545 1398 1608">Warning</td></tr> <tr><td data-bbox="516 1608 878 1671">2</td><td data-bbox="878 1608 1398 1671">Failure</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Value	Description	0	Information	1	Warning	2	Failure																										
Value	Description																																		
0	Information																																		
1	Warning																																		
2	Failure																																		
User	The user who performed the audit event in DOMAIN\username format.																																		

Name	Description
EntityType	The category of the object being audited (e.g. Template, Certificate).
AuditIdentifier	An identifier of the object being audited (e.g. the template name for a template, the CN for a certificate). It is important to note that this is a value that is typically used for easy identification of an object, but is not necessarily unique, and is subject to change.
ImmutableIdentifier	The fixed ID of the auditable event in the Keyfactor database.

 **Tip:** See the [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (?) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

### 2.6.6.2 GET Audit ID Validate

The GET /Audit/{id}/Validate method is used to return whether or not (true or false) the audit log entry is valid. An audit log might become invalidated if it is tampered with. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with a value of true or false.

 **Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
/auditing/read/

Table 128: GET Audit {id} Validate Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
id	Path	<b>Required.</b> The ID of the audit log entry to validate. Use the <i>GET /Audit</i> method (see <a href="#">GET Audit on the next page</a> ) to retrieve a list of all the audit log entries to determine the audit log entry ID.

Table 129: GET Audit {id} Validate Response Data

Name	Description
	A Boolean that indicates whether the audit log entry is valid (true) or not (false). This value is returned without a parameter name.



**Tip:** See the *Keyfactor API Reference and Utility* [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (🔍) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

### 2.6.6.3 GET Audit

The GET /Audit method returns a list of all audit entries. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with audit log details.



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
`/auditing/read/`

Table 130: GET Audit Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
QueryString	Query	<p>A string containing a query to limit the results (e.g. field1 -eq value1 AND field2 -gt value2). The default is to return all records. Fields available for querying through the API for the most part match those that appear in the Keyfactor Command Management Portal search drop-downs for the same feature. For querying guidelines, refer to: <i>Using the Audit Log Search Feature</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i>. The query fields supported for this endpoint are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Name (EntityIdentifier)</li> <li>• Category (EntityType) (see <a href="#">Table 131: GET Audit Response Data</a> for codes)</li> <li>• ImmutableIdentifier</li> <li>• Level (see <a href="#">Table 131: GET Audit Response Data</a> for codes)</li> <li>• Operation (see <a href="#">Table 131: GET Audit Response Data</a> for codes)</li> <li>• PropertyChanged</li> <li>• Timestamp</li> <li>• ActingUser</li> </ul> <div style="background-color: #e0f2f1; padding: 10px; border-radius: 10px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p> <b>Tip:</b> To do a query by category, use the subcategory string (see <i>Category</i> in the response data). For example:  <code>category -contains "Agent"</code></p> </div>
PageReturned	Query	An integer that specifies how many multiples of the returnLimit to skip and offset by before returning results, to enable paging. The default is 1.
SkipCount	Query	An integer indicating the number of records that should be skipped in providing results, starting from the beginning of the records (for pagination). This field is optional and no records will be skipped if not provided.
ReturnLimit	Query	An integer that specifies how many results to return per page. The default is 50.
SortField	Query	A string containing the property by which the results should be sorted. Fields available for sorting through the API for the most part match those that appear as sortable columns in the Keyfactor Command Management Portal. The default sort field is <i>Id</i> .
SortAscending	Query	An integer that sets the sort order on the returned results. A value of 0 sorts results in ascending order while a value of 1 sorts results in descending order. The default is ascending.

Table 131: GET Audit Response Data

Name	Description																																										
Id	The ID of the specified audit log entry.																																										
TimeStamp	The timestamp (UTC) on the audit log entry indicating when the action performed occurred.																																										
Message	XML data on the audit event.																																										
Signature	The signature on the audit entry.																																										
Category	An integer identifying the category of the audit entry. Possible values are: <table border="1" data-bbox="516 657 1403 1696"> <thead> <tr> <th>Value</th> <th>Subcategory Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2001</td> <td>Certificate</td> <td>Certificate</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2001</td> <td>Auditing Certificate Scheduled Replacement</td> <td>Auditing Certificate Scheduled Replacement</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2001</td> <td>Auditing Certificate Request</td> <td>Certificate Request</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2002</td> <td>ApiApplication</td> <td>API Application</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2003</td> <td>Template</td> <td>Template</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2004</td> <td>CertificateQuery</td> <td>Certificate Collection/Query</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2005</td> <td>ExpirationAlert</td> <td>Expiration Alert</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2005</td> <td>Expiration Alert Definition Context Model</td> <td>Expiration Alert</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2006</td> <td>PendingAlert</td> <td>Pending Alert</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2006</td> <td>Pending Alert Definition Context Model</td> <td>Pending Alert</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2007</td> <td>ApplicationSetting</td> <td>Application Setting</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2008</td> <td>IssuedAlert</td> <td>Issued Alert</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2008</td> <td>Issued Alert Definition Context Model</td> <td>Issued Alert</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Value	Subcategory Name	Description	2001	Certificate	Certificate	2001	Auditing Certificate Scheduled Replacement	Auditing Certificate Scheduled Replacement	2001	Auditing Certificate Request	Certificate Request	2002	ApiApplication	API Application	2003	Template	Template	2004	CertificateQuery	Certificate Collection/Query	2005	ExpirationAlert	Expiration Alert	2005	Expiration Alert Definition Context Model	Expiration Alert	2006	PendingAlert	Pending Alert	2006	Pending Alert Definition Context Model	Pending Alert	2007	ApplicationSetting	Application Setting	2008	IssuedAlert	Issued Alert	2008	Issued Alert Definition Context Model	Issued Alert
Value	Subcategory Name	Description																																									
2001	Certificate	Certificate																																									
2001	Auditing Certificate Scheduled Replacement	Auditing Certificate Scheduled Replacement																																									
2001	Auditing Certificate Request	Certificate Request																																									
2002	ApiApplication	API Application																																									
2003	Template	Template																																									
2004	CertificateQuery	Certificate Collection/Query																																									
2005	ExpirationAlert	Expiration Alert																																									
2005	Expiration Alert Definition Context Model	Expiration Alert																																									
2006	PendingAlert	Pending Alert																																									
2006	Pending Alert Definition Context Model	Pending Alert																																									
2007	ApplicationSetting	Application Setting																																									
2008	IssuedAlert	Issued Alert																																									
2008	Issued Alert Definition Context Model	Issued Alert																																									

Name	Description		
	<b>Value</b>	<b>Subcategory Name</b>	<b>Description</b>
	2009	DeniedAlert	Denied Alert
	2009	Denied Alert Definition Context Model	Denied Alert
	2010	ADIdentityModel	Security Identity
	2011	SecurityRole	Security Role
	2012	AuthorizationFailure	Authorization Failure
	2013	CertificateSigningRequest	CSR
	2014	ServerGroup	SSH Server Group
	2015	Server	SSH Server
	2016	DiscoveredKey	Rogue Key for Logon
	2016	Key	SSH Key
	2017	ServiceAccount	SSH Service Account
	2018	Logon	SSH Logon
	2019	SshUser	SSH User
	2020	Key Rotation Alert Definition Context Model	SSH Key Rotation Alert
	2021	CertificateStore	Certificate Store
	2022	JobType	Orchestrator Job Type
	2023	AgentSchedule	Orchestrator Job
	2024	Bulk Agent Schedule	Bulk Orchestrator Job
	2025	Certificate Store Container	Store Container
	2026	Agent	Orchestrator
	2027	Revocation Monitoring	Monitoring

Name	Description																								
	<table border="1" data-bbox="516 275 1401 772"> <thead> <tr> <th>Value</th> <th>Subcategory Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2028</td> <td>License</td> <td>License</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2029</td> <td>WorkflowDefinition</td> <td>Workflow Definition</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2030</td> <td>WorkflowInstance</td> <td>Workflow Instance</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2031</td> <td>WorkflowInstanceSignal</td> <td>Workflow Instance Signal</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2032</td> <td>IdentityProvider</td> <td>Identity Provider</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2033</td> <td>RoleClaimDefinition</td> <td>Claim Definition</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2034</td> <td>PermissionSet</td> <td>Permission Set</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <div data-bbox="516 810 1401 993" style="background-color: #e0f2f1; padding: 10px; border-radius: 10px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p> <b>Tip:</b> To do a query by category, use the subcategory string. For example, the following query would return audit records for categories 2023, 2024, and 2026 since they all contain "Agent" in the subcategory:  category -contains "Agent"</p> </div>	Value	Subcategory Name	Description	2028	License	License	2029	WorkflowDefinition	Workflow Definition	2030	WorkflowInstance	Workflow Instance	2031	WorkflowInstanceSignal	Workflow Instance Signal	2032	IdentityProvider	Identity Provider	2033	RoleClaimDefinition	Claim Definition	2034	PermissionSet	Permission Set
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2034	PermissionSet	Permission Set																							
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Name	Description
EntityType	The category of the object being audited (e.g. Template, Certificate).
AuditIdentifier	An identifier of the object being audited (e.g. the template name for a template, the CN for a certificate). It is important to note that this is a value that is typically used for easy identification of an object, but is not necessarily unique, and is subject to change.
ImmutableIdentifier	The fixed ID of the auditable event in the Keyfactor database.

 **Tip:** See the *Keyfactor API Reference and Utility* [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (?) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

#### 2.6.6.4 GET Audit Download

The GET /Audit/Download method returns a comma-delimited list of all audit entries matching the requested filters appropriate for output to a CSV file. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with the information requested in comma-delimited form with the property names at the start of the list and then the values.

 **Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
/auditing/read/

Table 132: GET Audit Download Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
QueryString	Query	<p>A string containing a query to limit the results (e.g. field1 -eq value1 AND field2 -gt value2). The default is to return all records. Fields available for querying through the API for the most part match those that appear in the Keyfactor Command Management Portal search drop-downs for the same feature. For querying guidelines, refer to: <i>Using the Audit Log Search Feature</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i>. The query fields supported for this endpoint are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Name (EntityIdentifier)</li> <li>• Category (EntityType) (see <a href="#">Table 131: GET Audit Response Data</a> for codes)</li> <li>• ImmutableIdentifier</li> <li>• Level (see <a href="#">Table 131: GET Audit Response Data</a> for codes)</li> <li>• Operation (see <a href="#">Table 131: GET Audit Response Data</a> for codes)</li> <li>• PropertyChanged</li> <li>• Timestamp</li> <li>• ActingUser</li> </ul>
PageReturned	Query	An integer that specifies how many multiples of the returnLimit to skip and offset by before returning results, to enable paging. The default is 1.
SkipCount	Query	An integer indicating the number of records that should be skipped in providing results, starting from the beginning of the records (for pagination). This field is optional and no records will be skipped if not provided.
ReturnLimit	Query	An integer that specifies how many results to return per page. The default is 50.
SortField	Query	A string containing the property by which the results should be sorted. Fields available for sorting through the API for the most part match those that appear as sortable columns in the Keyfactor Command Management Portal. The default sort field is <i>Id</i> .
SortAscending	Query	An integer that sets the sort order on the returned results. A value of 0 sorts results in ascending order while a value of 1 sorts results in descending order. The default is ascending.

Table 133: GET Audit Download Response Data

Name	Description																																		
Id	The ID of the specified audit log entry.																																		
TimeStamp	The timestamp (UTC) on the audit log entry indicating when the action performed occurred.																																		
Message	The message as displayed in the Keyfactor Command Management Portal.																																		
Message	XML data on the audit event. Also known as the <i>XMLMessage</i> in some interfaces.																																		
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**Tip:** See the [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API



Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (🔍) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

### 2.6.6.5 GET Audit Related Entities

The GET /Audit/RelatedEntities method returns a list of all audit entries and all audit entries related to those audit entries. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with the information requested.



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
`/auditing/read/`

Table 134: GET Audit Related Entities Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
QueryString	Query	<p>A string containing a query to limit the results (e.g. field1 -eq value1 AND field2 -gt value2). The default is to return all records. Fields available for querying through the API for the most part match those that appear in the Keyfactor Command Management Portal search drop-downs for the same feature. For querying guidelines, refer to: <i>Using the Audit Log Search Feature</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i>. The query fields supported for this endpoint are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Name (EntityIdentifier)</li> <li>• Category (EntityType) (see <a href="#">Table 131: GET Audit Response Data</a> for codes)</li> <li>• ImmutableIdentifier</li> <li>• Level (see <a href="#">Table 131: GET Audit Response Data</a> for codes)</li> <li>• Operation (see <a href="#">Table 131: GET Audit Response Data</a> for codes)</li> <li>• PropertyChanged</li> <li>• Timestamp</li> <li>• ActingUser</li> </ul> <div style="border: 1px solid #c8e6c9; border-radius: 10px; padding: 10px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p> <b>Tip:</b> In order to return related entries, your queryString needs to query for the specific immutable identifier of the audit record for which you wish to see related entries. For example:</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><code>ImmutableIdentifier -eq 707662</code></p> </div>
PageReturned	Query	An integer that specifies how many multiples of the returnLimit to skip and offset by before returning results, to enable paging. The default is 1.
SkipCount	Query	An integer indicating the number of records that should be skipped in providing results, starting from the beginning of the records (for pagination). This field is optional and no records will be skipped if not provided.
ReturnLimit	Query	An integer that specifies how many results to return per page. The default is 50.
SortField	Query	A string containing the property by which the results should be sorted. Fields available for sorting through the API for the most part match those that appear as sortable columns in the Keyfactor Command Management Portal. The default sort field is <i>Id</i> .
SortAscending	Query	An integer that sets the sort order on the returned results. A value of 0 sorts results in ascending order while a value of 1 sorts results in descending order. The default is ascending.

Table 135: GET Audit Related Entities Response Data

Name	Description																																										
Id	The ID of the specified audit log entry.																																										
TimeStamp	The timestamp (UTC) on the audit log entry indicating when the action performed occurred.																																										
Message	XML data on the audit event.																																										
Signature	The signature on the audit entry.																																										
Category	An integer identifying the category of the audit entry. Possible values are: <table border="1" data-bbox="516 655 1403 1696"> <thead> <tr> <th>Value</th> <th>Subcategory Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2001</td> <td>Certificate</td> <td>Certificate</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2001</td> <td>Auditing Certificate Scheduled Replacement</td> <td>Auditing Certificate Scheduled Replacement</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2001</td> <td>Auditing Certificate Request</td> <td>Certificate Request</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2002</td> <td>ApiApplication</td> <td>API Application</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2003</td> <td>Template</td> <td>Template</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2004</td> <td>CertificateQuery</td> <td>Certificate Collection/Query</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2005</td> <td>ExpirationAlert</td> <td>Expiration Alert</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2005</td> <td>Expiration Alert Definition Context Model</td> <td>Expiration Alert</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2006</td> <td>PendingAlert</td> <td>Pending Alert</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2006</td> <td>Pending Alert Definition Context Model</td> <td>Pending Alert</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2007</td> <td>ApplicationSetting</td> <td>Application Setting</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2008</td> <td>IssuedAlert</td> <td>Issued Alert</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2008</td> <td>Issued Alert Definition Context Model</td> <td>Issued Alert</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Value	Subcategory Name	Description	2001	Certificate	Certificate	2001	Auditing Certificate Scheduled Replacement	Auditing Certificate Scheduled Replacement	2001	Auditing Certificate Request	Certificate Request	2002	ApiApplication	API Application	2003	Template	Template	2004	CertificateQuery	Certificate Collection/Query	2005	ExpirationAlert	Expiration Alert	2005	Expiration Alert Definition Context Model	Expiration Alert	2006	PendingAlert	Pending Alert	2006	Pending Alert Definition Context Model	Pending Alert	2007	ApplicationSetting	Application Setting	2008	IssuedAlert	Issued Alert	2008	Issued Alert Definition Context Model	Issued Alert
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2007	ApplicationSetting	Application Setting																																									
2008	IssuedAlert	Issued Alert																																									
2008	Issued Alert Definition Context Model	Issued Alert																																									

Name	Description		
	Value	Subcategory Name	Description
	2009	DeniedAlert	Denied Alert
	2009	Denied Alert Definition Context Model	Denied Alert
	2010	ADIdentityModel	Security Identity
	2011	SecurityRole	Security Role
	2012	AuthorizationFailure	Authorization Failure
	2013	CertificateSigningRequest	CSR
	2014	ServerGroup	SSH Server Group
	2015	Server	SSH Server
	2016	DiscoveredKey	Rogue Key for Logon
	2016	Key	SSH Key
	2017	ServiceAccount	SSH Service Account
	2018	Logon	SSH Logon
	2019	SshUser	SSH User
	2020	Key Rotation Alert Definition Context Model	SSH Key Rotation Alert
	2021	CertificateStore	Certificate Store
	2022	JobType	Orchestrator Job Type
	2023	AgentSchedule	Orchestrator Job
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9	Renewed																								

Name	Description																																		
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="516 275 805 338">Value</th> <th data-bbox="805 275 1398 338">Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td data-bbox="516 338 805 401">10</td><td data-bbox="805 338 1398 401">Encountered</td></tr> <tr><td data-bbox="516 401 805 464">11</td><td data-bbox="805 401 1398 464">Scheduled Replacement</td></tr> <tr><td data-bbox="516 464 805 527">12</td><td data-bbox="805 464 1398 527">Recovered</td></tr> <tr><td data-bbox="516 527 805 590">13</td><td data-bbox="805 527 1398 590">Imported</td></tr> <tr><td data-bbox="516 590 805 653">14</td><td data-bbox="805 590 1398 653">Removed from Hold</td></tr> <tr><td data-bbox="516 653 805 716">15</td><td data-bbox="805 653 1398 716">Scheduled Add</td></tr> <tr><td data-bbox="516 716 805 779">16</td><td data-bbox="805 716 1398 779">Scheduled Removal</td></tr> <tr><td data-bbox="516 779 805 842">17</td><td data-bbox="805 779 1398 842">Download with Private Key</td></tr> <tr><td data-bbox="516 842 805 905">18</td><td data-bbox="805 842 1398 905">Scheduled</td></tr> <tr><td data-bbox="516 905 805 968">19</td><td data-bbox="805 905 1398 968">Reset</td></tr> <tr><td data-bbox="516 968 805 1031">20</td><td data-bbox="805 968 1398 1031">Disapproved</td></tr> <tr><td data-bbox="516 1031 805 1094">21</td><td data-bbox="805 1031 1398 1094">Restarted</td></tr> <tr><td data-bbox="516 1094 805 1157">22</td><td data-bbox="805 1094 1398 1157">Sent</td></tr> <tr><td data-bbox="516 1157 805 1220">23</td><td data-bbox="805 1157 1398 1220">Failed</td></tr> <tr><td data-bbox="516 1220 805 1283">24</td><td data-bbox="805 1220 1398 1283">Completed</td></tr> <tr><td data-bbox="516 1283 805 1346">25</td><td data-bbox="805 1283 1398 1346">Rejected</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Value	Description	10	Encountered	11	Scheduled Replacement	12	Recovered	13	Imported	14	Removed from Hold	15	Scheduled Add	16	Scheduled Removal	17	Download with Private Key	18	Scheduled	19	Reset	20	Disapproved	21	Restarted	22	Sent	23	Failed	24	Completed	25	Rejected
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Value	Description																																		
0	Information																																		
1	Warning																																		
2	Failure																																		
User	The user who performed the audit event in DOMAIN\username format.																																		

Name	Description
EntityType	The category of the object being audited (e.g. Template, Certificate).
AuditIdentifier	An identifier of the object being audited (e.g. the template name for a template, the CN for a certificate). It is important to note that this is a value that is typically used for easy identification of an object, but is not necessarily unique, and is subject to change.
ImmutableIdentifier	The fixed ID of the auditable event in the Keyfactor database.

 **Tip:** See the [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (?) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

## 2.6.7 Certificates

The Certificates component of the Keyfactor API supports certificate lifecycle and management tasks, apart from enrollment.

Table 136: Certificates Endpoints

Endpoint	Method	Description	Link
/id/Security	GET	Returns details of the security identities that have been granted permissions to the specified certificate including what the specific permissions are.	<a href="#">GET Certificates ID Security on page 277</a>
/id/Validate	GET	Validates that a certificate chain can be built for the specified certificate.	<a href="#">GET Certificates ID Validate on page 279</a>
/Locations/id	GET	Returns details about the certificates stores in which the certificate is located.	<a href="#">GET Certificates Locations ID on page 284</a>
/IdentityAudit/id	GET	Returns audit identity permissions for certificate.	<a href="#">GET Certificates Identity Audit ID on page 287</a>

Endpoint	Method	Description	Link
/ {id}	DELETE	Deletes a certificate from the Keyfactor Command database by its ID.	<a href="#">DELETE Certificates ID on page 291</a>
/ {id}	GET	Returns certificate details for a specified certificate.	<a href="#">GET Certificates ID on page 292</a>
/Metadata/Compare	GET	Compares the metadata value provided with the metadata value associated with the specified certificate.	<a href="#">GET Certificates Metadata Compare on page 305</a>
/ {id}/History	GET	Returns the certificate operations history for a specified certificate.	<a href="#">GET Certificates ID History on page 306</a>
/	DELETE	Deletes multiple certificates from the Keyfactor Command database, as specified by the IDs in the request body.	<a href="#">DELETE Certificates on page 308</a>
/	GET	Returns all certificates with paging (number of pages to return and number of results per page) and verbosity option to specify detail level.	<a href="#">GET Certificates on page 310</a>
/Metadata	PUT	Updates the metadata for a specified certificate.	<a href="#">PUT Certificates Metadata on page 325</a>
/Metadata/All	PUT	Updates the metadata for an array of certificate IDs.	<a href="#">PUT Certificates Metadata All on page 326</a>
/Import	POST	Imports a certificate into Keyfactor Command.	<a href="#">POST Certificates Import on page 331</a>
/Revoke	POST	Revokes a certificate.	<a href="#">POST Certificates Revoke on page 336</a>
/Analyze	POST	Reads a base-64 encoded PEM certificates and returns it in human-readable form.	<a href="#">POST Certificates Analyze on page 338</a>
/Recover	POST	Returns a recovered certificate as a PFX.	<a href="#">POST Certificates Recover on page 339</a>

Endpoint	Method	Description	Link
/Download	POST	Downloads a certificate.	<a href="#">POST Certificates Download on page 343</a>
/RevokeAll	POST	Revokes all the certificates in the provided query.	<a href="#">POST Certificates Revoke All on page 346</a>
/Query	DELETE	Deletes multiple certificates from the Keyfactor Command database based on search query.	<a href="#">DELETE Certificates Query on page 349</a>
/PrivateKey	DELETE	Deletes the stored private keys of multiple certificates within the Keyfactor Command database.	<a href="#">DELETE Certificates Private Key on page 350</a>
/PrivateKey/{id}	DELETE	Deletes the stored private key(s) of a certificate within the Keyfactor Command database.	<a href="#">DELETE Certificates Private Key ID on page 351</a>

### 2.6.7.1 GET Certificates ID Security

The GET `/Certificates/{id}/Security` method is used to return details of permission granted to a specific certificate with the specified ID. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with security details in the message body. Both global and collection-level permissions are included in the response.



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:

`/certificates/collections/read/`

`/security/read/`

OR

`/certificates/collections/read/#/` (where # is a reference to a specific certificate collection ID)

`/security/read/`

Permissions for certificates can be set at either the global or certificate collection level. See *Certificate Permissions* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide* for more information about global vs collection permissions. See also the *CollectionId* input parameter, below.

Table 137: GET Certificates {id} Security Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
id	Path	<b>Required.</b> The Keyfactor Command reference ID of the certificate for which to check security permissions.
CollectionId	Query	An integer specifying an optional certificate collection identifier to validate that the user executing the request has sufficient permissions to do so. If a certificate collection ID is not supplied, the user must have global permissions to complete the action. Supplying a certificate collection ID allows for a check of the user's certificate collection-level permissions to determine whether the user has sufficient permissions at a collection level to complete the action. See <i>Certificate Permissions</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information.

Table 138: GET Certificates {id} Security Response Data

Name	Description						
Roles	<p>An array of objects containing the certificate-specific permissions granted to the named security identity broken down by permission and defined by role. All roles are returned, including those that have no permissions. Role information includes:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Name</td> <td>A string containing the short reference name for the security role.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Permissions</td> <td>An array of strings containing the permissions assigned to the role.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>For example, the following return snippet shows the response for the <i>Power Users</i> security role:</p> <pre> {   "Name": "Power Users",   "Permissions": [     "Read",     "EditMetadata",     "Recover"   ] } </pre>	Name	Description	Name	A string containing the short reference name for the security role.	Permissions	An array of strings containing the permissions assigned to the role.
Name	Description						
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**Tip:** See the [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results



returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (?) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

### 2.6.7.2 GET Certificates ID Validate

The GET /Certificates/{id}/Validate method is used to return details for the validity of the X509 certificate chain for the certificate with the specified ID. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with certificate chain validity details in the message body.



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:

/certificates/collections/read/

OR

/certificates/collections/read/#/ (where # is a reference to a specific certificate collection ID)

Permissions for certificates can be set at either the global or certificate collection level. See *Certificate Permissions* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide* for more information about global vs collection permissions. See also the *CollectionId* input parameter, below.

Table 139: GET Certificates {id} Validate Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
id	Path	<b>Required.</b> The Keyfactor Command reference ID of the certificate to be validated.
CollectionId	Query	An integer specifying an optional certificate collection identifier to validate that the user executing the request has sufficient permissions to do so. If a certificate collection ID is not supplied, the user must have global permissions to complete the action. Supplying a certificate collection ID allows for a check of the user's certificate collection-level permissions to determine whether the user has sufficient permissions at a collection level to complete the action. See <i>Certificate Permissions</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information.

Table 140: GET Certificates {id} Validate Response Data

Name	Description															
Valid	A Boolean that indicates whether all the validity tests are in a passing state (true) or not (false).															
Results	<p>An object containing the X509 certificate chain validity fields. The included validity fields are:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Portal Equivalent</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>NotTimeValid</td> <td>Time Valid</td> <td>A value of <i>Pass</i> indicates that the certificate time value is valid. A time can appear invalid (<i>Fail</i>) for a certificate that has expired.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NotTimeNested</td> <td>n/a</td> <td>A value of <i>Pass</i> indicates that the CA certificate and issued certificate have nested validity periods. A value of <i>Fail</i> can occur if the CA certificate expires before the issued certificate. This is considered deprecated and may be removed in a future release.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Revoked</td> <td>Active</td> <td>A value of <i>Pass</i> indicates that the X509 certificate chain is valid for the certificate and contains no revoked certificates or errors.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NotSignatureValid</td> <td>Signature</td> <td>A value of <i>Fail</i> indicates that the X509 certificate chain is invalid as a result of an invalid</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Portal Equivalent	Description	NotTimeValid	Time Valid	A value of <i>Pass</i> indicates that the certificate time value is valid. A time can appear invalid ( <i>Fail</i> ) for a certificate that has expired.	NotTimeNested	n/a	A value of <i>Pass</i> indicates that the CA certificate and issued certificate have nested validity periods. A value of <i>Fail</i> can occur if the CA certificate expires before the issued certificate. This is considered deprecated and may be removed in a future release.	Revoked	Active	A value of <i>Pass</i> indicates that the X509 certificate chain is valid for the certificate and contains no revoked certificates or errors.	NotSignatureValid	Signature	A value of <i>Fail</i> indicates that the X509 certificate chain is invalid as a result of an invalid
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NotSignatureValid	Signature	A value of <i>Fail</i> indicates that the X509 certificate chain is invalid as a result of an invalid														

Name	Description	
		certificate signature.
NotValidForUsage	Usage	A value of <i>Fail</i> indicates that the X509 certificate chain is invalid as a result of an invalid key usage.
UntrustedRoot	Trusted Root	A value of <i>Fail</i> indicates that the X509 certificate chain is invalid as a result of an untrusted root certificate.
RevocationStatusUnknown	Revocation Status	A value of <i>Pass</i> indicates that the revocation status can successfully be determined for the certificate. This may be the result of successful access to online certificate revocation lists (CRLs).
Cyclic	Chain Built	A value of <i>Pass</i> indicates that the certificate chain for the certificate could successfully be built.
InvalidExtension	Extensions	A value of <i>Fail</i> indicates that the X509 certificate chain is invalid as a result of an invalid extension.
InvalidPolicyConstraints	Policy Constraints	A value of <i>Fail</i> indicates that the X509 certificate chain is invalid as a result of an invalid policy constraint.

Name	Description																									
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Portal Equivalent</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>InvalidBasicConstraints</td> <td>Basic Constraints</td> <td>A value of <i>Fail</i> indicates that the X509 certificate chain is invalid as a result of an invalid basic constraint.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>InvalidNameConstraints</td> <td>Valid Name Constraints</td> <td>A value of <i>Fail</i> indicates that the X509 certificate chain is invalid as a result of an invalid name constraint.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>HasNotSupportedNameConstraint</td> <td>Supported Name Constraints</td> <td>A value of <i>Fail</i> indicates that a name constraint for the certificate is unsupported or that the certificate has no supported name constraints.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>HasNotDefinedNameConstraint</td> <td>Defined Name Constraints</td> <td>A value of <i>Fail</i> indicates that a name constraint for the certificate is undefined.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>HasNotPermittedNameConstraint</td> <td>Permitted Name Constraints</td> <td>A value of <i>Fail</i> indicates that a name constraint for the certificate is impermissible.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>HasExcludedNameConstraint</td> <td>Excluded Name Constraints</td> <td>A value of <i>Fail</i> indicates that a name constraint for the certificate has been excluded.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>PartialChain</td> <td>Full Chain</td> <td>A value of <i>Pass</i> indicates that the certificate chain for the certificate could successfully be built up to the root certificate.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Portal Equivalent	Description	InvalidBasicConstraints	Basic Constraints	A value of <i>Fail</i> indicates that the X509 certificate chain is invalid as a result of an invalid basic constraint.	InvalidNameConstraints	Valid Name Constraints	A value of <i>Fail</i> indicates that the X509 certificate chain is invalid as a result of an invalid name constraint.	HasNotSupportedNameConstraint	Supported Name Constraints	A value of <i>Fail</i> indicates that a name constraint for the certificate is unsupported or that the certificate has no supported name constraints.	HasNotDefinedNameConstraint	Defined Name Constraints	A value of <i>Fail</i> indicates that a name constraint for the certificate is undefined.	HasNotPermittedNameConstraint	Permitted Name Constraints	A value of <i>Fail</i> indicates that a name constraint for the certificate is impermissible.	HasExcludedNameConstraint	Excluded Name Constraints	A value of <i>Fail</i> indicates that a name constraint for the certificate has been excluded.	PartialChain	Full Chain	A value of <i>Pass</i> indicates that the certificate chain for the certificate could successfully be built up to the root certificate.	
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Name	Description		
	Name	Portal Equivalent	Description
	CtIInvalidTimeValid	CTL Time Valid	A value of <i>Fail</i> indicates that the certificate trust list (CTL) is invalid because of an invalid time value (e.g. the CTL has expired).
	CtIInvalidSignatureValid	CTL Signature Valid	A value of <i>Fail</i> indicates that the certificate trust list (CTL) contains an invalid signature.
	CtIInvalidForUsage	CTL Usage Valid	A value of <i>Fail</i> indicates that the certificate trust list (CTL) is not valid for this use.
	HasWeakSignature	Strong Signature	A value of <i>Pass</i> indicates that the certificate has been signed with a secure hashing algorithm. A value of <i>Fail</i> can indicate that a hashing algorithm of MD2 or MD5 was used for the certificate.
	OfflineRevocation	CRL online	A value of <i>Pass</i> indicates that the online certificate revocation list (CRL) the chain relies on is available.
	NoIssuanceChainPolicy	Chain Policy	A value of <i>Pass</i> indicates that there is either no certificate policy by design in the certificate or that if a group policy has specified that all certificates must have a

Name	Description	
		certificate policy, the certificate policy exists in the certificate.
ExplicitDistrust	No Explicit Distrust	A value of <i>Pass</i> indicates that the certificate is not explicitly distrusted.
HasNotSupportedCriticalExtension	Critical Extensions	A value of <i>Pass</i> indicates that the certificate has a critical extension that is supported or has no critical extensions.

 **Tip:** See the [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (🔍) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

### 2.6.7.3 GET Certificates Locations ID

The GET /Certificates/Locations/{id} method is used to return details for the certificate store locations in which the certificate with the specified ID is found. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with certificate store location details in the message body.

 **Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
 /certificates/collections/read/  
 OR  
 /certificates/collections/read/#/ (where # is a reference to a specific certificate collection ID)  
 Permissions for certificates can be set at either the global or certificate collection level. See *Certificate Permissions* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide* for more information about global vs collection permissions. See also the *CollectionId* input parameter, below.

Table 141: GET Certificates Locations {id} Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
id	Path	<b>Required.</b> The Keyfactor Command reference ID of the certificate for which to retrieve certificate store location details.
CollectionId	Query	An integer specifying an optional certificate collection identifier to validate that the user executing the request has sufficient permissions to do so. If a certificate collection ID is not supplied, the user must have global permissions to complete the action. Supplying a certificate collection ID allows for a check of the user's certificate collection-level permissions to determine whether the user has sufficient permissions at a collection level to complete the action. See <i>Certificate Permissions</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information.

Table 142: GET Certificates Locations {id} Response Data

Name	Description																		
Details	<p>An array of objects containing the certificate stores in which the certificate is found. Certificate store details include:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>StoreType</td> <td>A string indicating the type of certificate store (e.g. Java Keystore).</td> </tr> <tr> <td>StoreTypeid</td> <td> <p>An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command referenced ID for the type of certificate store.</p> <p>Use the <i>GET CertificateStoreTypes</i> method (see <a href="#">GET Certificate Store Types on page 699</a>) to retrieve a list of all the certificate store types to see a complete list of types.</p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>StoreCount</td> <td>An integer indicating the number of stores of the type referenced by StoreType in which the certificate is found.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Locations</td> <td> <p>An array of objects containing details about the specific certificate stores in which the certificate is found. The following details are included about each store:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Storeid</td> <td>A GUID that identifies the certificate store in which the certificate is located.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>StoreTypeid</td> <td>An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the type of certificate store.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ClientMachine</td> <td>A string containing the client machine name. The value for this will vary depending on the certificate store type. Typically, it is the hostname of the machine on which the store is located, but this may vary. See <i>Certificate Store Operations: Adding or Modifying a Certificate Store</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description	StoreType	A string indicating the type of certificate store (e.g. Java Keystore).	StoreTypeid	<p>An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command referenced ID for the type of certificate store.</p> <p>Use the <i>GET CertificateStoreTypes</i> method (see <a href="#">GET Certificate Store Types on page 699</a>) to retrieve a list of all the certificate store types to see a complete list of types.</p>	StoreCount	An integer indicating the number of stores of the type referenced by StoreType in which the certificate is found.	Locations	<p>An array of objects containing details about the specific certificate stores in which the certificate is found. The following details are included about each store:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Storeid</td> <td>A GUID that identifies the certificate store in which the certificate is located.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>StoreTypeid</td> <td>An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the type of certificate store.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ClientMachine</td> <td>A string containing the client machine name. The value for this will vary depending on the certificate store type. Typically, it is the hostname of the machine on which the store is located, but this may vary. See <i>Certificate Store Operations: Adding or Modifying a Certificate Store</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description	Storeid	A GUID that identifies the certificate store in which the certificate is located.	StoreTypeid	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the type of certificate store.	ClientMachine	A string containing the client machine name. The value for this will vary depending on the certificate store type. Typically, it is the hostname of the machine on which the store is located, but this may vary. See <i>Certificate Store Operations: Adding or Modifying a Certificate Store</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information.
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ClientMachine	A string containing the client machine name. The value for this will vary depending on the certificate store type. Typically, it is the hostname of the machine on which the store is located, but this may vary. See <i>Certificate Store Operations: Adding or Modifying a Certificate Store</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information.																		

Name	Description						
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>StorePath</td> <td>A string containing the path to the certificate store on the target. The format for this path will vary depending on the certificate store type. For example, for a Java keystore, this will be a file path (e.g. /opt/myapp/store.jks), but for an F5 device, this will be a partition name on the device (e.g. Common). See <i>Certificate Store Operations: Adding or Modifying a Certificate Store</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Alias</td> <td>A string containing the alias of the certificate in the certificate store. The format for this path will vary depending on the certificate store type. For example, for a Java keystore, this will be a user-provided string, but for an IIS Personal store, this will be the thumbprint of the certificate. See <i>PFX Enrollment</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description	StorePath	A string containing the path to the certificate store on the target. The format for this path will vary depending on the certificate store type. For example, for a Java keystore, this will be a file path (e.g. /opt/myapp/store.jks), but for an F5 device, this will be a partition name on the device (e.g. Common). See <i>Certificate Store Operations: Adding or Modifying a Certificate Store</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information.	Alias	A string containing the alias of the certificate in the certificate store. The format for this path will vary depending on the certificate store type. For example, for a Java keystore, this will be a user-provided string, but for an IIS Personal store, this will be the thumbprint of the certificate. See <i>PFX Enrollment</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information.
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**Tip:** See the *Keyfactor API Reference and Utility* [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (?) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

#### 2.6.7.4 GET Certificates Identity Audit ID

The GET /Certificates/IdentityAudit/{id} method is used to return a list of all the users or groups defined in the system that have permission to the certificate ID entered. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with certificate identity audit details in the message body.



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:

/certificates/collections/read/

OR

/certificates/collections/read/#/ (where # is a reference to a specific certificate collection ID)

Permissions for certificates can be set at either the global or certificate collection level. See *Certificate Permissions* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide* for more information about global vs collection permissions. See also the *CollectionId* input parameter, below.

This method has two available versions. Keyfactor recommends using the newer method when possible. For more information about versioning, see [Versioning on page 11](#).

## Version 2

Version 2 of the GET /Certificates/IdentityAudit/{id} method redesigns the response to support security claims and environments with either an OAuth identity provider or Active Directory as an identity provider.

Table 143: GET Certificates Identity Audit {id} v2 Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
id	Path	<b>Required.</b> An integer containing the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the certificate.
CollectionId	Query	An integer specifying an optional certificate collection identifier to validate that the user executing the request has sufficient permissions to do so. If a certificate collection ID is not supplied, the user must have global permissions to complete the action. Supplying a certificate collection ID allows for a check of the user's certificate collection-level permissions to determine whether the user has sufficient permissions at a collection level to complete the action. See <i>Certificate Permissions</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information.

Table 144: GET Certificates Identity Audit {id} v2 Response Data

Name	Description																		
Identity	<p>An object containing information about the identity. Identity details include:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Parameter</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Id</td> <td>An integer containing the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the security claim.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Description</td> <td>A string indicating a description for the security claim.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ClaimType</td> <td>A string indicating the type of claim.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ClaimValue</td> <td>A string containing the identifying information for the entity specified in the claim. For Active Directory users and groups, this will be in the form DOMAIN\user or group name (e.g. KEYEXAMPLE\PKI Administrators). For Active Directory computers, this will be in the form of a machine account (e.g. KEYEXAMPLE\MyServer\$).</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Provider</td> <td> <p>An object containing information about the provider assigned to the security claim.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Id</td> <td>A string indicating the Keyfactor Command reference GUID for the provider.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Name</td> <td>A string containing the short reference name for the provider (e.g. Active Directory).</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Parameter	Description	Id	An integer containing the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the security claim.	Description	A string indicating a description for the security claim.	ClaimType	A string indicating the type of claim.	ClaimValue	A string containing the identifying information for the entity specified in the claim. For Active Directory users and groups, this will be in the form DOMAIN\user or group name (e.g. KEYEXAMPLE\PKI Administrators). For Active Directory computers, this will be in the form of a machine account (e.g. KEYEXAMPLE\MyServer\$).	Provider	<p>An object containing information about the provider assigned to the security claim.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Id</td> <td>A string indicating the Keyfactor Command reference GUID for the provider.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Name</td> <td>A string containing the short reference name for the provider (e.g. Active Directory).</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description	Id	A string indicating the Keyfactor Command reference GUID for the provider.	Name	A string containing the short reference name for the provider (e.g. Active Directory).
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Name	Description																		
Id	A string indicating the Keyfactor Command reference GUID for the provider.																		
Name	A string containing the short reference name for the provider (e.g. Active Directory).																		
Permissions	<p>An array of objects containing the permissions granted to the certificate.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Parameter</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Name</td> <td>A string containing the name of the permission (for example: Read, EditMetadata, Import, Recover, etc...)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Parameter	Description	Name	A string containing the name of the permission (for example: Read, EditMetadata, Import, Recover, etc...)														
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Parameter	Description				
GrantedBy	A array of strings containing the list of roles or collections that grant the given permission to the entity.				

## Version 1

Version 1 of the GET /Certificates/IdentityAudit/{id} method includes the same functionality as version 2 with similar data in the response but supports only environments using Active Directory as an identity provider.

Table 145: GET Certificates Identity Audit {id} v1 Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
id	Path	<b>Required.</b> An integer containing the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the certificate.
CollectionId	Query	An integer specifying an optional certificate collection identifier to validate that the user executing the request has sufficient permissions to do so. If a certificate collection ID is not supplied, the user must have global permissions to complete the action. Supplying a certificate collection ID allows for a check of the user's certificate collection-level permissions to determine whether the user has sufficient permissions at a collection level to complete the action. See <i>Certificate Permissions</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information.

Table 146: GET Certificates Identity Audit {id} v1 Response Data

Name	Description						
Id	An integer containing the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the identity.						
AccountName	A string containing the name of the identity.						
IdentityType	A string that specifies the type of identity the entity is. For Active Directory, this will be a user or a group.						
SID	A string containing the SID of the identity.						
Permissions	An array of objects containing the permissions granted to the certificate. <table border="1" data-bbox="454 651 1404 913"> <thead> <tr> <th>Parameter</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Name</td> <td>A string containing the name of the permission (for example: Read, EditMetadata, Import, Recover, etc...)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>GrantedBy</td> <td>A array of strings containing the list of roles or collections that grant the given permission to the entity.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Parameter	Description	Name	A string containing the name of the permission (for example: Read, EditMetadata, Import, Recover, etc...)	GrantedBy	A array of strings containing the list of roles or collections that grant the given permission to the entity.
Parameter	Description						
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 **Tip:** See the [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon () at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

### 2.6.7.5 DELETE Certificates ID

The DELETE /Certificates/{id} method is used to delete an existing certificate with the specified ID from the Keyfactor Command database. If the specified certificate has an associated private key stored in the database, this private key is also removed. This endpoint returns 204 with no content upon success.

 **Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
 /certificates/collections/delete/  
 OR  
 /certificates/collections/delte/#/ (where # is a reference to a specific certificate collection ID)

 Permissions for certificates can be set at either the global or certificate collection level. See *Certificate Permissions* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide* for more information about global vs collection permissions. See also the *CollectionId* input parameter, below.

 **Tip:** Deleting a certificate with this method does not necessarily delete it permanently. The certificate will be returned to the Keyfactor Command database on the next full synchronization if synchronization for the certificate source (certificate authority, SSL endpoint, etc.) is still configured. Certificate history, metadata, and private keys do not return when certificates re-synchronize. The certificate will be assigned a different Keyfactor Command reference ID when re-added to Keyfactor Command.

Table 147: DELETE Certificates {id} Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
id	Path	<b>Required.</b> The Keyfactor Command reference ID of the certificate to delete. Use the <i>GET /Certificates</i> method (see <a href="#">GET Certificates on page 310</a> ) to retrieve a list of certificates based on entered search criteria to determine the certificate ID. This information is also available in the certificate details for a certificate in the Keyfactor Command Management Portal.
CollectionId	Query	An integer specifying an optional certificate collection identifier to validate that the user executing the request has sufficient permissions to do so. If a certificate collection ID is not supplied, the user must have global permissions to complete the action. Supplying a certificate collection ID allows for a check of the user's certificate collection-level permissions to determine whether the user has sufficient permissions at a collection level to complete the action. See <i>Certificate Permissions</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information.

 **Tip:** See the *Keyfactor API Reference and Utility* [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon () at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

### 2.6.7.6 GET Certificates ID

The *GET /Certificates/{id}* method is used to return details for the certificate with the specified ID. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with certificate details in the message body.



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:

/certificates/collections/read/

OR

/certificates/collections/read/#/ (where # is a reference to a specific certificate collection ID)

Permissions for certificates can be set at either the global or certificate collection level. See *Certificate Permissions* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide* for more information about global vs collection permissions. See also the *CollectionId* input parameter, below.

Table 148: GET Certificates {id} Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
id	Path	<b>Required.</b> An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the certificate. Use the <i>GET /Certificates</i> method (see <a href="#">GET Certificates on page 310</a> ) to retrieve a list of multiple certificates to determine the desired certificate's ID.
includeLocations	Query	A Boolean that sets whether to include the <i>Locations</i> data in the response (true) or not (false). If false is selected, the <i>LocationsCount</i> and <i>Locations</i> fields will still appear in the response, but they will contain no data. The default is <i>false</i> .
includeMetadata	Query	A Boolean that sets whether to include the <i>Metadata</i> data in the response (true) or not (false). If false is selected, the <i>Metadata</i> field will still appear in the response, but it will contain no data. The default is <i>false</i> .
CollectionId	Query	An integer specifying an optional certificate collection identifier to validate that the user executing the request has sufficient permissions to do so. If a certificate collection ID is not supplied, the user must have global permissions to complete the action. Supplying a certificate collection ID allows for a check of the user's certificate collection-level permissions to determine whether the user has sufficient permissions at a collection level to complete the action. See <i>Certificate Permissions</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information.

Table 149: GET Certificates {id} Response Data

Name	Description
Id	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the certificate.
Thumbprint	A string indicating the thumbprint of the certificate.
SerialNumber	A string indicating the serial number of the certificate.
IssuedDN	A string indicating the distinguished name of the certificate.
IssuedCN	A string indicating the common name of the certificate.
ImportDate	The date, in UTC, on which the certificate was imported into Keyfactor Command.
NotBefore	The date, in UTC, on which the certificate was issued by the certificate authority.
NotAfter	The date, in UTC, on which the certificate expires.
IssuerDN	A string indicating the distinguished name of the issuer.
PrincipalId	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the principal (UPN) that requested the certificate. Typically, this field is only populated for end user certificates requested through Keyfactor Command (e.g. Mac auto-enrollment certificates). See also <i>PrincipalName</i> .
TemplateId	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the template associated with the certificate.

Name	Description																		
CertState	<p>An integer specifying the state of the certificate. The possible values are:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Value</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>0</td> <td>Unknown</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>Active</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>Revoked</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>Denied</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>Failed</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td> <td>Pending</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6</td> <td>Certificate Authority</td> </tr> <tr> <td>7</td> <td>Parent Certificate Authority</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Value	Description	0	Unknown	1	Active	2	Revoked	3	Denied	4	Failed	5	Pending	6	Certificate Authority	7	Parent Certificate Authority
Value	Description																		
0	Unknown																		
1	Active																		
2	Revoked																		
3	Denied																		
4	Failed																		
5	Pending																		
6	Certificate Authority																		
7	Parent Certificate Authority																		
KeySizeInBits	An integer specifying the key size in bits.																		
KeyType	<p>An integer specifying the key type of the certificate. The possible values are:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Value</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>0</td> <td>Unknown</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>RSA</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>DSA</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>ECC</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>DH</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Value	Description	0	Unknown	1	RSA	2	DSA	3	ECC	4	DH						
Value	Description																		
0	Unknown																		
1	RSA																		
2	DSA																		
3	ECC																		
4	DH																		
RequesterId	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the identity that requested the certificate. See also <i>RequesterName</i> .																		
IssuedOU	A string indicating the organizational unit of the certificate.																		
IssuedEmail	A string indicating the email address of the certificate.																		
KeyUsage	An integer indicating the total key usage of the certificate. Key usage is																		

Name	Description																																	
	<p>stored in Active Directory as a single value made of a combination of values. The values that make up the key usage value include:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="609 359 1403 1486"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="615 367 771 430">Value</th> <th data-bbox="777 367 1024 430">Function</th> <th data-bbox="1031 367 1396 430">Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="615 438 771 491">0</td> <td data-bbox="777 438 1024 491">None</td> <td data-bbox="1031 438 1396 491">No key usage parameters.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="615 499 771 583">1</td> <td data-bbox="777 499 1024 583">Encipherment Only</td> <td data-bbox="1031 499 1396 583">The key can be used for encryption only.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="615 592 771 718">2</td> <td data-bbox="777 592 1024 718">CRL Signing</td> <td data-bbox="1031 592 1396 718">The key can be used to sign a certificate revocation list (CRL).</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="615 726 771 810">4</td> <td data-bbox="777 726 1024 810">Key Certificate Signing</td> <td data-bbox="1031 726 1396 810">The key can be used to sign certificates.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="615 819 771 1008">8</td> <td data-bbox="777 819 1024 1008">Key Agreement</td> <td data-bbox="1031 819 1396 1008">The key can be used to determine key agreement, such as a key created using the Diffie-Hellman key agreement algorithm.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="615 1016 771 1100">16</td> <td data-bbox="777 1016 1024 1100">Data Encipherment</td> <td data-bbox="1031 1016 1396 1100">The key can be used for data encryption.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="615 1108 771 1192">32</td> <td data-bbox="777 1108 1024 1192">Key Encipherment</td> <td data-bbox="1031 1108 1396 1192">The key can be used for key encryption.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="615 1201 771 1285">64</td> <td data-bbox="777 1201 1024 1285">Nonrepudiation</td> <td data-bbox="1031 1201 1396 1285">The key can be used for authentication.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="615 1293 771 1377">128</td> <td data-bbox="777 1293 1024 1377">Digital Signature</td> <td data-bbox="1031 1293 1396 1377">The key can be used as a digital signature.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="615 1386 771 1470">32768</td> <td data-bbox="777 1386 1024 1470">Decipherment Only</td> <td data-bbox="1031 1386 1396 1470">The key can be used for decryption only.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p data-bbox="609 1522 1403 1612">For example, a value of 160 would represent a key usage of <i>digital signature</i> with <i>key encipherment</i>. A value of 224 would add <i>nonrepudiation</i> to those.</p>	Value	Function	Description	0	None	No key usage parameters.	1	Encipherment Only	The key can be used for encryption only.	2	CRL Signing	The key can be used to sign a certificate revocation list (CRL).	4	Key Certificate Signing	The key can be used to sign certificates.	8	Key Agreement	The key can be used to determine key agreement, such as a key created using the Diffie-Hellman key agreement algorithm.	16	Data Encipherment	The key can be used for data encryption.	32	Key Encipherment	The key can be used for key encryption.	64	Nonrepudiation	The key can be used for authentication.	128	Digital Signature	The key can be used as a digital signature.	32768	Decipherment Only	The key can be used for decryption only.
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32768	Decipherment Only	The key can be used for decryption only.																																
SigningAlgorithm	A string indicating the algorithm used to sign the certificate.																																	
CertStateString	A string containing the certificate state. The possible values are: <ul data-bbox="609 1738 787 1770" style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Unknown (0)</li> </ul>																																	

Name	Description																		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Active (1)</li> <li>• Revoked (2)</li> <li>• Denied (3)</li> <li>• Failed (4)</li> <li>• Pending (5)</li> <li>• Certificate Authority (6)</li> <li>• Parent Certificate Authority (7)</li> <li>• External Validation (8)</li> </ul>																		
KeyTypeString	A string containing the key type description (e.g. RSA) as per the types and descriptions shown for <i>KeyType</i> .																		
RevocationEffDate	The date, in UTC, on which the certificate was revoked, if applicable.																		
RevocationReason	<p>An integer indicating the reason the certificate was revoked. The possible values are:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Value</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>0</td> <td>Unspecified</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>Key Compromised</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>CA Compromised</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>Affiliation Changed</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>Superseded</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td> <td>Cessation Of Operation</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6</td> <td>Certificate Hold</td> </tr> <tr> <td>999</td> <td>Unknown</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Value	Description	0	Unspecified	1	Key Compromised	2	CA Compromised	3	Affiliation Changed	4	Superseded	5	Cessation Of Operation	6	Certificate Hold	999	Unknown
Value	Description																		
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4	Superseded																		
5	Cessation Of Operation																		
6	Certificate Hold																		
999	Unknown																		
RevocationComment	An internally used Keyfactor Command field.																		
CertificateAuthorityId	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the certificate authority that issued the certificate.																		
CertificateAuthorityName	A string indicating the certificate authority that issued the certificate.																		
TemplateName	A string indicating the <b>display name</b> of the template that was used when issuing the certificate.																		

Name	Description								
ArchivedKey	A Boolean that indicates whether the certificate has a key archived in the issuing CA (true) or not (false).								
HasPrivateKey	A Boolean that indicates whether the certificate has a private key stored in Keyfactor Command (true) or not (false)								
PrincipalName	A string containing the name of the principal (UPN) that requested the certificate. Typically, this field is only populated for end user certificates requested through Keyfactor Command (e.g. Mac auto-enrollment certificates).								
CertRequestId	An integer containing the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the certificate request.								
RequesterName	A string containing the name of the identity that requested the certificate.								
ContentBytes	A string containing the certificate as bytes.								
ExtendedKeyUsages	<p>An array of objects containing the extended key usages associated with the certificate. Extended Key data includes:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Id</td> <td>An integer containing the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the extended key usage.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Oid</td> <td>A string indicating the OID of the extended key usage.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DisplayName</td> <td>A string indicating the name of the extended key usage.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description	Id	An integer containing the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the extended key usage.	Oid	A string indicating the OID of the extended key usage.	DisplayName	A string indicating the name of the extended key usage.
Name	Description								
Id	An integer containing the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the extended key usage.								
Oid	A string indicating the OID of the extended key usage.								
DisplayName	A string indicating the name of the extended key usage.								

Name	Description																																				
SubjectAltNameElements	<p>An array of objects containing the subject alternative name elements of the certificate. SAN data includes:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Id</td> <td>An integer containing the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the SAN Element.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Value</td> <td>A string indicating the value of the SAN Element.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Type</td> <td> <p>An integer containing the type of SAN element. The possible values are:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Value</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>0</td> <td>Other Name</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>RFC 822 Name</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>DNS Name</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>X400 Address</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>Directory Name</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td> <td>Ediparty Name</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6</td> <td>Uniform Resource Identifier</td> </tr> <tr> <td>7</td> <td>IP Address</td> </tr> <tr> <td>8</td> <td>Registered Id</td> </tr> <tr> <td>100</td> <td>MS_NTPrincipalName</td> </tr> <tr> <td>101</td> <td>MS_NTDSReplication</td> </tr> <tr> <td>999</td> <td>Unknown</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>ValueHash</td> <td>A string indicating a hash of the SAN value.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description	Id	An integer containing the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the SAN Element.	Value	A string indicating the value of the SAN Element.	Type	<p>An integer containing the type of SAN element. The possible values are:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Value</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>0</td> <td>Other Name</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>RFC 822 Name</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>DNS Name</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>X400 Address</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>Directory Name</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td> <td>Ediparty Name</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6</td> <td>Uniform Resource Identifier</td> </tr> <tr> <td>7</td> <td>IP Address</td> </tr> <tr> <td>8</td> <td>Registered Id</td> </tr> <tr> <td>100</td> <td>MS_NTPrincipalName</td> </tr> <tr> <td>101</td> <td>MS_NTDSReplication</td> </tr> <tr> <td>999</td> <td>Unknown</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Value	Description	0	Other Name	1	RFC 822 Name	2	DNS Name	3	X400 Address	4	Directory Name	5	Ediparty Name	6	Uniform Resource Identifier	7	IP Address	8	Registered Id	100	MS_NTPrincipalName	101	MS_NTDSReplication	999	Unknown	ValueHash	A string indicating a hash of the SAN value.
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URL	A string indicating the URL of the CRL distribution point.								
URLHash	A string indicating a hash of the URL.								
LocationsCount	<p>An array of objects containing a count of how many certificates are in each location type. This returns a list of type and count combination. For example:</p> <pre> "LocationsCount": [   {     "Type": "IIS",     "Count": 2   },   {     "Type": "F5-SL-REST",     "Count": 1   } ] </pre>								
SSLLocations	<p>An array of objects containing the locations where the certificate is found using SSL discovery. SSL location data includes:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>StorePath</td> <td>A string indicating the machine where the certificate was discovered.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>AgentPool</td> <td>A string indicating the GUID of the orchestrator pool that performed the SSL scan on the endpoint where the certificate was discovered.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description	StorePath	A string indicating the machine where the certificate was discovered.	AgentPool	A string indicating the GUID of the orchestrator pool that performed the SSL scan on the endpoint where the certificate was discovered.		
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ChainLevel	An integer stating how many certificates are below this certificate in the certificate chain stored at the given location.
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Name	Description														
Metadata	An object containing the metadata fields populated for the certificate.														
CertificateKeyId	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the private key, if one exists, and public key of the certificate.														
CARowIndex	<p>An integer containing the CA's reference ID for certificate.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid #add8e6; padding: 5px; background-color: #e6f2ff;"> <p> <b>Note:</b> The <i>CARowIndex</i> has been replaced by <i>CARecordId</i>, but will remain for backward compatibility. It will only contain a non-zero value for certificates issued by Microsoft CAs. For Microsoft CA certificates, the <i>CARowIndex</i> will be equal to the <i>CARecordId</i> value parsed to an integer.</p> </div>														
CARecordId	A string containing the CA's reference ID for certificate.														
DetailedKeyUsage	<p>An object containing details of the key usage configured for the certificate. Detailed key usage data includes:</p> <table border="1" style="margin-left: 20px;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>CrlSign</td> <td>A Boolean that indicates whether CRL signing is enabled for the certificate (true) or not (false).</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DataEncipherment</td> <td>A Boolean that indicates whether data encipherment ("Allow encryption of user data" in a Microsoft template) is enabled for the certificate (true) or not (false).</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DecipherOnly</td> <td>A Boolean that indicates whether the key of the certificate is intended for decipherment only (true) or not (false).</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DigitalSignature</td> <td>A Boolean that indicates whether digital signature is enabled for the certificate (true) or not (false).</td> </tr> <tr> <td>EncipherOnly</td> <td>A Boolean that indicates whether the key of the certificate is intended for encipherment only (true) or not (false).</td> </tr> <tr> <td>KeyAgreement</td> <td>A Boolean that indicates whether the certificate is configured for key agree-</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description	CrlSign	A Boolean that indicates whether CRL signing is enabled for the certificate (true) or not (false).	DataEncipherment	A Boolean that indicates whether data encipherment ("Allow encryption of user data" in a Microsoft template) is enabled for the certificate (true) or not (false).	DecipherOnly	A Boolean that indicates whether the key of the certificate is intended for decipherment only (true) or not (false).	DigitalSignature	A Boolean that indicates whether digital signature is enabled for the certificate (true) or not (false).	EncipherOnly	A Boolean that indicates whether the key of the certificate is intended for encipherment only (true) or not (false).	KeyAgreement	A Boolean that indicates whether the certificate is configured for key agree-
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KeyRecoverable	A Boolean that indicates whether the certificate key is recoverable (true) or not (false).												
Curve	A string indicating the OID of the elliptic curve algorithm configured for the certificate, for ECC templates. Well-known OIDs include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1.2.840.10045.3.1.7 = P-256/prime256v1/secp256r1</li> <li>• 1.3.132.0.34 = P-384/secp384r1</li> <li>• 1.3.132.0.35 = P-521/secp521r1</li> </ul>												
CertStoreTypeShortNames	An array of comma-separated strings indicating the certificate stores types associated with each certificate.												



**Tip:** See the [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (?) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

### 2.6.7.7 GET Certificates Metadata Compare

The GET /Certificates/Metadata/Compare method is used to compare the value of a metadata field in a certificate stored in Keyfactor Command with a provided value. This can be used to prevent exposing sensitive data while still providing functionality. For example, with this method, a metadata attribute can be used along with the certificate itself as a second authentication factor to a third-party application. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with a response of *true* if the compared values match or *false* if they do not.



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:

/certificates/collections/read/

OR

/certificates/collections/read/#/ (where # is a reference to a specific certificate collection ID)

Permissions for certificates can be set at either the global or certificate collection level. See *Certificate Permissions* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide* for more information about global vs collection permissions. See also the *CollectionId* input parameter, below.

Table 150: GET Certificates Metadata Compare Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
certificateId	Query	<b>Required.</b> An integer containing the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the certificate containing the metadata value to be compared.
metadataFieldName	Query	<b>Required.</b> A string containing the name of the metadata field whose value should be compared.
value	Query	<b>Required.</b> A string containing the value for comparison.
collectionId	Query	An integer specifying an optional certificate collection identifier to validate that the user executing the request has sufficient permissions to do so. If a certificate collection ID is not supplied, the user must have global permissions to complete the action. Supplying a certificate collection ID allows for a check of the user's certificate collection-level permissions to determine whether the user has sufficient permissions at a collection level to complete the action. See <i>Certificate Permissions</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information.



**Tip:** See the *Keyfactor API Reference and Utility* [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API



Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (?) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

### 2.6.7.8 GET Certificates ID History

The GET /Certificates/{id}/History method is used to return details for the history of transactions for a certificate with the specified ID. History records are stored for a certificate for a variety of activities including initial import or enrollment, revocation, key recovery, additions or removals from certificate stores, renewals, and certificate discoveries in various certificate stores. For more information about certificate history records, see *Certificate Details* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with certificate history details in the message body.



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:

/certificates/collections/read/

OR

/certificates/collections/read/#/ (where # is a reference to a specific certificate collection ID)

Permissions for certificates can be set at either the global or certificate collection level. See *Certificate Permissions* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide* for more information about global vs collection permissions. See also the *CollectionId* input parameter, below.

Table 151: GET Certificates {id} History Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
id	Path	<b>Required.</b> An integer containing the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the certificate.
CollectionId	Query	An integer specifying an optional certificate collection identifier to validate that the user executing the request has sufficient permissions to do so. If a certificate collection ID is not supplied, the user must have global permissions to complete the action. Supplying a certificate collection ID allows for a check of the user's certificate collection-level permissions to determine whether the user has sufficient permissions at a collection level to complete the action. See <i>Certificate Permissions</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information.
PageReturned	Query	An integer that specifies how many multiples of the returnLimit to skip and offset by before returning results, to enable paging. The default is 1.
SkipCount	Query	An integer indicating the number of records that should be skipped in providing results, starting from the beginning of the records (for pagination). This field is optional and no records will be skipped if not provided.
ReturnLimit	Query	An integer that specifies how many results to return per page. The default is 50.
SortField	Query	A string containing the property by which the results should be sorted. Fields available for sorting through the API for the most part match those that appear as sortable columns in the Keyfactor Command Management Portal. The default sort field is <i>OperationStart</i> .
SortAscending	Query	An integer that sets the sort order on the returned results. A value of 0 sorts results in ascending order while a value of 1 sorts results in descending order. The default is ascending.

Table 152: GET Certificates {id} History Response Data

Name	Description
Id	An integer containing the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the certificate.
OperationStart	The date, in UTC, on which the operation begin.
OperationEnd	The date, in UTC, on which the operation completed.
Username	The name of the user who initiated the transaction that created the history record (e.g. enrolled for the certificate, revoked the certificate), in DOMAIN\username format.
Comment	A string containing a comment that provides more information about the history record. For example (for a metadata field): <pre>"AppOwnerEmailAddress has been updated from 'john.smith@keyexample.com' to 'martha.jones@keyexample.com'"</pre>
Action	A string naming the action that was taken. For example: <pre>Metadata Updated</pre>

 **Tip:** See the [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (?) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

### 2.6.7.9 DELETE Certificates

The DELETE /Certificates method is used to delete multiple certificates from the Keyfactor Command database in one request. The certificate IDs should be supplied in the request body as a JSON array of integers. If the specified certificate(s) have associated private key(s) stored in the database, these private keys are also removed. This endpoint returns 204 with no content upon success. IDs of any certificates that could not be deleted are returned in the response body. Delete operations will continue until the entire array of IDs has been processed.

Whenever a certificate is deleted that is a part of a certificate renewal chain. The certificates on either end of the deleted cert(s) will have their certificate histories updated to show that either a certificate before or after the certificate was deleted in the renewal chain of that certificate.

 **Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
 /certificates/collections/delete/



OR

/certificates/collections/delete/#/ (where # is a reference to a specific certificate collection ID)

Permissions for certificates can be set at either the global or certificate collection level. See *Certificate Permissions* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide* for more information about global vs collection permissions. See also the *CollectionId* input parameter, below.



**Tip:** Deleting a certificate with this method does not necessarily delete it permanently. The certificate will be returned to the Keyfactor Command database on the next full synchronization if synchronization for the certificate source (certificate authority, SSL endpoint, etc.) is still configured. Certificate history, metadata, and private keys do not return when certificates re-synchronize. The certificate will be assigned a different Keyfactor Command reference ID when re-added to Keyfactor Command.

Table 153: DELETE Certificates Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
ids	Body	<p><b>Required.</b> An array of integers containing the Keyfactor Command certificate IDs for certificates that should be deleted in the form:</p> <pre>[123, 789, 567]</pre> <p>Use the <i>GET /Certificates</i> method (see <a href="#">GET Certificates on the next page</a>) to determine the certificate IDs.</p>
CollectionId	Query	<p>An integer specifying an optional certificate collection identifier to validate that the user executing the request has sufficient permissions to do so. If a certificate collection ID is not supplied, the user must have global permissions to complete the action. Supplying a certificate collection ID allows for a check of the user's certificate collection-level permissions to determine whether the user has sufficient permissions at a collection level to complete the action. See <i>Certificate Permissions</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information.</p>



**Tip:** See the *Keyfactor API Reference and Utility* [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (?) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

### 2.6.7.10 GET Certificates

The GET /Certificates method is used to return a list of certificates with certificate details. Results can be limited to selected keys using filtering, and URL parameters can be used to specify paging and the level of information detail. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with the requested certificates, as determined by filtering, and their certificate details.



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:

/certificates/collections/read/

OR

/certificates/collections/read/#/ (where # is a reference to a specific certificate collection ID)

Permissions for certificates can be set at either the global or certificate collection level. See *Certificate Permissions* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide* for more information about global vs collection permissions. See also the *CollectionId* input parameter, below.

Table 154: GET Certificates Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
includeLocations	Query	A Boolean that sets whether to include the <i>Locations</i> data in the response (true) or not (false). If false is selected, the <i>LocationsCount</i> and <i>Locations</i> fields will still appear in the response, but they will contain no data. The default is <i>false</i> .
includeMetadata	Query	A Boolean that sets whether to include the <i>Metadata</i> data in the response (true) or not (false). If false is selected, the <i>Metadata</i> field will still appear in the response, but it will contain no data. The default is <i>false</i> .
includeHasPrivateKey	Query	A Boolean that sets whether to include the correct value for <i>HasPrivateKey</i> in the response (true) or not (false). If false is selected, the <i>HasPrivateKey</i> field will appear in the response with a value of <i>false</i> regardless of whether the certificate actually has a stored private key or not. The default is <i>false</i> .
CollectionId	Query	An integer specifying an optional certificate collection identifier to validate that the user executing the request has sufficient permissions to do so. If a certificate collection ID is not supplied, the user must have global permissions to complete the action. Supplying a certificate collection ID allows for a check of the user's certificate collection-level permissions to determine whether the user has sufficient permissions at a collection level to complete the action. See <i>Certificate Permissions</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information.
includeRevoked	Query	A Boolean that sets whether to include revoked certificates in the results (true) or not (false). The default is <i>false</i> .
includeExpired	Query	A Boolean that sets whether to include expired certificates in the results (true) or not (false). The default is <i>false</i> .
QueryString	Query	A string containing a query to limit the results (e.g. field1 -eq value1 AND field2 -gt value2). The default is to return all records. Fields available for querying through the API for the most part match those that appear in the Keyfactor Command Management Portal search dropdowns for the same feature. For querying guidelines, refer to: <i>Certificate Search Page</i> . The query fields supported for this endpoint are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ArchivedKey</li> <li>• CertId</li> <li>• CA</li> </ul>

Name	In	Description
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CertState</li> <li>• CertStoreContainer</li> <li>• CertStoreFQDN (alias: JavaKeystoreFQDN)</li> <li>• CertStorePath (alias: JavaKeystorePath)</li> <li>• CN (alias: IssuedCN)</li> <li>• DN (alias: IssuedDN)</li> <li>• ExpirationDate (alias: NotAfter)</li> <li>• EKU</li> <li>• EKUName</li> <li>• HasPrivateKey</li> <li>• ImportDate</li> <li>• IssuedDate (aliases: NotBefore and EffectiveDate)</li> <li>• IssuerDN</li> <li>• KeySize (alias: KeySizeInBits)</li> <li>• KeyType</li> <li>• KeyUsage</li> <li>• OU</li> <li>• NetBIOSPrincipal (alias: PrincipalName)</li> <li>• PublicKey</li> <li>• NetBIOSRequester (alias: RequesterName)</li> <li>• RevocationDate (alias: RevocationEffDate)</li> <li>• Revoker</li> <li>• RFC2818Compliant</li> <li>• SelfSigned</li> <li>• SerialNumber</li> <li>• SigningAlgorithm</li> <li>• SSLDNSName</li> <li>• SSLIPAddress (alias: SslHostName)</li> <li>• SSLNetworkName</li> <li>• SSLPort</li> <li>• SAN</li> <li>• TemplateDisplayName (alias: TemplateName)</li> <li>• TemplateShortName</li> <li>• Thumbprint</li> </ul> <p>The following fields have been deprecated and will be ignored if included in a request:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>CARequestID</i></li> </ul>

Name	In	Description
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>CertRequestId</i></li> <li>• <i>IsPfx</i></li> <li>• <i>RequestResolutionDate</i></li> </ul> <div style="border: 1px solid #007bff; border-radius: 10px; padding: 5px; background-color: #e6f2ff; margin-top: 10px;">  <b>Note:</b> Queries may be done using either the primary field name or the field alias(es).         </div>
PageReturned	Query	An integer that specifies how many multiples of the returnLimit to skip and offset by before returning results, to enable paging. The default is 1.
SkipCount	Query	An integer indicating the number of records that should be skipped in providing results, starting from the beginning of the records (for pagination). This field is optional and no records will be skipped if not provided.
ReturnLimit	Query	An integer that specifies how many results to return per page. The default is 50.
SortField	Query	A string containing the property by which the results should be sorted. Fields available for sorting through the API for the most part match those that appear as sortable columns in the Keyfactor Command Management Portal. The default sort field is <i>Id</i> .
SortAscending	Query	An integer that sets the sort order on the returned results. A value of 0 sorts results in ascending order while a value of 1 sorts results in descending order. The default is ascending.

Table 155: GET Certificates Response Data

Name	Description
Id	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the certificate.
Thumbprint	A string indicating the thumbprint of the certificate.
SerialNumber	A string indicating the serial number of the certificate.
IssuedDN	A string indicating the distinguished name of the certificate.
IssuedCN	A string indicating the common name of the certificate.
ImportDate	The date, in UTC, on which the certificate was imported into Keyfactor Command.
NotBefore	The date, in UTC, on which the certificate was issued by the certificate authority.
NotAfter	The date, in UTC, on which the certificate expires.
IssuerDN	A string indicating the distinguished name of the issuer.
PrincipalId	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the principal (UPN) that requested the certificate. Typically, this field is only populated for end user certificates requested through Keyfactor Command (e.g. Mac auto-enrollment certificates). See also <i>PrincipalName</i> .
TemplateId	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the template associated with the certificate.

Name	Description																		
CertState	<p>An integer specifying the state of the certificate. The possible values are:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Value</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>0</td> <td>Unknown</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>Active</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>Revoked</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>Denied</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>Failed</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td> <td>Pending</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6</td> <td>Certificate Authority</td> </tr> <tr> <td>7</td> <td>Parent Certificate Authority</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Value	Description	0	Unknown	1	Active	2	Revoked	3	Denied	4	Failed	5	Pending	6	Certificate Authority	7	Parent Certificate Authority
Value	Description																		
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2	Revoked																		
3	Denied																		
4	Failed																		
5	Pending																		
6	Certificate Authority																		
7	Parent Certificate Authority																		
KeySizeInBits	An integer specifying the key size in bits.																		
KeyType	<p>An integer specifying the key type of the certificate. The possible values are:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Value</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>0</td> <td>Unknown</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>RSA</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>DSA</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>ECC</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>DH</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Value	Description	0	Unknown	1	RSA	2	DSA	3	ECC	4	DH						
Value	Description																		
0	Unknown																		
1	RSA																		
2	DSA																		
3	ECC																		
4	DH																		
RequesterId	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the identity that requested the certificate. See also <i>RequesterName</i> .																		
IssuedOU	A string indicating the organizational unit of the certificate.																		
IssuedEmail	A string indicating the email address of the certificate.																		
KeyUsage	An integer indicating the total key usage of the certificate. Key usage is																		

Name	Description																																	
	<p>stored in Active Directory as a single value made of a combination of values. The values that make up the key usage value include:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="609 363 1398 1486"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="609 363 773 426">Value</th> <th data-bbox="777 363 1024 426">Function</th> <th data-bbox="1029 363 1398 426">Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="609 432 773 489">0</td> <td data-bbox="777 432 1024 489">None</td> <td data-bbox="1029 432 1398 489">No key usage parameters.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="609 495 773 583">1</td> <td data-bbox="777 495 1024 583">Encipherment Only</td> <td data-bbox="1029 495 1398 583">The key can be used for encryption only.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="609 590 773 716">2</td> <td data-bbox="777 590 1024 716">CRL Signing</td> <td data-bbox="1029 590 1398 716">The key can be used to sign a certificate revocation list (CRL).</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="609 722 773 810">4</td> <td data-bbox="777 722 1024 810">Key Certificate Signing</td> <td data-bbox="1029 722 1398 810">The key can be used to sign certificates.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="609 816 773 1010">8</td> <td data-bbox="777 816 1024 1010">Key Agreement</td> <td data-bbox="1029 816 1398 1010">The key can be used to determine key agreement, such as a key created using the Diffie-Hellman key agreement algorithm.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="609 1016 773 1104">16</td> <td data-bbox="777 1016 1024 1104">Data Encipherment</td> <td data-bbox="1029 1016 1398 1104">The key can be used for data encryption.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="609 1110 773 1199">32</td> <td data-bbox="777 1110 1024 1199">Key Encipherment</td> <td data-bbox="1029 1110 1398 1199">The key can be used for key encryption.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="609 1205 773 1293">64</td> <td data-bbox="777 1205 1024 1293">Nonrepudiation</td> <td data-bbox="1029 1205 1398 1293">The key can be used for authentication.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="609 1299 773 1388">128</td> <td data-bbox="777 1299 1024 1388">Digital Signature</td> <td data-bbox="1029 1299 1398 1388">The key can be used as a digital signature.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="609 1394 773 1482">32768</td> <td data-bbox="777 1394 1024 1482">Decipherment Only</td> <td data-bbox="1029 1394 1398 1482">The key can be used for decryption only.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p data-bbox="609 1524 1398 1612">For example, a value of 160 would represent a key usage of <i>digital signature</i> with <i>key encipherment</i>. A value of 224 would add <i>nonrepudiation</i> to those.</p>	Value	Function	Description	0	None	No key usage parameters.	1	Encipherment Only	The key can be used for encryption only.	2	CRL Signing	The key can be used to sign a certificate revocation list (CRL).	4	Key Certificate Signing	The key can be used to sign certificates.	8	Key Agreement	The key can be used to determine key agreement, such as a key created using the Diffie-Hellman key agreement algorithm.	16	Data Encipherment	The key can be used for data encryption.	32	Key Encipherment	The key can be used for key encryption.	64	Nonrepudiation	The key can be used for authentication.	128	Digital Signature	The key can be used as a digital signature.	32768	Decipherment Only	The key can be used for decryption only.
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32768	Decipherment Only	The key can be used for decryption only.																																
SigningAlgorithm	A string indicating the algorithm used to sign the certificate.																																	
CertStateString	A string containing the certificate state. The possible values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="609 1745 781 1772">• Unknown (0)</li> </ul>																																	

Name	Description																		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Active (1)</li> <li>• Revoked (2)</li> <li>• Denied (3)</li> <li>• Failed (4)</li> <li>• Pending (5)</li> <li>• Certificate Authority (6)</li> <li>• Parent Certificate Authority (7)</li> <li>• External Validation (8)</li> </ul>																		
KeyTypeString	A string containing the key type description (e.g. RSA) as per the types and descriptions shown for <i>KeyType</i> .																		
RevocationEffDate	The date, in UTC, on which the certificate was revoked, if applicable.																		
RevocationReason	<p>An integer indicating the reason the certificate was revoked. The possible values are:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Value</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>0</td> <td>Unspecified</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>Key Compromised</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>CA Compromised</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>Affiliation Changed</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>Superseded</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td> <td>Cessation Of Operation</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6</td> <td>Certificate Hold</td> </tr> <tr> <td>999</td> <td>Unknown</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Value	Description	0	Unspecified	1	Key Compromised	2	CA Compromised	3	Affiliation Changed	4	Superseded	5	Cessation Of Operation	6	Certificate Hold	999	Unknown
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999	Unknown																		
RevocationComment	An internally used Keyfactor Command field.																		
CertificateAuthorityId	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the certificate authority that issued the certificate.																		
CertificateAuthorityName	A string indicating the certificate authority that issued the certificate.																		
TemplateName	A string indicating the <b>display name</b> of the template that was used when issuing the certificate.																		

Name	Description								
ArchivedKey	A Boolean that indicates whether the certificate has a key archived in the issuing CA (true) or not (false).								
HasPrivateKey	A Boolean that indicates whether the certificate has a private key stored in Keyfactor Command (true) or not (false)								
PrincipalName	A string containing the name of the principal (UPN) that requested the certificate. Typically, this field is only populated for end user certificates requested through Keyfactor Command (e.g. Mac auto-enrollment certificates).								
CertRequestId	An integer containing the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the certificate request.								
RequesterName	A string containing the name of the identity that requested the certificate.								
ContentBytes	A string containing the certificate as bytes.								
ExtendedKeyUsages	<p>An array of objects containing the extended key usages associated with the certificate. Extended Key data includes:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Id</td> <td>An integer containing the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the extended key usage.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Oid</td> <td>A string indicating the OID of the extended key usage.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DisplayName</td> <td>A string indicating the name of the extended key usage.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description	Id	An integer containing the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the extended key usage.	Oid	A string indicating the OID of the extended key usage.	DisplayName	A string indicating the name of the extended key usage.
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Name	Description																																				
SubjectAltNameElements	<p>An array of objects containing the subject alternative name elements of the certificate. SAN data includes:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Id</td> <td>An integer containing the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the SAN Element.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Value</td> <td>A string indicating the value of the SAN Element.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Type</td> <td> <p>An integer containing the type of SAN element. The possible values are:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Value</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>0</td> <td>Other Name</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>RFC 822 Name</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>DNS Name</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>X400 Address</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>Directory Name</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td> <td>Ediparty Name</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6</td> <td>Uniform Resource Identifier</td> </tr> <tr> <td>7</td> <td>IP Address</td> </tr> <tr> <td>8</td> <td>Registered Id</td> </tr> <tr> <td>100</td> <td>MS_NTPrincipalName</td> </tr> <tr> <td>101</td> <td>MS_NTDSReplication</td> </tr> <tr> <td>999</td> <td>Unknown</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>ValueHash</td> <td>A string indicating a hash of the SAN value.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description	Id	An integer containing the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the SAN Element.	Value	A string indicating the value of the SAN Element.	Type	<p>An integer containing the type of SAN element. The possible values are:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Value</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>0</td> <td>Other Name</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>RFC 822 Name</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>DNS Name</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>X400 Address</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>Directory Name</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td> <td>Ediparty Name</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6</td> <td>Uniform Resource Identifier</td> </tr> <tr> <td>7</td> <td>IP Address</td> </tr> <tr> <td>8</td> <td>Registered Id</td> </tr> <tr> <td>100</td> <td>MS_NTPrincipalName</td> </tr> <tr> <td>101</td> <td>MS_NTDSReplication</td> </tr> <tr> <td>999</td> <td>Unknown</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Value	Description	0	Other Name	1	RFC 822 Name	2	DNS Name	3	X400 Address	4	Directory Name	5	Ediparty Name	6	Uniform Resource Identifier	7	IP Address	8	Registered Id	100	MS_NTPrincipalName	101	MS_NTDSReplication	999	Unknown	ValueHash	A string indicating a hash of the SAN value.
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999	Unknown																																				
ValueHash	A string indicating a hash of the SAN value.																																				

Name	Description								
CRLDistributionPoints	<p>An array of objects containing the distribution points for the certificate revocation lists the certificate could be in. CRL distribution point data includes:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Id</td> <td>An integer containing the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the CRL distribution point.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>URL</td> <td>A string indicating the URL of the CRL distribution point.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>URLHash</td> <td>A string indicating a hash of the URL.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description	Id	An integer containing the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the CRL distribution point.	URL	A string indicating the URL of the CRL distribution point.	URLHash	A string indicating a hash of the URL.
Name	Description								
Id	An integer containing the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the CRL distribution point.								
URL	A string indicating the URL of the CRL distribution point.								
URLHash	A string indicating a hash of the URL.								
LocationsCount	<p>An array of objects containing a count of how many certificates are in each location type. This returns a list of type and count combination. For example:</p> <pre> "LocationsCount": [   {     "Type": "IIS",     "Count": 2   },   {     "Type": "F5-SL-REST",     "Count": 1   } ] </pre>								
SSLLocations	<p>An array of objects containing the locations where the certificate is found using SSL discovery. SSL location data includes:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>StorePath</td> <td>A string indicating the machine where the certificate was discovered.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>AgentPool</td> <td>A string indicating the GUID of the orchestrator pool that performed the SSL scan on the endpoint where the certificate was discovered.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description	StorePath	A string indicating the machine where the certificate was discovered.	AgentPool	A string indicating the GUID of the orchestrator pool that performed the SSL scan on the endpoint where the certificate was discovered.		
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Name	Description	
	<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>
	IPAddress	A string indicating the IP address where the certificate was discovered.
	Port	An integer indicating the port on which the certificate was discovered.
NetworkName	A string indicating the name of the SSL network that performed the SSL scan (discovery or monitoring) on the endpoint where the certificate was discovered.	

Name	Description																																						
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Metadata	An object containing the metadata fields populated for the certificate.														
CertificateKeyId	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the private key, if one exists, and public key of the certificate.														
CARowIndex	<p>An integer containing the CA's reference ID for certificate.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid #add8e6; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;">  <b>Note:</b> The <i>CARowIndex</i> has been replaced by <i>CARecordId</i>, but will remain for backward compatibility. It will only contain a non-zero value for certificates issued by Microsoft CAs. For Microsoft CA certificates, the <i>CARowIndex</i> will be equal to the <i>CARecordId</i> value parsed to an integer. </div>														
CARecordId	A string containing the CA's reference ID for certificate.														
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KeyRecoverable	A Boolean that indicates whether the certificate key is recoverable (true) or not (false).												
Curve	A string indicating the OID of the elliptic curve algorithm configured for the certificate, for ECC templates. Well-known OIDs include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1.2.840.10045.3.1.7 = P-256/prime256v1/secp256r1</li> <li>• 1.3.132.0.34 = P-384/secp384r1</li> <li>• 1.3.132.0.35 = P-521/secp521r1</li> </ul>												
CertStoreTypeShortNames	An array of comma-separated strings indicating the certificate stores types associated with each certificate.												

 **Tip:** See the [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon () at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

### 2.6.7.11 PUT Certificates Metadata

The PUT /Certificates/Metadata method is used to update one or more metadata values for a specified certificate. Any existing values for the metadata fields submitted with this update will be overwritten with the new values provided. For more granular control over updating only metadata fields that do not already contain a value, use the *PUT /Certificates/Metadata/All* method (see [PUT Certificates Metadata All on the next page](#)). This endpoint returns 204 with no content upon success.



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:

/certificates/collections/metadata/modify/

OR

/certificates/collections/metadata/modify/#/ (where # is a reference to a specific certificate collection ID)

Permissions for certificates can be set at either the global or certificate collection level. See *Certificate Permissions* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide* for more information about global vs collection permissions. See also the *CollectionId* input parameter, below.

Table 156: PUT Certificates Metadata Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
Id	Body	<b>Required.</b> An integer specifying the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the certificate to update.
Metadata	Body	<p><b>Required.</b> An object containing one or more metadata key value pairs to update for the certificate. These are submitted with the metadata field name in the key and the value in the value. For example:</p> <pre> "Metadata": {   "AppOwnerEmailAddress": "john.smith@keyexample.com", // String field   "SiteCode": 23, // Integer field   "BusinessCritical": true, // Boolean field   "Notes": "Here are some notes about this certificate.", // BigText field   "BusinessUnit": "E-Business", // Multiple Choice field with a pre-defined value   "TicketResolutionDate": "2021-07-23" // Date field in yyyy-mm-dd format } </pre>
CollectionId	Query	An integer specifying an optional certificate collection identifier to validate that the user executing the request has sufficient permissions to do so. If a certificate collection ID is not supplied, the user must have global permissions to complete the action. Supplying a certificate collection ID allows for a check of the user's certificate collection-level permissions to determine whether the user has sufficient permissions at a collection level to complete the action. See <i>Certificate Permissions</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information.

 **Tip:** See the [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (🔍) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

### 2.6.7.12 PUT Certificates Metadata All

The PUT /Certificates/Metadata/All method is used to update one or more metadata values for a specified set of certificates. This endpoint returns 204 with no content upon success.



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:

/certificates/collections/metadata/modify/

OR

/certificates/collections/metadata/modify/#!/ (where # is a reference to a specific certificate collection ID)

Permissions for certificates can be set at either the global or certificate collection level. See *Certificate Permissions* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide* for more information about global vs collection permissions. See also the *CollectionId* input parameter, below.

Table 157: PUT Certificates Metadata All Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
Query	Body	<p><b>Required*</b>. A string containing a query to limit the certificates to update (e.g. field1 -eq value1 AND field2 -gt value2). Fields available for querying through the API for the most part match those that appear in the Keyfactor Command Management Portal search dropdowns. For querying guidelines, refer to: <i>Certificate Search Page</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i>. A value for one of <i>CertificateIds</i>, <i>Query</i>, or <i>CollectionId</i> is <b>required</b>.</p> <p>The query fields supported for this endpoint are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• ArchivedKey</li><li>• CertId</li><li>• CA</li><li>• CertState</li><li>• CertStoreContainer</li><li>• CertStoreFQDN (alias: JavaKeystoreFQDN)</li><li>• CertStorePath (alias: JavaKeystorePath)</li><li>• CN (alias: IssuedCN)</li><li>• DN (alias: IssuedDN)</li><li>• ExpirationDate (alias: NotAfter)</li><li>• EKU</li><li>• EKUName</li><li>• HasPrivateKey</li><li>• ImportDate</li><li>• IssuedDate (aliases: NotBefore and EffectiveDate)</li><li>• IssuerDN</li><li>• KeySize (alias: KeySizeInBits)</li><li>• KeyType</li><li>• KeyUsage</li><li>• OU</li></ul>

Name	In	Description
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NetBIOSPrincipal (alias: PrincipalName)</li> <li>• PublicKey</li> <li>• NetBIOSRequester (alias: RequesterName)</li> <li>• RevocationDate (alias: RevocationEffDate)</li> <li>• Revoker</li> <li>• RFC2818Compliant</li> <li>• SelfSigned</li> <li>• SerialNumber</li> <li>• SigningAlgorithm</li> <li>• SSLDNSName</li> <li>• SSLIPAddress (alias: SslHostName)</li> <li>• SSLNetworkName</li> <li>• SSLPort</li> <li>• SAN</li> <li>• TemplateDisplayName (alias: TemplateName)</li> <li>• TemplateShortName</li> <li>• Thumbprint</li> </ul> <p>The following fields have been deprecated and will be ignored if included in a request:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>CARequestID</i></li> <li>• <i>CertRequestID</i></li> <li>• <i>IsPfx</i></li> <li>• <i>RequestResolutionDate</i></li> </ul> <div style="background-color: #e6f2ff; padding: 10px; border-radius: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p> <b>Note:</b> Queries may be done using either the primary field name or the field alias(es).</p> </div> <div style="background-color: #e6ffe6; padding: 10px; border-radius: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p> <b>Tip:</b> To exclude revoked certificates from the update, include a query of:  <code>CertState -ne \"2\"</code></p> <p>To exclude expired certificates from the update, include a query of:  <code>ExpirationDate -ge \"%TODAY%\"</code></p> </div>
Certi- ficatelds	Body	<b>Required*</b> . An array of integers indicating the Keyfactor Command certificate IDs to update. A value for one of <i>Certificatelds</i> , <i>Query</i> , or <i>CollectionId</i> is <b>required</b> .
Metadata	Body	<b>Required</b> . An array of objects containing information about the metadata field(s) to

Name	In	Description								
		<p>update. The parameters are:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Value</td> <td><b>Required.</b> A string indicating the value that should be set for the metadata field.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>MetadataName</td> <td><b>Required.</b> A string indicating the name of the metadata field that should be updated for the certificates.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>OverwriteExisting</td> <td>A Boolean that sets whether all the certificates being updated will have their metadata field overwritten to the value being provided, including those that already have a value in the given metadata field (true) or whether only the certificates that currently have no value in the given metadata field will be saved with the new value (false). The default is <i>false</i>.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>For example:</p> <pre> "Metadata": [   {     "MetadataName": "AppOwnerEmailAddress", // This is a String     field.     "Value": "john.smith@keyexample.com",     "OverwriteExisting": true   },   {     "MetadataName": "SiteCode", // This is an Integer field.     "Value": 5,     "OverwriteExisting": true   },   {     "MetadataName": "BusinessCritical", // This is a Boolean     field.     "Value": true,     "OverwriteExisting": true   },   { </pre>	Name	Description	Value	<b>Required.</b> A string indicating the value that should be set for the metadata field.	MetadataName	<b>Required.</b> A string indicating the name of the metadata field that should be updated for the certificates.	OverwriteExisting	A Boolean that sets whether all the certificates being updated will have their metadata field overwritten to the value being provided, including those that already have a value in the given metadata field (true) or whether only the certificates that currently have no value in the given metadata field will be saved with the new value (false). The default is <i>false</i> .
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Name	In	Description
		<pre> "MetadataName": "Notes", // This is a BigText field. "Value": "Here are some notes about this certificate.", "OverwriteExisting": true }, { "MetadataName": "BusinessUnit", // This is a Multiple Choice field. "Value": "E-Business", // This is a value pre-defined for the field. "OverwriteExisting": true }, { "MetadataName": "TicketResolutionDate", // This is a Date field in yyyy-mm-dd format. "Value": "2021-07-23", "OverwriteExisting": true } ] </pre>
CollectionId	Query	<p><b>Required</b>*. An integer specifying an optional certificate collection identifier to validate that the user executing the request has sufficient permissions to do so. If a certificate collection ID is not supplied, the user must have global permissions to complete the action. Supplying a certificate collection ID allows for a check of the user's certificate collection-level permissions to determine whether the user has sufficient permissions at a collection level to complete the action. See <i>Certificate Permissions</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information.</p> <p>This field can also be used to specify the certificate collection containing certificates that should be updated. A value for one of <i>CertificateIds</i>, <i>Query</i>, or <i>CollectionId</i> is <b>required</b>.</p>

 **Tip:** See the [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon  at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

### 2.6.7.13 POST Certificates Import

The POST /Certificates/Import method is used to import a certificate provided in the request body into Keyfactor Command. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with a message body containing information about the import.



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
`/certificates/import/`

Table 158: POST Certificates Import Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
Certificate	Body	<p><b>Required.</b> A string containing the base-64 encoded contents of the certificate to be imported into Keyfactor Command. This may be a certificate with or without associated private key.</p> <p>With PowerShell, for example, you could use the following commands to convert certificates of various types to the appropriate format (referencing \$b64Cert in the request body <i>Certificate</i> field).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PEM-encoded certificate:           <pre data-bbox="553 575 1404 793">           \$crtCert = Get-Content 'C:\MyPath\MyCertificate.crt'           \$b64Cert = [System.Convert]::ToBase64String(             [System.Text.Encoding]::ASCII.GetBytes(\$crtCert)           )           </pre> <div data-bbox="553 814 1404 1014" style="background-color: #e1f5fe; padding: 10px; border-radius: 10px;"> <p> <b>Note:</b> The commands are the same regardless of whether the PEM certificate file contains a private key. The private key is ignored. If the file contains chain certificates, the end entity certificate must precede the chain certificates; only the first certificate in the file is imported for this certificate type.</p> </div> </li> <li>• DER-encoded certificate:           <pre data-bbox="553 1079 1404 1260">           \$derCert = Get-Content 'C:\MyPath\MyCertificate.der' -             Encoding Byte           \$b64Cert = [System.Convert]::ToBase64String(\$derCert)           </pre> </li> <li>• PKCS#12-encoded certificate:           <pre data-bbox="553 1308 1404 1488">           \$pfxCert = Get-Content 'C:\MyPath\MyCertificate.pfx' -             Encoding Byte           \$b64Cert = [System.Convert]::ToBase64String(\$pfxCert)           </pre> <div data-bbox="553 1512 1404 1644" style="background-color: #e1f5fe; padding: 10px; border-radius: 10px;"> <p> <b>Note:</b> Imports of this certificate type require specifying a <i>Password</i> to decrypt the specified file. Both the certificate and private key are imported.</p> </div> </li> <li>• PKCS#7-encoded binary certificate:</li> </ul>

Name	In	Description
		<pre>\$p7bCert = Get-Content 'C:\MyPath\MyCertificate.p7b' - Encoding Byte \$b64Cert = [System.Convert]::ToBase64String(\$p7bCert)</pre> <p> <b>Note:</b> The order of the certificates in the certificate package is not important.</p> <p> <b>Tip:</b> You can use the <i>POST /Certificates/Analyze</i> method (see <a href="#">POST Certificates Analyze on page 338</a>) to confirm that the string you have generated contains the contents that you expect.</p>
Password	Body	<b>Required</b> <sup>*</sup> . A string containing the password used to decrypt the file containing the certificate to be imported. This field is <b>required</b> if a certificate of PKCS#12 format is provided in the <i>Certificate</i> field.
Metadata	Body	An object containing the certificate metadata that will be associated with the certificate once it is imported. This is provided as a set of key value pairs with the metadata field name in the key and the value in the value. For example:
		<pre>"Metadata": {   "AppOwnerFirstName": "John",   "AppOwnerLastName": "Smith" }</pre>
Store Ids	Body	An array of strings indicating the certificate store GUIDs that the imported certificate will be installed into.

Name	In	Description																																						
Store Types	Body	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Store Type Id</td> <td> <p>An integer indicating the ID of the store type being used. There must be one for each type of store ID used. The possible values are:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Value</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>0</td><td>Java Keystore</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>PEM File</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>F5 SSL Profiles</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>IIS Roots</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>NetScaler</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>IIS Personal</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>F5 Web Server</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>IIS Revoked</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>F5 Web Server REST</td></tr> <tr><td>10</td><td>F5 SSL Profiles REST</td></tr> <tr><td>11</td><td>F5 CA Bundles REST</td></tr> <tr><td>100</td><td>Amazon Web Services</td></tr> <tr><td>101</td><td>File Transfer Protocol</td></tr> <tr><td>1xx</td><td>User-defined certificate stores will be given a type ID over 101.</td></tr> </tbody> </table> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>Alias</td> <td> <p><b>Required*</b>. A string providing an alias to be used for the certificate upon entry into the certificate store. The function of the alias varies depending on the certificate store type. For example, for an F5 device, it serves as the file name used to store the file in the device file system, minus the extension (e.g. use alias MyFile for a file named MyFile.pfx) while for a Java keystore, it is stored in the keystore associated with the certificate. Some certificate store types don't require an alias and some do. See <i>Add Certificate</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information. This field may be <b>required</b> depending on the store type selected.</p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>Overwrite</td> <td> <p>A Boolean that sets whether a certificate in the store with the <i>Alias</i> provided should be overwritten with the certificate being imported (true) or not (false).</p> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description	Store Type Id	<p>An integer indicating the ID of the store type being used. There must be one for each type of store ID used. The possible values are:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Value</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>0</td><td>Java Keystore</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>PEM File</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>F5 SSL Profiles</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>IIS Roots</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>NetScaler</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>IIS Personal</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>F5 Web Server</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>IIS Revoked</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>F5 Web Server REST</td></tr> <tr><td>10</td><td>F5 SSL Profiles REST</td></tr> <tr><td>11</td><td>F5 CA Bundles REST</td></tr> <tr><td>100</td><td>Amazon Web Services</td></tr> <tr><td>101</td><td>File Transfer Protocol</td></tr> <tr><td>1xx</td><td>User-defined certificate stores will be given a type ID over 101.</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Value	Description	0	Java Keystore	2	PEM File	3	F5 SSL Profiles	4	IIS Roots	5	NetScaler	6	IIS Personal	7	F5 Web Server	8	IIS Revoked	9	F5 Web Server REST	10	F5 SSL Profiles REST	11	F5 CA Bundles REST	100	Amazon Web Services	101	File Transfer Protocol	1xx	User-defined certificate stores will be given a type ID over 101.	Alias	<p><b>Required*</b>. A string providing an alias to be used for the certificate upon entry into the certificate store. The function of the alias varies depending on the certificate store type. For example, for an F5 device, it serves as the file name used to store the file in the device file system, minus the extension (e.g. use alias MyFile for a file named MyFile.pfx) while for a Java keystore, it is stored in the keystore associated with the certificate. Some certificate store types don't require an alias and some do. See <i>Add Certificate</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information. This field may be <b>required</b> depending on the store type selected.</p>	Overwrite	<p>A Boolean that sets whether a certificate in the store with the <i>Alias</i> provided should be overwritten with the certificate being imported (true) or not (false).</p>
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KEYFACTOR		<p>11.2 Keyfactor Web APIs Reference Guide</p>																																						

Name	In	Description
Schedule	Body	A string containing the time the imported certificate should be scheduled to be installed into the certificate store. The date and time should be given using the ISO 8601 UTC time format YYYY-MM-DDTHH:mm:ss.000Z (e.g. 2023-11-19T16:23:01Z).

Table 159: POST Certificates Import Response Data

Name	Description														
Import Status	An integer indicating the status of the import job indicating, for example, whether the certificate was newly created in Keyfactor Command or already existed in Keyfactor Command and was just updated based on provided private key, metadata, or location information.														
Invaill Key Stores	An array of objects indicating which key store items failed with some information. Included parameters are: <table border="1" data-bbox="376 806 1403 1276"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Keystore Id</td> <td>A string indicating the ID of the store that failed.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Client Machine</td> <td>A string indicating the client machine of the store that failed.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Store Path</td> <td>A string indicating the path to the location of the certificate store that failed.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Alias</td> <td>A string indicating the alias for the certificate in the store that failed.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Reason</td> <td>An integer indicating the simple reason why it failed.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Explanation</td> <td>A string indicating a more specific reason for the failure.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description	Keystore Id	A string indicating the ID of the store that failed.	Client Machine	A string indicating the client machine of the store that failed.	Store Path	A string indicating the path to the location of the certificate store that failed.	Alias	A string indicating the alias for the certificate in the store that failed.	Reason	An integer indicating the simple reason why it failed.	Explanation	A string indicating a more specific reason for the failure.
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Client Machine	A string indicating the client machine of the store that failed.														
Store Path	A string indicating the path to the location of the certificate store that failed.														
Alias	A string indicating the alias for the certificate in the store that failed.														
Reason	An integer indicating the simple reason why it failed.														
Explanation	A string indicating a more specific reason for the failure.														
Job Status	An integer indicating the state of all certificate store jobs.														



**Tip:** See the *Keyfactor API Reference and Utility* [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (?) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

#### 2.6.7.14 POST Certificates Revoke

The POST /Certificates/Revoke method is used to revoke one or more certificates with the specified ID(s). This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with a list of the successfully revoked certificate IDs on a success or a list of the failed certificate IDs if any revocations fail.



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:

/certificates/collections/revoke/

OR

/certificates/collections/revoke/#!/ (where # is a reference to a specific certificate collection ID)

Permissions for certificates can be set at either the global or certificate collection level. See *Certificate Permissions* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide* for more information about global vs collection permissions. See also the *CollectionId* input parameter, below.



**Note:** As of Keyfactor Command version 10, enrollment (PFX and CSR), renewal, and revocation requests all flow through Keyfactor Command workflow. This will result in no changes to the enrollment, renewal, and revocation user experience unless customizations have been added in workflow (see *Workflow Definitions* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*).

Table 160: POST Certificates Revoke Input Parameters

Name	In	Description																				
CertificateIDs	Body	<b>Required.</b> An array of integers containing the list of Keyfactor Command reference IDs for certificates that should be revoked.																				
Reason	Body	<p>An integer containing the specific reason that the certificate is being revoked. Available values are:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Value</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>-1</td> <td>Remove from Hold</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0</td> <td>Unspecified</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>Key Compromised</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>CA Compromised</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>Affiliation Changed</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>Superseded</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td> <td>Cessation of Operation</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6</td> <td>Certificate Hold</td> </tr> <tr> <td>7</td> <td>Remove from CRL. Only valid in the case that a cert is already on a CRL in a manner that it can be removed, such as Certificate Hold</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>The default is <i>Unspecified</i>.</p>	Value	Description	-1	Remove from Hold	0	Unspecified	1	Key Compromised	2	CA Compromised	3	Affiliation Changed	4	Superseded	5	Cessation of Operation	6	Certificate Hold	7	Remove from CRL. Only valid in the case that a cert is already on a CRL in a manner that it can be removed, such as Certificate Hold
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6	Certificate Hold																					
7	Remove from CRL. Only valid in the case that a cert is already on a CRL in a manner that it can be removed, such as Certificate Hold																					
Comment	Body	<b>Required.</b> A string containing a freeform reason or comment on why the certificate is being revoked.																				
EffectiveDate	Body	A string containing the date and time when the certificate will be revoked. The date and time should be given using the ISO 8601 UTC time format YYYY-MM-DDTHH:mm:ss.000Z (e.g. 2023-11-19T16:23:01Z). The default is the current date and time.																				
CollectionId	Body	An integer specifying an optional certificate collection identifier to validate that the user executing the request has sufficient permissions to do so. If a certificate collection ID is not supplied, the user must have global permissions to complete the action. Supplying a certificate collection ID allows for a check of the user's certificate collection-level permissions to determine whether the user has sufficient permissions at a collection level to complete the action. See <i>Certificate Permissions</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information.																				



**Tip:** See the [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (?) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

### 2.6.7.15 POST Certificates Analyze

The POST /Certificates/Analyze method is used to parse a raw binary certificate returned from a CA into human-readable list of certificate details. For input data supplied with chain certificates, the output will include analysis of the primary certificate and the chain certificates. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with a list of the contents of the certificate and the certificates in the chain, if applicable.



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
 /certificates/collections/read/  
 OR  
 /certificates/collections/read/#/ (where # is a reference to a specific certificate collection ID)  
 OR  
 /certificates/import/  
 Permissions for certificates can be set at either the global or certificate collection level. See *Certificate Permissions* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide* for more information about global vs collection permissions.

Table 161: POST Certificates Analyze Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
Certificate	Body	<b>Required.</b> A string containing either the PEM-encoded string of the certificate <b>not</b> including the header and footer (e.g. -----BEGIN CERTIFICATE----- and -----END CERTIFICATE-----) or the base-64 encoded contents of the certificate. Both certificates with and without private keys are supported for analysis.
Password	Body	A string containing the password used to encrypt the private key of the certificate, if applicable.

Table 162: POST Certificates Analyze Response Data

Name	Description
IssuedDN	A string containing the distinguished name of the certificate.
IssuerDN	A string containing the distinguished name of the issuer of the certificate.
Thumbprint	A string containing the thumbprint of the certificate.
NotAfter	A string containing the date/time, in UTC, on which the certificate expires.
NotBefore	A string containing the date/time, in UTC, on which the certificate was issued by the certificate authority.
Metadata	An object containing the metadata fields populated for the certificate.
IsEndEntity	A Boolean indicating whether the certificate is the end entity of the chain (true) or not (false).

 **Tip:** See the *Keyfactor API Reference and Utility* [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon  at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

### 2.6.7.16 POST Certificates Recover

The POST /Certificates/Recover method is used to recover or download a certificate with private key. For certificates that are available for key recovery from the Microsoft CA, the certificate is recovered from the CA. For certificates with a private key stored in Keyfactor Command, the certificate is downloaded from Keyfactor Command. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with a base-64-encoded representation of the certificate and private key, including optional certificate chain, in JKS, PEM or PFX format. For certificates without private keys in DER, PEM or P7B format, use the *POST /Certificates/Download* method (see [POST Certificates Download on page 343](#)).

 **Tip:** CA-level key recovery is supported for Microsoft CAs to allow recovery of private keys for certificates enrolled outside of Keyfactor Command. CA-level key archiving is not supported for enrollments done through Keyfactor Command. CA-level key recovery is not supported for EJBCA CAs. For enrollments done through Keyfactor Command for either Microsoft or EJBCA CAs, use Keyfactor Command private key retention (see *Certificate Template Operations: Details Tab* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*).



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:

`/certificates/collections/private_key/read/`

OR

`/certificates/collections/private_key/read/#/` (where # is a reference to a specific certificate collection ID)

Permissions for certificates can be set at either the global or certificate collection level. See *Certificate Permissions* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide* for more information about global vs collection permissions. See also the *CollectionId* input parameter, below.

Table 163: POST Certificates Recover Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
Password	Body	<b>Required</b> . The password to set on the certificate.
CertID	Body	<b>Required*</b> . An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the certificate to retrieve. One of the following is <b>required</b> : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>CertID</i></li> <li>• <i>Thumbprint</i></li> <li>• <i>SerialNumber</i> and <i>IssuerDN</i></li> </ul>
SerialNumber	Body	<b>Required*</b> . A string indicating the serial number of the certificate to retrieve. One of the following is <b>required</b> : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>CertID</i></li> <li>• <i>Thumbprint</i></li> <li>• <i>SerialNumber</i> and <i>IssuerDN</i></li> </ul>
IssuerDN	Body	<b>Required*</b> . A string indicating the distinguished name of the issuer of the certificate to retrieve. One of the following is <b>required</b> : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>CertID</i></li> <li>• <i>Thumbprint</i></li> <li>• <i>SerialNumber</i> and <i>IssuerDN</i></li> </ul>
Thumbprint	Body	<b>Required*</b> . A string indicating the thumbprint of the certificate to retrieve. One of the following is <b>required</b> : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>CertID</i></li> <li>• <i>Thumbprint</i></li> <li>• <i>SerialNumber</i> and <i>IssuerDN</i></li> </ul>
IncludeChain	Body	A Boolean indicating whether to include the certificate chain with the certificate ( <i>true</i> ) or not ( <i>false</i> ). If you select <i>true</i> , you must select a certificate format of PEM or P7B.
ChainOrder	Body	A string indicating the order in which the certificate chain should be returned if <i>IncludeChain</i> is set to <i>true</i> . Supported values are <i>EndEntityFirst</i> or <i>RootFirst</i> .
CollectionId	Query	An integer specifying an optional certificate collection identifier to validate that the user executing the request has sufficient permissions to do so. If a certificate collection ID is not supplied, the user

Name	In	Description
		<p>must have global permissions to complete the action. Supplying a certificate collection ID allows for a check of the user's certificate collection-level permissions to determine whether the user has sufficient permissions at a collection level to complete the action. See <i>Certificate Permissions</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information.</p>
x-certificateformat	Header	<p>The desired output format for the certificate. Supported options are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• JKS Selecting the JKS option allows you to create a Java keystore with the returned PFX value.</li> <li>• PEM Output the certificate in base-64 encoded PEM format along with the private key and any optional chain certificates in a single file.</li> <li>• PFX Selecting the PFX option allows you to create a PKCS#12 (PFX/P12) file with the returned PFX value.</li> </ul>

Table 164: POST Certificates Recover Response Data

Name	Description
PFX	<p>The base-64-encoded representation of the certificate in PEM or PFX format with the optional certificate chain. The string will need to be base-64 decoded for both PEM and PFX. This can be accomplished in a number of ways. For example, using PowerShell and a manually generated file containing just the base-64 string returned in the response (not the full response):</p> <pre>\$b64 = Get-Content 'C:\path\to\source\file' \$targetFile = 'C:\path\to\target\file'  \$bytes = [Convert]::FromBase64String(\$b64) [IO.File]::WriteAllBytes(\$targetFile, \$bytes)</pre> <p>Using PowerShell within the script where the full response (including two key/value pairs) is returned and placed in the variable \$response:</p> <pre>\$ResponseContent = \$response.Content   ConvertFrom-Json  \$targetFile = 'C:\path_to_target_file\' + \$ResponseContent.FileName  \$bytes = [Convert]::FromBase64String(\$ResponseContent.PFX) [IO.File]::WriteAllBytes(\$targetFile, \$bytes)</pre> <p>In the second case, the name provided in FileName is used for the PFX output file.</p>
FileName	The CN of the certificate presented as a file name (e.g. mycertificatekeyexamplecom.pfx).



**Tip:** See the [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (?) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

### 2.6.7.17 POST Certificates Download

The POST /Certificates/Download method is used to download a certificate from Keyfactor Command. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with the base-64-encoded certificate without private key, including optional certificate chain, in DER, PEM or P7B format. For certificates with private keys in PEM or PFX format, use the [POST /Certificates/Recover](#) method (see [POST Certificates Recover on page 339](#)).



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:

/certificates/collections/read/

OR

/certificates/collections/read/#/ (where # is a reference to a specific certificate collection ID)

Permissions for certificates can be set at either the global or certificate collection level. See *Certificate Permissions* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide* for more information about global vs collection permissions. See also the *CollectionId* input parameter, below.

Table 165: POST Certificates Download Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
CertID	Body	<b>Required*</b> . An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the certificate to retrieve. One of the following is <b>required</b> : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>CertID</i></li> <li>• <i>Thumbprint</i></li> <li>• <i>SerialNumber</i> and <i>IssuerDN</i></li> </ul>
SerialNumber	Body	<b>Required*</b> . A string indicating the serial number of the certificate to retrieve. One of the following is <b>required</b> : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>CertID</i></li> <li>• <i>Thumbprint</i></li> <li>• <i>SerialNumber</i> and <i>IssuerDN</i></li> </ul>
IssuerDN	Body	<b>Required*</b> . A string indicating the distinguished name of the issuer of the certificate to retrieve. One of the following is <b>required</b> : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>CertID</i></li> <li>• <i>Thumbprint</i></li> <li>• <i>SerialNumber</i> and <i>IssuerDN</i></li> </ul>
Thumbprint	Body	<b>Required*</b> . A string indicating the thumbprint of the certificate to retrieve. One of the following is <b>required</b> : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>CertID</i></li> <li>• <i>Thumbprint</i></li> <li>• <i>SerialNumber</i> and <i>IssuerDN</i></li> </ul>
IncludeChain	Body	A Boolean indicating whether to include the certificate chain with the certificate ( <i>true</i> ) or not ( <i>false</i> ). If you select <i>true</i> , you must select a certificate format of PEM or P7B.
ChainOrder	Body	A string indicating the order in which the certificate chain should be returned if <i>IncludeChain</i> is set to <i>true</i> . Supported values are <i>EndEntityFirst</i> or <i>RootFirst</i> .
CollectionId	Query	An integer specifying an optional certificate collection identifier to validate that the user executing the request has sufficient permissions to do so. If a certificate collection ID is not supplied, the user must have global permissions to complete the action. Supplying a certificate collection ID allows for a check of the user's certificate

Name	In	Description
		collection-level permissions to determine whether the user has sufficient permissions at a collection level to complete the action. See <i>Certificate Permissions</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information.
x-certificateformat	Header	The desired output format for the certificate. Supported options are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DER DER is not supported if IncludeChain is set to <i>true</i>.</li> <li>• PEM Output the certificate in base-64 encoded PEM format along with any optional chain certificates in a single file.</li> <li>• P7B This option is only supported if IncludeChain is set to <i>true</i></li> </ul>

Table 166: POST Certificates Download Response Data

Name	Description
Content	The base-64-encoded certificate in DER, PEM or P7B format with the optional certificate chain.

 **Tip:** See the *Keyfactor API Reference and Utility* [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon  at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

### 2.6.7.18 POST Certificates Revoke All

The POST `/Certificates/RevokeAll` method is used to revoke all the certificates in the specified query and/or collection ID. The endpoint makes use of the *Revoke All Enabled* application setting (see Application Settings: Console Tab in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*). If *Revoke All Enabled* is set to *False*, the endpoint will return an error indicating revoke all is not allowed and not complete the request. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with a list of the successfully revoked certificate IDs on a success or a list of the failed certificate IDs if any revocations fail.

 **Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
`/certificates/collections/revoke/`



OR

/certificates/collections/ revoke/#/ (where # is a reference to a specific certificate collection ID)

Permissions for certificates can be set at either the global or certificate collection level. See *Certificate Permissions* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide* for more information about global vs collection permissions. See also the *CollectionId* input parameter, below.



**Note:** As of Keyfactor Command version 10, enrollment (PFX and CSR), renewal, and revocation requests all flow through Keyfactor Command workflow. This will result in no changes to the enrollment, renewal, and revocation user experience unless customizations have been added in workflow (see *Workflow Definitions* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*).

Table 167: POST Certificates Revoke All Input Parameters

Name	In	Description																				
Query	Body	<b>Required*</b> . A string containing a query to limit the certificates to revoke (e.g. field1 -eq value1 AND field2 -gt value2). Fields available for querying through the API for the most part match those that appear in the Keyfactor Command Management Portal search dropdowns. For querying guidelines, refer to Certificate Search Page in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> . A value for either <i>Query</i> or <i>CollectionId</i> is <b>required</b> . If both <i>Query</i> and <i>CollectionId</i> are specified, certificates from both sources will be revoked.																				
Reason	Body	An integer containing the specific reason that the certificates are being revoked. Available values are: <table border="1" data-bbox="521 674 1403 1297"> <thead> <tr> <th>Value</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>-1</td> <td>Remove from Hold</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0</td> <td>Unspecified</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>Key Compromised</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>CA Compromised</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>Affiliation Changed</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>Superseded</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td> <td>Cessation of Operation</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6</td> <td>Certificate Hold</td> </tr> <tr> <td>7</td> <td>Remove from CRL</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>The default is <i>Unspecified</i>.</p>	Value	Description	-1	Remove from Hold	0	Unspecified	1	Key Compromised	2	CA Compromised	3	Affiliation Changed	4	Superseded	5	Cessation of Operation	6	Certificate Hold	7	Remove from CRL
Value	Description																					
-1	Remove from Hold																					
0	Unspecified																					
1	Key Compromised																					
2	CA Compromised																					
3	Affiliation Changed																					
4	Superseded																					
5	Cessation of Operation																					
6	Certificate Hold																					
7	Remove from CRL																					
Comment	Body	<b>Required</b> . A string containing a freeform reason or comment indicating why the certificates are being revoked.																				
EffectiveDate	Body	The date and time when the certificate will be revoked. The date and time should be given using the ISO 8601 UTC time format YYYY-MM-DDTHH:m-m:ss.000Z (e.g. 2023-11-19T16:23:01Z). The default is the current date and time.																				
IncludeRevoked	Body	A Boolean that indicates whether revoked certificates should be included in the revocation (true) or not (false). The default is <i>false</i> .																				
IncludeExpired	Body	A Boolean that indicates whether expired certificates should be included in the																				

Name	In	Description
pired		revocation (true) or not (false). The default is <i>false</i> .
CollectionId	Query	<p><b>Required*</b>. An integer specifying an optional certificate collection identifier to validate that the user executing the request has sufficient permissions to do so. If a certificate collection ID is not supplied, the user must have global permissions to complete the action. Supplying a certificate collection ID allows for a check of the user's certificate collection-level permissions to determine whether the user has sufficient permissions at a collection level to complete the action. See <i>Certificate Permissions</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information. This field can also be used to specify the certificate collection containing certificates that should be revoked. A value for either <i>Query</i> or <i>CollectionId</i> is <b>required</b>. If both <i>Query</i> and <i>CollectionId</i> are specified, certificates from both sources will be revoked.</p> <p>For example:</p> <pre>https://key- factor.keyexample.- com/KeyfactorAPI/Certificates/RevokeAll?CollectionId=14</pre>



**Note:** This endpoint is not exposed in the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility to reduce accidental usage. You may still make use of it by calling it from your own tool.

### 2.6.7.19 DELETE Certificates Query

The DELETE /Certificates/query method is used to delete a group of certificates from Keyfactor Command that match the criteria provided in the body. This endpoint returns 204 with no content upon success.



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:

- /certificates/collections/delete/
- OR
- /certificates/collections/delete/#/ (where # is a reference to a specific certificate collection ID)

Permissions for certificates can be set at either the global or certificate collection level. See *Certificate Permissions* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide* for more information about global vs collection permissions. See also the *CollectionId* input parameter, below.

Table 168: DELETE Certificates Query Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
sq	Body	<p><b>Required.</b> Query to limit the requested set of certificates that should be deleted in the form (without parameter name):</p> <pre>CN -contains "mycertificate.keyexample.com"</pre> <p>See <i>Certificate Search Page</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for querying guidelines to build your body query.</p>
CollectionId	Query	<p>An integer specifying an optional certificate collection identifier to validate that the user executing the request has sufficient permissions to do so. If a certificate collection ID is not supplied, the user must have global permissions to complete the action. Supplying a certificate collection ID allows for a check of the user's certificate collection-level permissions to determine whether the user has sufficient permissions at a collection level to complete the action. See <i>Certificate Permissions</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information.</p>

 **Tip:** See the *Keyfactor API Reference and Utility* [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon  at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

### 2.6.7.20 DELETE Certificates Private Key

The DELETE /Certificates/PrivateKey method is used to delete the stored private key of each certificate ID in the list provided in the body from the Keyfactor Command platform. This endpoint returns 204 with no content upon success.

 **Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
 /certificates/collections/delete/  
 OR  
 /certificates/collections/delete/#/ (where # is a reference to a specific certificate collection ID)  
 Permissions for certificates can be set at either the global or certificate collection level. See *Certificate Permissions* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide* for more information about global vs collection permissions. See also the *CollectionId* input parameter, below.

Table 169: DELETE Certificates Private Key Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
ids	Body	<p><b>Required.</b> An array of integers containing the Keyfactor Command reference IDs for certificates for which the associated private keys should be deleted in the form:</p> <pre>[123,789,567]</pre> <p>Use the <i>GET /Certificates</i> method (see <a href="#">GET Certificates on page 310</a>) to determine the certificate IDs.</p>
CollectionId	Query	<p>An integer specifying an optional certificate collection identifier to validate that the user executing the request has sufficient permissions to do so. If a certificate collection ID is not supplied, the user must have global permissions to complete the action. Supplying a certificate collection ID allows for a check of the user's certificate collection-level permissions to determine whether the user has sufficient permissions at a collection level to complete the action. See <i>Certificate Permissions</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information.</p>

 **Tip:** See the *Keyfactor API Reference and Utility* [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon  at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

### 2.6.7.21 DELETE Certificates Private Key ID

The DELETE */Certificates/PrivateKey/{id}* method is used to delete the stored private key of the submitted certificate ID. This endpoint returns 204 with no content upon success.

 **Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
*/certificates/collections/delete/*  
 OR  
*/certificates/collections/delete/#/* (where # is a reference to a specific certificate collection ID)  
 Permissions for certificates can be set at either the global or certificate collection level. See *Certificate Permissions* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide* for more information about global vs collection permissions. See also the *CollectionId* input parameter, below.

Table 170: DELETE Certificates Private Key {id} Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
id	Path	<b>Required.</b> The Keyfactor Command reference ID of the certificate whose private key should be deleted. Use the <i>GET /Certificates</i> method (see <a href="#">GET Certificates on page 310</a> ) to retrieve a list of certificates based on entered search criteria to determine the certificate ID. This information is also available in the certificate details for a certificate in the Keyfactor Command Management Portal.
CollectionId	Query	An integer specifying an optional certificate collection identifier to validate that the user executing the request has sufficient permissions to do so. If a certificate collection ID is not supplied, the user must have global permissions to complete the action. Supplying a certificate collection ID allows for a check of the user's certificate collection-level permissions to determine whether the user has sufficient permissions at a collection level to complete the action. See <i>Certificate Permissions</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information.



**Tip:** See the *Keyfactor API Reference and Utility* [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (?) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

## 2.6.8 Certificate Authority

The CertificateAuthority component of the Keyfactor API includes methods for listing, creating, updating and deleting certificate authority records in Keyfactor Command as well as for publishing CRLs.

Table 171: Certificate Authority Endpoints

Endpoint	Method	Description	Link
/PublishCRL	POST	Publishes the Certificate Revocation List of the given certificate authority.	<a href="#">POST Certificate Authority PublishCRL on page 449</a>
/	GET	Returns a list of all certificate authorities.	<a href="#">GET Certificate Authority on page 369</a>

Endpoint	Method	Description	Link
/	POST	Creates a new certificate authority record.	<a href="#">POST Certificate Authority on page 384</a>
/	PUT	Updates an existing certificate authority record.	<a href="#">PUT Certificate Authority on page 414</a>
/ {id}	GET	Returns details for the certificate authority identified by the specified ID.	<a href="#">GET Certificate Authority ID on page 355</a>
/ {id}	DELETE	Deletes the certificate authority record for the specified ID.	<a href="#">DELETE Certificate Authority ID on page 355</a>
/Test	POST	Validates that the certificate authority with the provided information can be reached.	<a href="#">POST Certificate Authority Test on page 445</a>
/SourceCount	GET	Retrieve the count of certificate authorities with full or incremental synchronization scans configured.	<a href="#">GET Certificate Authority Source Count on page 449</a>
/AvailableForests	GET	Retrieve the list of forests in Active Directory Keyfactor Command	<a href="#">GET Certificate Authority Available Forests on page 450</a>
/Import	POST	Import into Keyfactor Command any certificate authorities from the provided configuration tenant DNS suffix (e.g. keyexample.com).	<a href="#">POST Certificate Authority Import on page 459</a>
/HealthMonitoring/Schedule	GET	Retrieve the current schedule for the CA health monitoring job.	<a href="#">GET Certificate Authority Health Monitoring Schedule on page 451</a>
/AlertRecipients/CAHealth Recipients	POST	Create new recipients to receive CA health monitoring alerts in Keyfactor Command	<a href="#">POST Certificate Authority Alert Recipients CA Health Recipients on page 452</a>
/AlertRecipients/CAHealth Recipients	GET	Retrieve the list of recipients configured in Keyfactor Command for CA health monitoring alerts.	<a href="#">GET Certificate Authority Alert Recipients CA Health Recipients on page 452</a>

Endpoint	Method	Description	Link
/AlertRecipients/ CAHealth Recipients/ {id}	GET	Retrieve the CA health monitoring recipient configured in Keyfactor Command with the specified ID.	<a href="#">GET Certificate Authority Alert Recipients CA Health Recipients ID on page 453</a>
/AlertRecipients/ CAHealth Recipients/ {id}	PUT	Update the CA health monitoring alert recipient with the specified ID.	<a href="#">PUT Certificate Authority Alert Recipients CA Health Recipients ID on page 455</a>
/AlertRecipients/ CAHealth Recipients/ {id}	DELETE	Delete the CA threshold recipient with the specified Keyfactor Command reference ID.	<a href="#">DELETE Certificate Authority Alert Recipients CA Health Recipients ID on page 454</a>
/AlertRecipients/ CAThreshold Recipients	POST	Create new recipients to receive CA threshold alerts in Keyfactor Command.	<a href="#">POST Certificate Authority Alert Recipients CA Threshold Recipients on page 458</a>
/AlertRecipients/ CAThreshold Recipients	GET	Retrieve the list of recipients configured in Keyfactor Command for CA threshold alerts.	<a href="#">GET Certificate Authority Alert Recipients CA Threshold Recipients on page 456</a>
/AlertRecipients/ CAThreshold Recipients/ {id}	GET	Retrieve the CA threshold recipient configured in Keyfactor Command with the specified ID.	<a href="#">GET Certificate Authority Alert Recipients CA Threshold Recipients ID on page 457</a>
/AlertRecipients/ CAThreshold Recipients/ {id}	PUT	Update the CA threshold alert recipient with the specified ID.	<a href="#">PUT Certificate Authority Alert Recipients CA Threshold Recipients ID on page 459</a>
/AlertRecipients/ CAThreshold Recipients/ {id}	DELETE	Delete the CA threshold recipient with the specified Keyfactor Command reference ID.	<a href="#">DELETE Certificate Authority Alert Recipients CA Threshold Recipients ID on page 456</a>

### 2.6.8.1 DELETE Certificate Authority ID

The DELETE /CertificateAuthority/{id} endpoint is used to delete the certificate authority record with the specified Keyfactor Command reference ID. This endpoint returns 204 with no content upon success.

 **Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
/certificate\_authorities/modify/

 **Note:** A CA that has active records associated with it (e.g. certificates, certificate requests) cannot be deleted from Keyfactor Command.

Table 172: DELETE Certificate Authority {id} Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
id	Path	<b>Required.</b> An integer that specifies the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the certificate authority record to delete.

 **Tip:** See the *Keyfactor API Reference and Utility* [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (?) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

### 2.6.8.2 GET Certificate Authority ID

The POST /CertificateAuthority method is used to retrieve details for a specified certificate authority. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with the details for the certificate authority.

 **Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
/certificate\_authorities/read/

Table 173: GET Certificate Authority {id} Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
id	Path	<b>Required.</b> An integer that specifies the Keyfactor Command ID of the certificate authority record to retrieve.

Table 174: GET Certificate Authority {id} Response Data

Name	Description
Id	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command identifier for the certificate authority. The ID is automatically assigned by Keyfactor Command.
LogicalName	A string indicating the logical name of the certificate authority.
HostName	A string indicating the DNS hostname (for DCOM configurations) or URL (for HTTPS configurations) of the certificate authority (e.g. myca.keyexample.com or https://myca.keyexample.com).
Delegate	<p>A Boolean that sets whether management interactions with the certificate authority via Keyfactor Command should be done in the context of the user making the request (<i>true</i>). If set to <i>false</i>, these interactions are done in the context of the service account under which the Keyfactor Command application pool is running unless <i>ExplicitCredentials</i> is true.</p> <div style="background-color: #f9a825; padding: 10px; border-radius: 5px;"> <p> <b>Important:</b> Delegation is only supported with Microsoft CAs and has limitations. Be sure to read more about delegation in <i>Certificate Authority Operations: Adding or Modifying a CA Record</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> before setting this option to true.</p> </div>
DelegateEnrollment	<p>A Boolean that sets whether enrollment to the certificate authority via Keyfactor Command should be done in the context of the user making the request (<i>true</i>). If set to <i>false</i>, enrollment is done in the context of the service account under which the Keyfactor Command application pool is running unless <i>ExplicitCredentials</i> is true.</p> <div style="background-color: #f9a825; padding: 10px; border-radius: 5px;"> <p> <b>Important:</b> Delegation is only supported with Microsoft CAs and has limitations. Be sure to read more about delegation in <i>Certificate Authority Operations: Adding or Modifying a CA Record</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> before setting this option to true.</p> </div>
ForestRoot	<p>A string indicating the forest root name or DNS domain name for the certificate authority (e.g. keyexample.com).</p> <div style="background-color: #a9c9e8; padding: 10px; border-radius: 5px;"> <p> <b>Note:</b> This field is retained for legacy purposes and will auto-populate with the value provided in the <i>ConfigurationTenant</i> field.</p> </div>
ConfigurationTenant	<p>A string indicating the forest root name or DNS domain name for the certificate authority (e.g. keyexample.com).</p> <p>For EJBCA CAs, this is a reference ID and does not need to be the DNS domain name. The short hostname of the EJBCA CA server makes a good reference ID.</p>

Name	Description
	 <b>Important:</b> EJBCA and Microsoft CAs cannot be configured with the same <i>Configuration Tenant</i> , so do not set this to the DNS domain name for an EJBCA CA if you will also be configuring Microsoft CAs in the same DNS domain.
Remote	A Boolean that sets whether communications with the certificate authority are done via a Keyfactor Universal Orchestrator configured to manage remote CAs. If set to <i>true</i> , a value must be provided for the <i>Agent</i> . The default is <i>false</i> .
Agent	A string indicating the GUID of the Keyfactor Universal Orchestrator configured to manage the certificate authority (see <i>Remote</i> ).
Standalone	A Boolean that sets whether the certificate authority is a standalone CA ( <i>true</i> ) or not ( <i>false</i> ). If both <i>Standalone</i> is set to <i>true</i> and <i>AllowedEnrollmentTypes</i> is set to 1 or 3, <i>KeyRetention</i> may be set. The default is <i>false</i> .
MonitorThresholds	<p>A Boolean that sets whether threshold monitoring is enabled. If set to <i>true</i>, email alerts will be sent when certificate issuance or failures (including denials) since the last threshold alert was sent falls outside the configured limits. If this option is set to <i>true</i>, the following additional fields should also be set:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• IssuanceMax</li> <li>• IssuanceMin</li> <li>• FailureMax</li> </ul> <p>The DenialMax field has been deprecated and should always be zero.</p> <p>Monitoring is not supported for CAs accessed with the Keyfactor Universal Orchestrator.</p> <p>The default is <i>false</i>.</p> <p>See also <i>ThresholdCheck</i> to configure the monitoring frequency.</p>  <b>Note:</b> For full functionality of threshold monitoring, you must also configure email recipients for threshold alerts. These are configured globally rather than on a CA-by-CA basis. See <i>Certificate Authority Monitoring</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information.
IssuanceMax	An integer that sets the maximum number of certificates that can be issued in the period between scheduled threshold monitoring alert emails before an alert is triggered. If more certificates than this are issued in the period, a notification will be included in the threshold monitoring email. This value is unset by default.
IssuanceMin	An integer that sets the minimum number of certificates that should be issued in the period between scheduled threshold monitoring alert emails before an alert is triggered. If fewer certificates than this are issued in the period, a notification will

Name	Description								
	be included in the threshold monitoring email. This value is unset by default.								
DenialMax	This is considered deprecated and may be removed in a future release.								
FailureMax	An integer that sets the maximum number of certificate requests that can fail or be denied in the period between scheduled threshold monitoring alert emails before an alert is triggered. If more certificate requests than this fail in the period, a notification will be included in the threshold monitoring email. This value is unset by default.								
RFCEnforcement	<p>A Boolean that sets whether certificate enrollments made through Keyfactor Command for this CA must include at least one DNS SAN (<i>true</i>) or not (<i>false</i>). In the Keyfactor Command Management Portal, this causes the CN entered in PFX enrollment to automatically be replicated as a SAN, which the user can either change or accept. For CSR enrollment, if the CSR does not have a SAN that matches the CN, one will automatically be added to the certificate if this is set. The default is <i>false</i>.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid green; border-radius: 10px; padding: 10px; background-color: #e8f5e9;"> <p> <b>Tip:</b> The <i>RFCEnforcement</i> option at the CA level is used only for standalone CAs. RFC enforcement for enterprise CAs is configured on a template-by-template basis (see <a href="#">PUT Templates on page 1561</a>).</p> </div>								
Properties	<p>A string indicating additional properties about the certificate authority. This field is used to store the configuration for the <i>Sync External Certificates</i> option. This option allows foreign certificates that have been imported into a Microsoft CA to be synchronized to Keyfactor Command along with the certificates issued by the Microsoft CA. The setting is referenced using the following format:</p> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 10px; padding: 5px; background-color: #f5f5f5; text-align: center;"> <code>{"syncExternal\" : true} OR {"syncExternal\" : false}</code> </div>								
AllowedEnrollmentTypes	<p>An integer that sets the type(s) of enrollment that are allowed through Keyfactor Command for the certificate authority. Possible values are:</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; margin: 10px 0;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Value</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>PFX Enrollment</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>CSR Enrollment</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>PFX and CSR Enrollment</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>This value is unset by default.</p>	Value	Description	1	PFX Enrollment	2	CSR Enrollment	3	PFX and CSR Enrollment
Value	Description								
1	PFX Enrollment								
2	CSR Enrollment								
3	PFX and CSR Enrollment								
KeyRetention	An integer that sets the type of key retention to enable for the certificate authority, if any. Possible values are:								

Name	Description										
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Value</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>0</td> <td>Key Retention Disabled</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>Indefinite</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>After Expiration</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>From Issuance</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Values of 2 and 3 require setting <i>KeyRetentionDays</i>. This value is unset by default.</p> <p> <b>Tip:</b> The <i>KeyRetention</i> option at the CA level is used only for standalone CAs. Key retention for enterprise CAs is configured on a template-by-template basis (see <a href="#">PUT Templates on page 1561</a>). <i>KeyRetention</i> on a CA may only be set to a value other than zero if both <i>Standalone</i> is set to <i>true</i> and <i>AllowedEnrollmentTypes</i> is set to 1 or 3. Some level of private key retention must be configured when using PFX enrollment with a standalone CA. See <i>Certificate Authority Operations: Adding or Modifying a CA Record</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information.</p>	Value	Description	0	Key Retention Disabled	1	Indefinite	2	After Expiration	3	From Issuance
Value	Description										
0	Key Retention Disabled										
1	Indefinite										
2	After Expiration										
3	From Issuance										
KeyRetentionDays	An integer indicating the number of days for which to retain the private keys for certificates issued by this certificate authority before scheduling them for deletion. This value is unset by default.										
ExplicitCredentials	A Boolean that sets whether explicit credentials are enabled for this certificate authority ( <i>true</i> ) or not ( <i>false</i> ). Set this to <i>true</i> for CAs that do not support integrated authentication or are not configured for integrated authentication and enter credentials in the <i>ExplicitUser</i> and <i>ExplicitPassword</i> fields. This option is only supported for Microsoft CAs. The default is <i>false</i> . <p> <b>Tip:</b> This option is set to <i>true</i> primarily for Microsoft CAs where integrated authentication is not supported. Integrated authentication is generally supported for Microsoft CAs, Keyfactor CA gateways, or Keyfactor CA management gateways on servers joined to the local Active Directory forest in which Keyfactor Command is installed and any Active Directory forests in a two-way trust with this forest.</p>										
SubscriberTerms	A Boolean that sets whether to add a checkbox on the enrollment pages to force users to agree to a custom set of terms before enrolling ( <i>true</i> ) or not ( <i>false</i> ). The default is <i>false</i> .										

Name	Description
	<p> <b>Tip:</b> Configure a link to the custom terms using the <i>URL to Subscriber Terms</i> application setting. See <i>Application Settings: Enrollment Tab</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information.</p>
ExplicitUser	<p>A string indicating the username, in the format DOMAIN\username, for a service account user in the forest in which the Microsoft CA resides or, for non-domain-joined machines, local machine account credentials on the machine on which the CA is installed when <i>ExplicitCredentials</i> is set to <i>true</i>.</p> <p> <b>Tip:</b> This service account user needs appropriate permissions in the Microsoft CA security settings to accomplish the tasks you plan to carry out for this CA through Keyfactor Command. For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Certificate enrollment</li> <li>• Certificate revocation</li> <li>• Certificate key recovery</li> <li>• Certificate request approval and denial</li> </ul> <p>These tasks will be carried out on the CA in the context of the credentials you provide here. Access control for these tasks on CAs is controlled with Keyfactor Command security (see <i>Security Roles and Claims</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i>) and the <i>AllowedRequesters</i> option.</p> <p> <b>Note:</b> When the <i>ExplicitCredentials</i> option is configured, enrollment and other tasks (e.g. revocation) is done in the context of the user configured here, not the user making the request in Keyfactor Command. This overrides the existing AD security policy used by Keyfactor Command.</p>
ExplicitPassword	<p>An object indicating the password information to use for authentication along with the <i>ExplicitUser</i> if <i>ExplicitCredentials</i> is <i>True</i>.</p> <p>Supported methods to store secret information are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Store the secret information in the Keyfactor secrets table. A Keyfactor secret is a user-defined username or password that is encrypted and stored securely in the Keyfactor Command database.</li> <li>• Load the secret information from a PAM provider. See <i>Privileged Access Management (PAM)</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information.</li> </ul> <p>Due to its sensitive nature, this value is not returned in responses.</p>
UseAllowedRequesters	<p>A Boolean that sets whether the allowed requesters option is enabled (<i>true</i>) or not (<i>false</i>). See also <i>AllowedRequesters</i>. The default is <i>false</i>.</p>

Name	Description
	<p> <b>Tip:</b> This option is supported for all CAs, but it must be used for Microsoft CAs where integrated authentication is not supported and EJBCA CAs. Integrated authentication is generally supported for Microsoft CAs, Keyfactor CA gateways, or Keyfactor CA management gateways on servers joined to the local Active Directory forest in which Keyfactor Command is installed and any Active Directory forests in a two-way trust with this forest. Since Keyfactor Command cannot make use of the access control model of the CA itself to determine which users can enroll for certificates at either a template or CA level without using integrated authentication, this setting replaces that functionality. This setting is similar to setting request certificates for the selected security roles at the CA level on a Microsoft CA.</p> <p> <b>Tip:</b> For CAs in a two-way trust you don't usually need to enable <i>UseAllowedRequesters</i> on the CA, though this may be required in some circumstances depending on the security configuration in the environment. However, templates for a two-way trust environment always require configuration of this option at a template level to support enrollment (see <i>Configuring Template Options</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> and see <a href="#">PUT Templates on page 1561</a>).</p>
AllowedRequesters	<p>An array of strings indicating Keyfactor Command security roles that are allowed to enroll for certificates via Keyfactor Command for this CA. For example:</p> <pre data-bbox="500 1104 1406 1318"> "AllowedRequesters": [   "Power Users",   "Read Only" ] </pre> <p>The allowed requesters option is used to select Keyfactor Command security roles that a user must belong to in order to successfully enroll for certificates in Keyfactor Command via this CA.</p> <p>This is used for EJBCA CAs and Microsoft CAs where integrated authentication is not supported. Integrated authentication is generally supported for Microsoft CAs, Keyfactor CA gateways, or Keyfactor CA management gateways on servers joined to the local Active Directory forest in which Keyfactor Command is installed and any Active Directory forests in a two-way trust with this forest. Since Keyfactor Command cannot make use of the access control model of the CA itself to determine which users can enroll for certificates at either a template or CA level without using integrated authentication, this setting replaces that functionality. This setting is similar to setting <i>request certificates</i> for the selected security roles at the CA level on a Microsoft CA.</p>

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	<p>In addition to granting permissions at the CA level, you need to enable the <i>UseAllowedRequesters</i> option to grant permissions on a template-by-template basis (see <a href="#">PUT Templates on page 1561</a>).</p> <p>The values set here are only considered if <i>UseAllowedRequesters</i> is set to <i>true</i>.</p>												
FullScan	<p>An object indicating the schedule for the full synchronization of this certificate authority.</p> <p>Prior to Command v11, it was possible to create a Keyfactor schedule via the API that was impossible to display via the Management Portal schedule picker. For example, an interval that is not on the interval dropdown (e.g., every 107 minutes). Now, the API will also not allow interval values to be saved that cannot be represented in the Management Portal. Previously saved schedules that don't meet these restrictions can still be parsed and used, but not edited and re-saved, as a result errors may be encountered on re-saving invalid schedules that were created via the API.</p> <p>The following schedule types are supported:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Off</td> <td>Turn off a previously configured schedule.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Interval</td> <td> <p>A dictionary that indicates a job scheduled to run every x minutes with the specified parameter. Any interval that is selected in the UI will be converted to minutes when stored in the database.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Minutes</td> <td>An integer indicating the number of minutes between each interval.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>For example, every hour:</p> <pre>"Interval": {   "Minutes": 60 }</pre> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>Daily</td> <td>A dictionary that indicates a job scheduled to run every day at the same time with the parameter:</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description	Off	Turn off a previously configured schedule.	Interval	<p>A dictionary that indicates a job scheduled to run every x minutes with the specified parameter. Any interval that is selected in the UI will be converted to minutes when stored in the database.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Minutes</td> <td>An integer indicating the number of minutes between each interval.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>For example, every hour:</p> <pre>"Interval": {   "Minutes": 60 }</pre>	Name	Description	Minutes	An integer indicating the number of minutes between each interval.	Daily	A dictionary that indicates a job scheduled to run every day at the same time with the parameter:
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ThresholdCheck	<p>An object indicating the schedule for threshold monitoring checks on this certificate authority (see <i>MonitorThresholds</i>). The following schedule types are supported:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Off</td> <td>Turn off a previously configured schedule.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Interval</td> <td> <p>A dictionary that indicates a job scheduled to run every x minutes with the specified parameter. Any interval that is selected in the UI will be converted to minutes when stored in the database.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Minutes</td> <td>An integer indicating the number of minutes between each interval.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>For example, every hour:</p> <pre>"Interval": {   "Minutes": 60 }</pre> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>Daily</td> <td> <p>A dictionary that indicates a job scheduled to run every day at the same time with the parameter:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Time</td> <td>The date and time to next run the job. The date and time should be given using the ISO 8601 UTC time format YYYY-MM-DDTHH:mm:ss.000Z (e.g. 2023-11-19T16:23:01Z).</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>For example, daily at 11:30 pm:</p> <pre>"Daily": {   "Time": "2023-11-25T23:30:00Z" }</pre> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description	Off	Turn off a previously configured schedule.	Interval	<p>A dictionary that indicates a job scheduled to run every x minutes with the specified parameter. Any interval that is selected in the UI will be converted to minutes when stored in the database.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Minutes</td> <td>An integer indicating the number of minutes between each interval.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>For example, every hour:</p> <pre>"Interval": {   "Minutes": 60 }</pre>	Name	Description	Minutes	An integer indicating the number of minutes between each interval.	Daily	<p>A dictionary that indicates a job scheduled to run every day at the same time with the parameter:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Time</td> <td>The date and time to next run the job. The date and time should be given using the ISO 8601 UTC time format YYYY-MM-DDTHH:mm:ss.000Z (e.g. 2023-11-19T16:23:01Z).</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>For example, daily at 11:30 pm:</p> <pre>"Daily": {   "Time": "2023-11-25T23:30:00Z" }</pre>	Name	Description	Time	The date and time to next run the job. The date and time should be given using the ISO 8601 UTC time format YYYY-MM-DDTHH:mm:ss.000Z (e.g. 2023-11-19T16:23:01Z).
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Name	Description										
	<div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; background-color: #e6f2ff; padding: 10px; border-radius: 10px;">  <b>Note:</b> Although the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility—Swagger—<i>Example Value</i> may show examples of various other schedules, only the schedules shown here—that are available in the Management Portal for this functionality—are valid for this endpoint. </div>										
CAType	An integer indicating the type of CA: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 0—DCOM</li> <li>• 1—HTTPS</li> </ul>										
AuthCertificatePassword	An object indicating the password for the certificate to use to authenticate to the EJBCA CA. Due to its sensitive nature, this value is not returned in responses.										
AuthCertificate	An object containing information about the client certificate used to provide authentication to the EJBCA CA. This certificate is used to authenticate to the EJBCA database for synchronization, enrollment and management of certificates. Authentication certificate values include: <table border="1" data-bbox="500 909 1401 1570" style="margin-top: 10px;"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="506 917 646 972">Value</th> <th data-bbox="646 917 1395 972">Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="506 972 646 1251">IssuedDN</td> <td data-bbox="646 972 1395 1251">               A string indicating the distinguished name of the client certificate used to authenticate to the EJBCA CA in X.500 format. For example:               <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; padding: 5px; margin-top: 5px;"> <pre style="color: red;">"IssuedDN": "CN=SuperAdmin,OU=IT,O="\Key Example, Inc.\",L=Independence,ST=OH,C=US"</pre> </div> </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="506 1251 646 1346">IssuerDN</td> <td data-bbox="646 1251 1395 1346">               A string indicating the distinguished name of the EJBCA CA in X.500 format.             </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="506 1346 646 1440">Thumbprint</td> <td data-bbox="646 1346 1395 1440">               A string indicating the thumbprint of the client certificate used to authenticate to the EJBCA CA.             </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="506 1440 646 1562">ExpirationDate</td> <td data-bbox="646 1440 1395 1562">               A string indicating the expiration date of the client certificate used to authenticate to the EJBCA CA.             </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Value	Description	IssuedDN	A string indicating the distinguished name of the client certificate used to authenticate to the EJBCA CA in X.500 format. For example: <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; padding: 5px; margin-top: 5px;"> <pre style="color: red;">"IssuedDN": "CN=SuperAdmin,OU=IT,O="\Key Example, Inc.\",L=Independence,ST=OH,C=US"</pre> </div>	IssuerDN	A string indicating the distinguished name of the EJBCA CA in X.500 format.	Thumbprint	A string indicating the thumbprint of the client certificate used to authenticate to the EJBCA CA.	ExpirationDate	A string indicating the expiration date of the client certificate used to authenticate to the EJBCA CA.
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Thumbprint	A string indicating the thumbprint of the client certificate used to authenticate to the EJBCA CA.										
ExpirationDate	A string indicating the expiration date of the client certificate used to authenticate to the EJBCA CA.										
EnforceUniqueDN	A Boolean that sets whether the unique DN requirement is enforced on the CA ( <i>true</i> ) or not ( <i>false</i> ). Checking this will cause Keyfactor Command, upon enrollment, to search the EJBCA CA for end entities with DNs that match the DN in the certificate request. If a matching DN is found, the process will update the existing end entity in EJBCA										

Name	Description
	<p>with the new certificate request information rather than creating a new end entity. If you enable this option in Keyfactor Command, it must also be enabled on the matching EJBCA CA. A mismatch in these settings can result in enrollment failures.</p> <p>This setting applies to HTTPS CAs only.</p>
AllowOneClick-Renewals	<p>A Boolean that sets whether the CA will allow (true) <i>One-Click Renewal</i> on certificates in this CA or not (false). If you wish to use <i>One-Click Renewal</i> for certificates, the <b>Allow One-Click Renewals</b> option must be enabled in both the templates and CAs to which you want <i>One-Click Renewal</i> to apply (see <i>Certificate Template Operations</i> and <i>Certificate Authority Operations</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i>).</p>
NewEndEntityOnRenewAndReissue	<p>A Boolean that sets whether a renewal and reissue requests against an EJBCA CA will create a new end entity for the new certificate (true) or attempt to associate the new certificate with the existing end entity (false). The default is <i>false</i>. This value must be set to <i>true</i> for CA records created for the Keyfactor AnyCA Gateway REST to allow renewal and reissue enrollments to succeed.</p>
LastScan	<p>A string indicating the date, in UTC, on which a synchronization was last performed for the CA.</p>



**Tip:** See the [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (?) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

### 2.6.8.3 GET Certificate Authority

The GET /CertificateAuthority method is used to retrieve a list of certificate authorities defined in Keyfactor Command. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with details for all the defined certificate authorities.



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
/certificate\_authorities/read/

Table 175: GET Certificate Authority Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
PageReturned	Query	An integer that specifies how many multiples of the returnLimit to skip and offset by before returning results, to enable paging. The default is 1.
ReturnLimit	Query	An integer that specifies how many results to return per page. The default is 50.
SortField	Query	A string containing the property by which the results should be sorted. Fields available for sorting through the API for the most part match those that appear as sortable columns in the Keyfactor Command Management Portal. The default sort field is <i>Id</i> .
SortAscending	Query	An integer that sets the sort order on the returned results. A value of 0 sorts results in ascending order while a value of 1 sorts results in descending order. The default is ascending.

Table 176: GET Certificate Authority Response Data

Name	Description
Id	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command identifier for the certificate authority. The ID is automatically assigned by Keyfactor Command.
LogicalName	A string indicating the logical name of the certificate authority.
HostName	A string indicating the DNS hostname (for DCOM configurations) or URL (for HTTPS configurations) of the certificate authority (e.g. myca.keyexample.com or https://myca.keyexample.com).
Delegate	<p>A Boolean that sets whether management interactions with the certificate authority via Keyfactor Command should be done in the context of the user making the request (<i>true</i>). If set to <i>false</i>, these interactions are done in the context of the service account under which the Keyfactor Command application pool is running unless <i>ExplicitCredentials</i> is true.</p> <div style="background-color: #f9a825; padding: 10px; border-radius: 5px;"> <p> <b>Important:</b> Delegation is only supported with Microsoft CAs and has limitations. Be sure to read more about delegation in <i>Certificate Authority Operations: Adding or Modifying a CA Record</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> before setting this option to true.</p> </div>
DelegateEnrollment	<p>A Boolean that sets whether enrollment to the certificate authority via Keyfactor Command should be done in the context of the user making the request (<i>true</i>). If set to <i>false</i>, enrollment is done in the context of the service account under which the Keyfactor Command application pool is running unless <i>ExplicitCredentials</i> is true.</p> <div style="background-color: #f9a825; padding: 10px; border-radius: 5px;"> <p> <b>Important:</b> Delegation is only supported with Microsoft CAs and has limitations. Be sure to read more about delegation in <i>Certificate Authority Operations: Adding or Modifying a CA Record</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> before setting this option to true.</p> </div>
ForestRoot	<p>A string indicating the forest root name or DNS domain name for the certificate authority (e.g. keyexample.com).</p> <div style="background-color: #a9c9e8; padding: 10px; border-radius: 5px;"> <p> <b>Note:</b> This field is retained for legacy purposes and will auto-populate with the value provided in the <i>ConfigurationTenant</i> field.</p> </div>
ConfigurationTenant	<p>A string indicating the forest root name or DNS domain name for the certificate authority (e.g. keyexample.com).</p> <p>For EJBCA CAs, this is a reference ID and does not need to be the DNS domain name. The short hostname of the EJBCA CA server makes a good reference ID.</p>

Name	Description
	<div style="background-color: #f9a825; padding: 10px; border-radius: 10px;">  <b>Important:</b> EJBCA and Microsoft CAs cannot be configured with the same <i>Configuration Tenant</i>, so do not set this to the DNS domain name for an EJBCA CA if you will also be configuring Microsoft CAs in the same DNS domain. </div>
Remote	A Boolean that sets whether communications with the certificate authority are done via a Keyfactor Universal Orchestrator configured to manage remote CAs. If set to <i>true</i> , a value must be provided for the <i>Agent</i> . The default is <i>false</i> .
Agent	A string indicating the GUID of the Keyfactor Universal Orchestrator configured to manage the certificate authority (see <i>Remote</i> ).
Standalone	A Boolean that sets whether the certificate authority is a standalone CA ( <i>true</i> ) or not ( <i>false</i> ). If both <i>Standalone</i> is set to <i>true</i> and <i>AllowedEnrollmentTypes</i> is set to 1 or 3, <i>KeyRetention</i> may be set. The default is <i>false</i> .
MonitorThresholds	<p>A Boolean that sets whether threshold monitoring is enabled. If set to <i>true</i>, email alerts will be sent when certificate issuance or failures (including denials) since the last threshold alert was sent falls outside the configured limits. If this option is set to <i>true</i>, the following additional fields should also be set:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• IssuanceMax</li> <li>• IssuanceMin</li> <li>• FailureMax</li> </ul> <p>The DenialMax field has been deprecated and should always be zero.</p> <p>Monitoring is not supported for CAs accessed with the Keyfactor Universal Orchestrator.</p> <p>The default is <i>false</i>.</p> <p>See also <i>ThresholdCheck</i> to configure the monitoring frequency.</p> <div style="background-color: #add8e6; padding: 10px; border-radius: 10px;">  <b>Note:</b> For full functionality of threshold monitoring, you must also configure email recipients for threshold alerts. These are configured globally rather than on a CA-by-CA basis. See <i>Certificate Authority Monitoring</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information. </div>
IssuanceMax	An integer that sets the maximum number of certificates that can be issued in the period between scheduled threshold monitoring alert emails before an alert is triggered. If more certificates than this are issued in the period, a notification will be included in the threshold monitoring email. This value is unset by default.
IssuanceMin	An integer that sets the minimum number of certificates that should be issued in the period between scheduled threshold monitoring alert emails before an alert is triggered. If fewer certificates than this are issued in the period, a notification will

Name	Description								
	be included in the threshold monitoring email. This value is unset by default.								
DenialMax	This is considered deprecated and may be removed in a future release.								
FailureMax	An integer that sets the maximum number of certificate requests that can fail or be denied in the period between scheduled threshold monitoring alert emails before an alert is triggered. If more certificate requests than this fail in the period, a notification will be included in the threshold monitoring email. This value is unset by default.								
RFCEnforcement	<p>A Boolean that sets whether certificate enrollments made through Keyfactor Command for this CA must include at least one DNS SAN (<i>true</i>) or not (<i>false</i>). In the Keyfactor Command Management Portal, this causes the CN entered in PFX enrollment to automatically be replicated as a SAN, which the user can either change or accept. For CSR enrollment, if the CSR does not have a SAN that matches the CN, one will automatically be added to the certificate if this is set. The default is <i>false</i>.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid #c8e6c9; border-radius: 10px; padding: 10px; background-color: #e8f5e9;"> <p> <b>Tip:</b> The <i>RFCEnforcement</i> option at the CA level is used only for standalone CAs. RFC enforcement for enterprise CAs is configured on a template-by-template basis (see <a href="#">PUT Templates on page 1561</a>).</p> </div>								
Properties	<p>A string indicating additional properties about the certificate authority. This field is used to store the configuration for the <i>Sync External Certificates</i> option. This option allows foreign certificates that have been imported into a Microsoft CA to be synchronized to Keyfactor Command along with the certificates issued by the Microsoft CA. The setting is referenced using the following format:</p> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 10px; padding: 5px; background-color: #f0f0f0; text-align: center;"> <code>{"syncExternal\" : true} OR {"syncExternal\" : false}</code> </div>								
AllowedEnrollmentTypes	<p>An integer that sets the type(s) of enrollment that are allowed through Keyfactor Command for the certificate authority. Possible values are:</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Value</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>PFX Enrollment</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>CSR Enrollment</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>PFX and CSR Enrollment</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>This value is unset by default.</p>	Value	Description	1	PFX Enrollment	2	CSR Enrollment	3	PFX and CSR Enrollment
Value	Description								
1	PFX Enrollment								
2	CSR Enrollment								
3	PFX and CSR Enrollment								
KeyRetention	An integer that sets the type of key retention to enable for the certificate authority, if any. Possible values are:								

Name	Description										
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Value</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>0</td> <td>Key Retention Disabled</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>Indefinite</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>After Expiration</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>From Issuance</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Values of 2 and 3 require setting <i>KeyRetentionDays</i>. This value is unset by default.</p> <p> <b>Tip:</b> The <i>KeyRetention</i> option at the CA level is used only for standalone CAs. Key retention for enterprise CAs is configured on a template-by-template basis (see <a href="#">PUT Templates on page 1561</a>). <i>KeyRetention</i> on a CA may only be set to a value other than zero if both <i>Standalone</i> is set to <i>true</i> and <i>AllowedEnrollmentTypes</i> is set to 1 or 3. Some level of private key retention must be configured when using PFX enrollment with a standalone CA. See <i>Certificate Authority Operations: Adding or Modifying a CA Record</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information.</p>	Value	Description	0	Key Retention Disabled	1	Indefinite	2	After Expiration	3	From Issuance
Value	Description										
0	Key Retention Disabled										
1	Indefinite										
2	After Expiration										
3	From Issuance										
KeyRetentionDays	An integer indicating the number of days for which to retain the private keys for certificates issued by this certificate authority before scheduling them for deletion. This value is unset by default.										
ExplicitCredentials	A Boolean that sets whether explicit credentials are enabled for this certificate authority ( <i>true</i> ) or not ( <i>false</i> ). Set this to <i>true</i> for CAs that do not support integrated authentication or are not configured for integrated authentication and enter credentials in the <i>ExplicitUser</i> and <i>ExplicitPassword</i> fields. This option is only supported for Microsoft CAs. The default is <i>false</i> . <p> <b>Tip:</b> This option is set to <i>true</i> primarily for Microsoft CAs where integrated authentication is not supported. Integrated authentication is generally supported for Microsoft CAs, Keyfactor CA gateways, or Keyfactor CA management gateways on servers joined to the local Active Directory forest in which Keyfactor Command is installed and any Active Directory forests in a two-way trust with this forest.</p>										
SubscriberTerms	A Boolean that sets whether to add a checkbox on the enrollment pages to force users to agree to a custom set of terms before enrolling ( <i>true</i> ) or not ( <i>false</i> ). The default is <i>false</i> .										

Name	Description
	<p> <b>Tip:</b> Configure a link to the custom terms using the <i>URL to Subscriber Terms</i> application setting. See <i>Application Settings: Enrollment Tab</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information.</p>
ExplicitUser	<p>A string indicating the username, in the format DOMAIN\username, for a service account user in the forest in which the Microsoft CA resides or, for non-domain-joined machines, local machine account credentials on the machine on which the CA is installed when <i>ExplicitCredentials</i> is set to <i>true</i>.</p> <p> <b>Tip:</b> This service account user needs appropriate permissions in the Microsoft CA security settings to accomplish the tasks you plan to carry out for this CA through Keyfactor Command. For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Certificate enrollment</li> <li>• Certificate revocation</li> <li>• Certificate key recovery</li> <li>• Certificate request approval and denial</li> </ul> <p>These tasks will be carried out on the CA in the context of the credentials you provide here. Access control for these tasks on CAs is controlled with Keyfactor Command security (see <i>Security Roles and Claims</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i>) and the <i>AllowedRequesters</i> option.</p> <p> <b>Note:</b> When the <i>ExplicitCredentials</i> option is configured, enrollment and other tasks (e.g. revocation) is done in the context of the user configured here, not the user making the request in Keyfactor Command. This overrides the existing AD security policy used by Keyfactor Command.</p>
ExplicitPassword	<p>An object indicating the password information to use for authentication along with the <i>ExplicitUser</i> if <i>ExplicitCredentials</i> is <i>True</i>.</p> <p>Supported methods to store secret information are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Store the secret information in the Keyfactor secrets table. A Keyfactor secret is a user-defined username or password that is encrypted and stored securely in the Keyfactor Command database.</li> <li>• Load the secret information from a PAM provider. See <i>Privileged Access Management (PAM)</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information.</li> </ul> <p>Due to its sensitive nature, this value is not returned in responses.</p>
UseAllowedRequesters	<p>A Boolean that sets whether the allowed requesters option is enabled (<i>true</i>) or not (<i>false</i>). See also <i>AllowedRequesters</i>. The default is <i>false</i>.</p>

Name	Description
	<p> <b>Tip:</b> This option is supported for all CAs, but it must be used for Microsoft CAs where integrated authentication is not supported and EJBCA CAs. Integrated authentication is generally supported for Microsoft CAs, Keyfactor CA gateways, or Keyfactor CA management gateways on servers joined to the local Active Directory forest in which Keyfactor Command is installed and any Active Directory forests in a two-way trust with this forest. Since Keyfactor Command cannot make use of the access control model of the CA itself to determine which users can enroll for certificates at either a template or CA level without using integrated authentication, this setting replaces that functionality. This setting is similar to setting request certificates for the selected security roles at the CA level on a Microsoft CA.</p> <p> <b>Tip:</b> For CAs in a two-way trust you don't usually need to enable <i>UseAllowedRequesters</i> on the CA, though this may be required in some circumstances depending on the security configuration in the environment. However, templates for a two-way trust environment always require configuration of this option at a template level to support enrollment (see <i>Configuring Template Options</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> and see <a href="#">PUT Templates on page 1561</a>).</p>
AllowedRequesters	<p>An array of strings indicating Keyfactor Command security roles that are allowed to enroll for certificates via Keyfactor Command for this CA. For example:</p> <pre data-bbox="500 1104 1403 1318"> "AllowedRequesters": [   "Power Users",   "Read Only" ] </pre> <p>The allowed requesters option is used to select Keyfactor Command security roles that a user must belong to in order to successfully enroll for certificates in Keyfactor Command via this CA.</p> <p>This is used for EJBCA CAs and Microsoft CAs where integrated authentication is not supported. Integrated authentication is generally supported for Microsoft CAs, Keyfactor CA gateways, or Keyfactor CA management gateways on servers joined to the local Active Directory forest in which Keyfactor Command is installed and any Active Directory forests in a two-way trust with this forest. Since Keyfactor Command cannot make use of the access control model of the CA itself to determine which users can enroll for certificates at either a template or CA level without using integrated authentication, this setting replaces that functionality. This setting is similar to setting <i>request certificates</i> for the selected security roles at the CA level on a Microsoft CA.</p>

Name	Description												
	<p>In addition to granting permissions at the CA level, you need to enable the <i>UseAllowedRequesters</i> option to grant permissions on a template-by-template basis (see <a href="#">PUT Templates on page 1561</a>).</p> <p>The values set here are only considered if <i>UseAllowedRequesters</i> is set to <i>true</i>.</p>												
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Days	<p data-bbox="873 905 1349 1062">An array of values representing the days of the week on which to run the job. These can either be entered as integers (0 for Sunday, 1 for Monday, etc.) or as days of the week (e.g. "Sunday").</p>												

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ThresholdCheck	<p>An object indicating the schedule for threshold monitoring checks on this certificate authority (see <i>MonitorThresholds</i>). The following schedule types are supported:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Off</td> <td>Turn off a previously configured schedule.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Interval</td> <td> <p>A dictionary that indicates a job scheduled to run every x minutes with the specified parameter. Any interval that is selected in the UI will be converted to minutes when stored in the database.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Minutes</td> <td>An integer indicating the number of minutes between each interval.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>For example, every hour:</p> <pre>"Interval": {   "Minutes": 60 }</pre> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>Daily</td> <td> <p>A dictionary that indicates a job scheduled to run every day at the same time with the parameter:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Time</td> <td>The date and time to next run the job. The date and time should be given using the ISO 8601 UTC time format YYYY-MM-DDTHH:mm:ss.000Z (e.g. 2023-11-19T16:23:01Z).</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>For example, daily at 11:30 pm:</p> <pre>"Daily": {   "Time": "2023-11-25T23:30:00Z" }</pre> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description	Off	Turn off a previously configured schedule.	Interval	<p>A dictionary that indicates a job scheduled to run every x minutes with the specified parameter. Any interval that is selected in the UI will be converted to minutes when stored in the database.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Minutes</td> <td>An integer indicating the number of minutes between each interval.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>For example, every hour:</p> <pre>"Interval": {   "Minutes": 60 }</pre>	Name	Description	Minutes	An integer indicating the number of minutes between each interval.	Daily	<p>A dictionary that indicates a job scheduled to run every day at the same time with the parameter:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Time</td> <td>The date and time to next run the job. The date and time should be given using the ISO 8601 UTC time format YYYY-MM-DDTHH:mm:ss.000Z (e.g. 2023-11-19T16:23:01Z).</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>For example, daily at 11:30 pm:</p> <pre>"Daily": {   "Time": "2023-11-25T23:30:00Z" }</pre>	Name	Description	Time	The date and time to next run the job. The date and time should be given using the ISO 8601 UTC time format YYYY-MM-DDTHH:mm:ss.000Z (e.g. 2023-11-19T16:23:01Z).
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Name	Description										
	<div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; background-color: #e6f2ff; padding: 10px; border-radius: 10px;">  <b>Note:</b> Although the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility—Swagger—<i>Example Value</i> may show examples of various other schedules, only the schedules shown here—that are available in the Management Portal for this functionality—are valid for this endpoint. </div>										
CAType	An integer indicating the type of CA: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 0—DCOM</li> <li>• 1—HTTPS</li> </ul>										
AuthCertificatePassword	An object indicating the password for the certificate to use to authenticate to the EJBCA CA. Due to its sensitive nature, this value is not returned in responses.										
AuthCertificate	An object containing information about the client certificate used to provide authentication to the EJBCA CA. This certificate is used to authenticate to the EJBCA database for synchronization, enrollment and management of certificates. Authentication certificate values include: <table border="1" data-bbox="500 909 1398 1570" style="margin-top: 10px;"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="506 917 646 972">Value</th> <th data-bbox="646 917 1391 972">Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="506 972 646 1251">IssuedDN</td> <td data-bbox="646 972 1391 1251">               A string indicating the distinguished name of the client certificate used to authenticate to the EJBCA CA in X.500 format. For example:               <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; padding: 5px; margin-top: 5px;"> <pre style="color: red;">"IssuedDN": "CN=SuperAdmin,OU=IT,O="\Key Example, Inc.\",L=Independence,ST=OH,C=US"</pre> </div> </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="506 1251 646 1346">IssuerDN</td> <td data-bbox="646 1251 1391 1346">               A string indicating the distinguished name of the EJBCA CA in X.500 format.             </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="506 1346 646 1440">Thumbprint</td> <td data-bbox="646 1346 1391 1440">               A string indicating the thumbprint of the client certificate used to authenticate to the EJBCA CA.             </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="506 1440 646 1570">ExpirationDate</td> <td data-bbox="646 1440 1391 1570">               A string indicating the expiration date of the client certificate used to authenticate to the EJBCA CA.             </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Value	Description	IssuedDN	A string indicating the distinguished name of the client certificate used to authenticate to the EJBCA CA in X.500 format. For example: <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; padding: 5px; margin-top: 5px;"> <pre style="color: red;">"IssuedDN": "CN=SuperAdmin,OU=IT,O="\Key Example, Inc.\",L=Independence,ST=OH,C=US"</pre> </div>	IssuerDN	A string indicating the distinguished name of the EJBCA CA in X.500 format.	Thumbprint	A string indicating the thumbprint of the client certificate used to authenticate to the EJBCA CA.	ExpirationDate	A string indicating the expiration date of the client certificate used to authenticate to the EJBCA CA.
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Thumbprint	A string indicating the thumbprint of the client certificate used to authenticate to the EJBCA CA.										
ExpirationDate	A string indicating the expiration date of the client certificate used to authenticate to the EJBCA CA.										
EnforceUniqueDN	A Boolean that sets whether the unique DN requirement is enforced on the CA ( <i>true</i> ) or not ( <i>false</i> ). Checking this will cause Keyfactor Command, upon enrollment, to search the EJBCA CA for end entities with DNs that match the DN in the certificate request. If a matching DN is found, the process will update the existing end entity in EJBCA										

Name	Description
	<p>with the new certificate request information rather than creating a new end entity. If you enable this option in Keyfactor Command, it must also be enabled on the matching EJBCA CA. A mismatch in these settings can result in enrollment failures.</p> <p>This setting applies to HTTPS CAs only.</p>
AllowOneClick-Renewals	<p>A Boolean that sets whether the CA will allow (true) <i>One-Click Renewal</i> on certificates in this CA or not (false). If you wish to use <i>One-Click Renewal</i> for certificates, the <b>Allow One-Click Renewals</b> option must be enabled in both the templates and CAs to which you want <i>One-Click Renewal</i> to apply (see <i>Certificate Template Operations</i> and <i>Certificate Authority Operations</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i>).</p>
NewEndEntityOnRenewAndReissue	<p>A Boolean that sets whether a renewal and reissue requests against an EJBCA CA will create a new end entity for the new certificate (true) or attempt to associate the new certificate with the existing end entity (false). The default is <i>false</i>. This value must be set to <i>true</i> for CA records created for the Keyfactor AnyCA Gateway REST to allow renewal and reissue enrollments to succeed.</p>
LastScan	<p>A string indicating the date, in UTC, on which a synchronization was last performed for the CA.</p>



**Tip:** See the [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (?) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

#### 2.6.8.4 POST Certificate Authority

The POST /CertificateAuthority method is used to create a new certificate authority record in Keyfactor Command. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with details for the CA configuration.



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
/certificate\_authorities/modify/

Table 177: POST Certificate Authority Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
LogicalName	Body	<b>Required.</b> A string indicating the logical name of the certificate authority.
HostName	Body	<b>Required.</b> A string indicating the DNS hostname (for DCOM configurations) or URL (for HTTPS configurations) of the certificate authority (e.g. myca.keyexample.com or https://myca.keyexample.com).
Delegate	Body	<p>A Boolean that sets whether management interactions with the certificate authority via Keyfactor Command should be done in the context of the user making the request (<i>true</i>). If set to <i>false</i>, these interactions are done in the context of the service account under which the Keyfactor Command application pool is running unless <i>ExplicitCredentials</i> is true.</p> <div style="background-color: #f9a825; padding: 10px; border-radius: 5px;"> <p> <b>Important:</b> Delegation is only supported with Microsoft CAs and has limitations. Be sure to read more about delegation in <i>Certificate Authority Operations: Adding or Modifying a CA Record</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> before setting this option to true.</p> </div>
DelegateEnrollment	Body	<p>A Boolean that sets whether enrollment to the certificate authority via Keyfactor Command should be done in the context of the user making the request (<i>true</i>). If set to <i>false</i>, enrollment is done in the context of the service account under which the Keyfactor Command application pool is running unless <i>ExplicitCredentials</i> is true.</p> <div style="background-color: #f9a825; padding: 10px; border-radius: 5px;"> <p> <b>Important:</b> Delegation is only supported with Microsoft CAs and has limitations. Be sure to read more about delegation in <i>Certificate Authority Operations: Adding or Modifying a CA Record</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> before setting this option to true.</p> </div>
ForestRoot	Body	<p>A string indicating the forest root name or DNS domain name for the certificate authority (e.g. keyexample.com).</p> <div style="background-color: #a9c9e9; padding: 10px; border-radius: 5px;"> <p> <b>Note:</b> This field is retained for legacy purposes and will auto-populate with the value provided in the <i>ConfigurationTenant</i> field.</p> </div>
ConfigurationTenant	Body	<p><b>Required.</b> A string indicating the forest root name or DNS domain name for the certificate authority (e.g. keyexample.com).</p> <p>For EJBCA CAs, this is a reference ID and does not need to be the DNS domain name. The short hostname of the EJBCA CA server makes a good reference ID.</p>

Name	In	Description
		 <b>Important:</b> EJBCA and Microsoft CAs cannot be configured with the same <i>Configuration Tenant</i> , so do not set this to the DNS domain name for an EJBCA CA if you will also be configuring Microsoft CAs in the same DNS domain.
Remote	Body	A Boolean that sets whether communications with the certificate authority are done via a Keyfactor Universal Orchestrator configured to manage remote CAs. If set to <i>true</i> , a value must be provided for the <i>Agent</i> . The default is <i>false</i> .
Agent	Body	A string indicating the GUID of the Keyfactor Universal Orchestrator configured to manage the certificate authority (see <i>Remote</i> ).
Standalone	Body	A Boolean that sets whether the certificate authority is a standalone CA ( <i>true</i> ) or not ( <i>false</i> ). If both <i>Standalone</i> is set to <i>true</i> and <i>AllowedEnrollmentTypes</i> is set to 1 or 3, <i>KeyRetention</i> may be set. The default is <i>false</i> .
MonitorThresholds	Body	<p>A Boolean that sets whether threshold monitoring is enabled. If set to <i>true</i>, email alerts will be sent when certificate issuance or failures (including denials) since the last threshold alert was sent falls outside the configured limits. If this option is set to <i>true</i>, the following additional fields should also be set:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• IssuanceMax</li> <li>• IssuanceMin</li> <li>• FailureMax</li> </ul> <p>The DenialMax field has been deprecated and should always be zero. Monitoring is not supported for CAs accessed with the Keyfactor Universal Orchestrator. The default is <i>false</i>. See also <i>ThresholdCheck</i> to configure the monitoring frequency.</p>  <b>Note:</b> For full functionality of threshold monitoring, you must also configure email recipients for threshold alerts. These are configured globally rather than on a CA-by-CA basis. See <i>Certificate Authority Monitoring</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information.
IssuanceMax	Body	An integer that sets the maximum number of certificates that can be issued in the period between scheduled threshold monitoring alert emails before an alert is triggered. If more certificates than this are issued in the period, a notification will be included in the threshold monitoring email. This value is unset by default.

Name	In	Description
IssuanceMin	Body	An integer that sets the minimum number of certificates that should be issued in the period between scheduled threshold monitoring alert emails before an alert is triggered. If fewer certificates than this are issued in the period, a notification will be included in the threshold monitoring email. This value is unset by default.
DenialMax	Body	This is considered deprecated and may be removed in a future release.
FailureMax	Body	An integer that sets the maximum number of certificate requests that can fail or be denied in the period between scheduled threshold monitoring alert emails before an alert is triggered. If more certificate requests than this fail in the period, a notification will be included in the threshold monitoring email. This value is unset by default.
RFCEnforcement	Body	<p>A Boolean that sets whether certificate enrollments made through Keyfactor Command for this CA must include at least one DNS SAN (<i>true</i>) or not (<i>false</i>). In the Keyfactor Command Management Portal, this causes the CN entered in PFX enrollment to automatically be replicated as a SAN, which the user can either change or accept. For CSR enrollment, if the CSR does not have a SAN that matches the CN, one will automatically be added to the certificate if this is set.</p> <p>The default is <i>false</i>.</p> <div style="background-color: #e0f2f1; padding: 10px; border-radius: 10px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p> <b>Tip:</b> The <i>RFCEnforcement</i> option at the CA level is used only for standalone CAs. RFC enforcement for enterprise CAs is configured on a template-by-template basis (see <a href="#">PUT Templates on page 1561</a>).</p> </div>
Properties	Body	<p><b>Required.</b> A string indicating additional properties about the certificate authority. This field is used to store the configuration for the <i>Sync External Certificates</i> option. This option allows foreign certificates that have been imported into a Microsoft CA to be synchronized to Keyfactor Command along with the certificates issued by the Microsoft CA. The setting is referenced using the following format:</p> <div style="background-color: #e0e0e0; padding: 5px; border-radius: 5px; margin-top: 5px; text-align: center;"> <pre>{\"syncExternal\":true} OR {\"syncExternal\":false}</pre> </div>
AllowedEnrollmentTypes	Body	An integer that sets the type(s) of enrollment that are allowed through Keyfactor Command for the certificate authority. Possible values are:

Name	In	Description										
		<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Value</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>PFX Enrollment</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>CSR Enrollment</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>PFX and CSR Enrollment</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>This value is unset by default.</p>	Value	Description	1	PFX Enrollment	2	CSR Enrollment	3	PFX and CSR Enrollment		
Value	Description											
1	PFX Enrollment											
2	CSR Enrollment											
3	PFX and CSR Enrollment											
KeyRetention	Body	<p>An integer that sets the type of key retention to enable for the certificate authority, if any. Possible values are:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Value</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>0</td> <td>Key Retention Disabled</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>Indefinite</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>After Expiration</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>From Issuance</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Values of 2 and 3 require setting <i>KeyRetentionDays</i>. This value is unset by default.</p> <div style="background-color: #e0f2f1; padding: 10px; border: 1px solid #c8e6c9;"> <p> <b>Tip:</b> The <i>KeyRetention</i> option at the CA level is used only for standalone CAs. Key retention for enterprise CAs is configured on a template-by-template basis (see <a href="#">PUT Templates on page 1561</a>). <i>KeyRetention</i> on a CA may only be set to a value other than zero if both <i>Standalone</i> is set to <i>true</i> and <i>AllowedEnrollmentTypes</i> is set to 1 or 3. Some level of private key retention must be configured when using PFX enrollment with a standalone CA. See <i>Certificate Authority Operations: Adding or Modifying a CA Record</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information.</p> </div>	Value	Description	0	Key Retention Disabled	1	Indefinite	2	After Expiration	3	From Issuance
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1	Indefinite											
2	After Expiration											
3	From Issuance											
KeyRetentionDays	Body	<p>An integer indicating the number of days for which to retain the private keys for certificates issued by this certificate authority before scheduling them for deletion. This value is unset by default.</p>										
ExplicitCredentials	Body	<p>A Boolean that sets whether explicit credentials are enabled for this certificate authority (<i>true</i>) or not (<i>false</i>). Set this to <i>true</i> for CAs that do not support integrated authentication or are not configured for integrated authentication and enter credentials in the <i>ExplicitUser</i> and <i>ExplicitPassword</i></p>										

Name	In	Description
		<p>fields. This option is only supported for Microsoft CAs. The default is <i>false</i>.</p> <div data-bbox="548 327 1406 562" style="background-color: #e0f2f1; padding: 10px; border-radius: 5px;"> <p> <b>Tip:</b> This option is set to <i>true</i> primarily for Microsoft CAs where integrated authentication is not supported. Integrated authentication is generally supported for Microsoft CAs, Keyfactor CA gateways, or Keyfactor CA management gateways on servers joined to the local Active Directory forest in which Keyfactor Command is installed and any Active Directory forests in a two-way trust with this forest.</p> </div>
SubscriberTerms	Body	<p>A Boolean that sets whether to add a checkbox on the enrollment pages to force users to agree to a custom set of terms before enrolling (<i>true</i>) or not (<i>false</i>). The default is <i>false</i>.</p> <div data-bbox="548 709 1406 877" style="background-color: #e0f2f1; padding: 10px; border-radius: 5px;"> <p> <b>Tip:</b> Configure a link to the custom terms using the <i>URL to Subscriber Terms</i> application setting. See <i>Application Settings: Enrollment Tab</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information.</p> </div>
ExplicitUser	Body	<p>A string indicating the username, in the format DOMAIN\username, for a service account user in the forest in which the Microsoft CA resides or, for non-domain-joined machines, local machine account credentials on the machine on which the CA is installed when <i>ExplicitCredentials</i> is set to <i>true</i>.</p> <div data-bbox="548 1066 1406 1514" style="background-color: #e0f2f1; padding: 10px; border-radius: 5px;"> <p> <b>Tip:</b> This service account user needs appropriate permissions in the Microsoft CA security settings to accomplish the tasks you plan to carry out for this CA through Keyfactor Command. For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Certificate enrollment</li> <li>• Certificate revocation</li> <li>• Certificate key recovery</li> <li>• Certificate request approval and denial</li> </ul> <p>These tasks will be carried out on the CA in the context of the credentials you provide here. Access control for these tasks on CAs is controlled with Keyfactor Command security (see <i>Security Roles and Claims</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i>) and the <i>AllowedRequesters</i> option.</p> </div> <div data-bbox="548 1549 1406 1738" style="background-color: #e0f2f1; padding: 10px; border-radius: 5px;"> <p> <b>Note:</b> When the <i>ExplicitCredentials</i> option is configured, enrollment and other tasks (e.g. revocation) is done in the context of the user configured here, not the user making the request in Keyfactor Command. This overrides the existing AD security policy used by Keyfactor Command.</p> </div>

Name	In	Description
ExplicitPassword	Body	<p>An object indicating the password information to use for authentication along with the <i>ExplicitUser</i> if <i>ExplicitCredentials</i> is <i>True</i>.</p> <p>Supported methods to store secret information are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Store the secret information in the Keyfactor secrets table. A Keyfactor secret is a user-defined username or password that is encrypted and stored securely in the Keyfactor Command database.</li> <li>• Load the secret information from a PAM provider. See <i>Privileged Access Management (PAM)</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information.</li> </ul> <p>Due to its sensitive nature, this value is not returned in responses.</p>
UseAllowedRequesters	Body	<p>A Boolean that sets whether the allowed requesters option is enabled (<i>true</i>) or not (<i>false</i>). See also <i>AllowedRequesters</i>. The default is <i>false</i>.</p> <div style="background-color: #e0f2f1; padding: 10px; border-radius: 10px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p> <b>Tip:</b> This option is supported for all CAs, but it must be used for Microsoft CAs where integrated authentication is not supported and EJBCA CAs. Integrated authentication is generally supported for Microsoft CAs, Keyfactor CA gateways, or Keyfactor CA management gateways on servers joined to the local Active Directory forest in which Keyfactor Command is installed and any Active Directory forests in a two-way trust with this forest. Since Keyfactor Command cannot make use of the access control model of the CA itself to determine which users can enroll for certificates at either a template or CA level without using integrated authentication, this setting replaces that functionality. This setting is similar to setting request certificates for the selected security roles at the CA level on a Microsoft CA.</p> </div> <div style="background-color: #e0f2f1; padding: 10px; border-radius: 10px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p> <b>Tip:</b> For CAs in a two-way trust you don't usually need to enable <i>UseAllowedRequesters</i> on the CA, though this may be required in some circumstances depending on the security configuration in the environment. However, templates for a two-way trust environment always require configuration of this option at a template level to support enrollment (see <i>Configuring Template Options</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> and see <a href="#">PUT Templates on page 1561</a>).</p> </div>
AllowedRequesters	Body	<p>An array of strings indicating Keyfactor Command security roles that are allowed to enroll for certificates via Keyfactor Command for this CA. For example:</p>

Name	In	Description				
		<pre data-bbox="548 310 878 449">"AllowedRequesters": [   "Power Users",   "Read Only" ]</pre> <p data-bbox="548 495 1406 590">The allowed requesters option is used to select Keyfactor Command security roles that a user must belong to in order to successfully enroll for certificates in Keyfactor Command via this CA.</p> <p data-bbox="548 604 1406 963">This is used for EJBCA CAs and Microsoft CAs where integrated authentication is not supported. Integrated authentication is generally supported for Microsoft CAs, Keyfactor CA gateways, or Keyfactor CA management gateways on servers joined to the local Active Directory forest in which Keyfactor Command is installed and any Active Directory forests in a two-way trust with this forest. Since Keyfactor Command cannot make use of the access control model of the CA itself to determine which users can enroll for certificates at either a template or CA level without using integrated authentication, this setting replaces that functionality. This setting is similar to setting <i>request certificates</i> for the selected security roles at the CA level on a Microsoft CA.</p> <p data-bbox="548 978 1406 1073">In addition to granting permissions at the CA level, you need to enable the <i>UseAllowedRequesters</i> option to grant permissions on a template-by-template basis (see <a href="#">PUT Templates on page 1561</a>).</p> <p data-bbox="548 1087 1406 1146">The values set here are only considered if <i>UseAllowedRequesters</i> is set to <i>true</i>.</p>				
FullScan	Body	<p data-bbox="548 1182 1406 1241">An object indicating the schedule for the full synchronization of this certificate authority.</p> <p data-bbox="548 1255 1406 1520">Prior to Command v11, it was possible to create a Keyfactor schedule via the API that was impossible to display via the Management Portal schedule picker. For example, an interval that is not on the interval dropdown (e.g., every 107 minutes). Now, the API will also not allow interval values to be saved that cannot be represented in the Management Portal. Previously saved schedules that don't meet these restrictions can still be parsed and used, but not edited and re-saved, as a result errors may be encountered on re-saving invalid schedules that were created via the API.</p> <p data-bbox="548 1535 1052 1560">The following schedule types are supported:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="548 1583 1406 1709"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="555 1591 717 1654">Name</th> <th data-bbox="717 1591 1399 1654">Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="555 1661 717 1709">Off</td> <td data-bbox="717 1661 1399 1709">Turn off a previously configured schedule.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description	Off	Turn off a previously configured schedule.
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		<pre data-bbox="548 275 1408 415"> } } </pre> <p data-bbox="548 426 586 447">Or:</p> <pre data-bbox="548 464 1408 890"> "FullScan": {   "Weekly": {     "Days": [       "Monday",       "Wednesday",       "Friday"     ],     "Time": "2022-05-27T17:30:00Z"   } } } </pre> <div data-bbox="548 915 1408 1549" style="background-color: #e0f2f1; padding: 10px;"> <p data-bbox="561 932 607 978"> <b>Tip:</b> There are two types of synchronization schedules available for CAs—Full and Incremental. You do not necessarily need to configure both types. A full scan reads all the certificates and certificate requests in the CA database and synchronizes them to Keyfactor Command regardless of their current state in Keyfactor Command. An incremental scan reads the certificates and certificate requests in the CA database that have been generated since the last full or incremental scan and synchronizes them to Keyfactor Command. A common configuration would be a full scan once or twice a week to provide a clean image of the CA database with a frequent incremental scan to provide timely updates to Keyfactor Command. For a large CA database, a full scan can take a long time to complete. Since an incremental scan only synchronizes updates that have occurred to the CA database since the last synchronization was run, this process is generally quick (other than for the initial synchronization when Keyfactor Command is first installed). The frequency of the incremental scans would depend on the volume of certificate requests coming into the CA.</p> </div>
IncrementalScan	Body	<p data-bbox="548 1587 1408 1650">An object indicating the schedule for the incremental synchronization of this certificate authority.</p> <p data-bbox="548 1661 1408 1755">Prior to Command v11, it was possible to create a Keyfactor schedule via the API that was impossible to display via the Management Portal schedule picker. For example, an interval that is not on the interval dropdown (e.g.,</p>

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SecretValue	A string containing the password used to security the EJBCA CA client authentication certificate.									
Parameters	An object indicating the parameters to supply for PAM authentication. These will vary depending on the PAM provider.									
Provider	A string indicating the ID of the PAM provider.									

Name	In	Description				
		<table border="1" data-bbox="553 275 1398 474"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="553 275 776 338">Value</th> <th data-bbox="776 275 1398 338">Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="553 338 776 474"></td> <td data-bbox="776 338 1398 474">Use the <i>GET /PamProviders</i> method (see <a href="#">GET PAM Providers on page 1030</a>) to retrieve a list of all the PAM providers to determine the ID.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p data-bbox="548 506 1317 537">For example, the password stored as a Keyfactor secret will look like:</p> <pre data-bbox="548 548 1406 726"> {   "SecretValue": "MySuperSecretPassword" } </pre> <p data-bbox="548 730 1406 856">The password stored as a CyberArk PAM secret will look like (where the Provider value—1 in this example—is the <i>Id value</i> from <a href="#">GET PAM Providers on page 1030</a> and the Folder and Object reference the folder name and object name in the CyberArk safe):</p> <pre data-bbox="548 867 1406 1192"> {   "Provider": "1",   "Parameters":{     "Folder": "MyFolderName",     "Object": "MyEJBAClientAuthPassword"   } } </pre> <p data-bbox="548 1197 1406 1323">The password stored as a Delinea PAM secret will look like (where the Provider value—1 in this example—is the <i>Id value</i> from <a href="#">GET PAM Providers on page 1030</a> and the SecretId is the ID if the secret created in the Delinea secret server for this purpose):</p> <pre data-bbox="548 1333 1406 1619"> {   "Provider": "1",   "Parameters":{     "SecretId": "MyEJBAPasswordId"   } } </pre> <p data-bbox="548 1629 1284 1661">Due to its sensitive nature, this value is not returned in responses.</p>	Value	Description		Use the <i>GET /PamProviders</i> method (see <a href="#">GET PAM Providers on page 1030</a> ) to retrieve a list of all the PAM providers to determine the ID.
Value	Description					
	Use the <i>GET /PamProviders</i> method (see <a href="#">GET PAM Providers on page 1030</a> ) to retrieve a list of all the PAM providers to determine the ID.					
AuthCertificate	Body	An object containing information about the client certificate used to provide authentication to the EJBCA CA. This certificate is used to authenticate to				

Name	In	Description
		<p>the EJBCA database for synchronization, enrollment and management of certificates.</p> <p>The syntax is the same as for <i>AuthCertificatePassword</i> with the <i>SecretValue</i>. The <i>SecretValue</i> is set to a string containing the base-64-encoded representation of the certificate with private key (in PKCS#12 format) that will be used to authenticate to the EJBCA CA. For example:</p> <pre> {   "SecretValue": "MIACAQMwgAYJKoZIhvcNAQcBoIAkgASCA+[truncated for display]gQUwRndGMbmlkmwIOuC0MbOY1EyDpACAwGQAAAA" } </pre> <p>Due to its sensitive nature, this value is not returned in this format in responses.</p>
EnforceUniqueDN	Body	<p>A Boolean that sets whether the unique DN requirement is enforced on the CA (<i>true</i>) or not (<i>false</i>).</p> <p>Checking this will cause Keyfactor Command, upon enrollment, to search the EJBCA CA for end entities with DN's that match the DN in the certificate request. If a matching DN is found, the process will update the existing end entity in EJBCA with the new certificate request information rather than creating a new end entity. If you enable this option in Keyfactor Command, it must also be enabled on the matching EJBCA CA. A mismatch in these settings can result in enrollment failures.</p> <p>This setting applies to HTTPS CAs only.</p>
AllowOneClick-Renewals	Body	<p>A Boolean that sets whether the CA will allow (<i>true</i>) <i>One-Click Renewal</i> on certificates in this CA or not (<i>false</i>). If you wish to use <i>One-Click Renewal</i> for certificates, the <b>Allow One-Click Renewals</b> option must be enabled in both the templates and CAs to which you want <i>One-Click Renewal</i> to apply (see <i>Certificate Template Operations</i> and <i>Certificate Authority Operations</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i>).</p>
NewEndEntityOnRenewAndReissue	Body	<p>A Boolean that sets whether a renewal and reissue requests against an EJBCA CA will create a new end entity for the new certificate (<i>true</i>) or attempt to associate the new certificate with the existing end entity (<i>false</i>). The default is <i>false</i>.</p> <p>This value must be set to <i>true</i> for CA records created for the Keyfactor AnyCA Gateway REST to allow renewal and reissue enrollments to succeed.</p>
LastScan	Body	<p>A string indicating the date, in UTC, on which a synchronization was last performed for the CA.</p>

Table 178: POST Certificate Authority Response Data

Name	Description
Id	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command identifier for the certificate authority. The ID is automatically assigned by Keyfactor Command.
LogicalName	A string indicating the logical name of the certificate authority.
HostName	A string indicating the DNS hostname (for DCOM configurations) or URL (for HTTPS configurations) of the certificate authority (e.g. myca.keyexample.com or https://myca.keyexample.com).
Delegate	<p>A Boolean that sets whether management interactions with the certificate authority via Keyfactor Command should be done in the context of the user making the request (<i>true</i>). If set to <i>false</i>, these interactions are done in the context of the service account under which the Keyfactor Command application pool is running unless <i>ExplicitCredentials</i> is true.</p> <div style="background-color: #f9a825; padding: 10px; border-radius: 5px;"> <p> <b>Important:</b> Delegation is only supported with Microsoft CAs and has limitations. Be sure to read more about delegation in <i>Certificate Authority Operations: Adding or Modifying a CA Record</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> before setting this option to true.</p> </div>
DelegateEnrollment	<p>A Boolean that sets whether enrollment to the certificate authority via Keyfactor Command should be done in the context of the user making the request (<i>true</i>). If set to <i>false</i>, enrollment is done in the context of the service account under which the Keyfactor Command application pool is running unless <i>ExplicitCredentials</i> is true.</p> <div style="background-color: #f9a825; padding: 10px; border-radius: 5px;"> <p> <b>Important:</b> Delegation is only supported with Microsoft CAs and has limitations. Be sure to read more about delegation in <i>Certificate Authority Operations: Adding or Modifying a CA Record</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> before setting this option to true.</p> </div>
ForestRoot	<p>A string indicating the forest root name or DNS domain name for the certificate authority (e.g. keyexample.com).</p> <div style="background-color: #a8d8f9; padding: 10px; border-radius: 5px;"> <p> <b>Note:</b> This field is retained for legacy purposes and will auto-populate with the value provided in the <i>ConfigurationTenant</i> field.</p> </div>
ConfigurationTenant	<p>A string indicating the forest root name or DNS domain name for the certificate authority (e.g. keyexample.com).</p> <p>For EJBCA CAs, this is a reference ID and does not need to be the DNS domain name. The short hostname of the EJBCA CA server makes a good reference ID.</p>

Name	Description
	<div style="background-color: #f9a825; padding: 10px; border-radius: 10px;">  <b>Important:</b> EJBCA and Microsoft CAs cannot be configured with the same <i>Configuration Tenant</i>, so do not set this to the DNS domain name for an EJBCA CA if you will also be configuring Microsoft CAs in the same DNS domain. </div>
Remote	A Boolean that sets whether communications with the certificate authority are done via a Keyfactor Universal Orchestrator configured to manage remote CAs. If set to <i>true</i> , a value must be provided for the <i>Agent</i> . The default is <i>false</i> .
Agent	A string indicating the GUID of the Keyfactor Universal Orchestrator configured to manage the certificate authority (see <i>Remote</i> ).
Standalone	A Boolean that sets whether the certificate authority is a standalone CA ( <i>true</i> ) or not ( <i>false</i> ). If both <i>Standalone</i> is set to <i>true</i> and <i>AllowedEnrollmentTypes</i> is set to 1 or 3, <i>KeyRetention</i> may be set. The default is <i>false</i> .
MonitorThresholds	<p>A Boolean that sets whether threshold monitoring is enabled. If set to <i>true</i>, email alerts will be sent when certificate issuance or failures (including denials) since the last threshold alert was sent falls outside the configured limits. If this option is set to <i>true</i>, the following additional fields should also be set:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• IssuanceMax</li> <li>• IssuanceMin</li> <li>• FailureMax</li> </ul> <p>The DenialMax field has been deprecated and should always be zero.</p> <p>Monitoring is not supported for CAs accessed with the Keyfactor Universal Orchestrator.</p> <p>The default is <i>false</i>.</p> <p>See also <i>ThresholdCheck</i> to configure the monitoring frequency.</p> <div style="background-color: #a8c9e6; padding: 10px; border-radius: 10px;">  <b>Note:</b> For full functionality of threshold monitoring, you must also configure email recipients for threshold alerts. These are configured globally rather than on a CA-by-CA basis. See <i>Certificate Authority Monitoring</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information. </div>
IssuanceMax	An integer that sets the maximum number of certificates that can be issued in the period between scheduled threshold monitoring alert emails before an alert is triggered. If more certificates than this are issued in the period, a notification will be included in the threshold monitoring email. This value is unset by default.
IssuanceMin	An integer that sets the minimum number of certificates that should be issued in the period between scheduled threshold monitoring alert emails before an alert is triggered. If fewer certificates than this are issued in the period, a notification will

Name	Description								
	be included in the threshold monitoring email. This value is unset by default.								
DenialMax	This is considered deprecated and may be removed in a future release.								
FailureMax	An integer that sets the maximum number of certificate requests that can fail or be denied in the period between scheduled threshold monitoring alert emails before an alert is triggered. If more certificate requests than this fail in the period, a notification will be included in the threshold monitoring email. This value is unset by default.								
RFCEnforcement	<p>A Boolean that sets whether certificate enrollments made through Keyfactor Command for this CA must include at least one DNS SAN (<i>true</i>) or not (<i>false</i>). In the Keyfactor Command Management Portal, this causes the CN entered in PFX enrollment to automatically be replicated as a SAN, which the user can either change or accept. For CSR enrollment, if the CSR does not have a SAN that matches the CN, one will automatically be added to the certificate if this is set. The default is <i>false</i>.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid #c8e6c9; border-radius: 10px; padding: 10px; background-color: #e8f5e9;"> <p> <b>Tip:</b> The <i>RFCEnforcement</i> option at the CA level is used only for standalone CAs. RFC enforcement for enterprise CAs is configured on a template-by-template basis (see <a href="#">PUT Templates on page 1561</a>).</p> </div>								
Properties	<p>A string indicating additional properties about the certificate authority. This field is used to store the configuration for the <i>Sync External Certificates</i> option. This option allows foreign certificates that have been imported into a Microsoft CA to be synchronized to Keyfactor Command along with the certificates issued by the Microsoft CA. The setting is referenced using the following format:</p> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 10px; padding: 5px; background-color: #f5f5f5; text-align: center;"> <code>{"syncExternal\" : true} OR {"syncExternal\" : false}</code> </div>								
AllowedEnrollmentTypes	<p>An integer that sets the type(s) of enrollment that are allowed through Keyfactor Command for the certificate authority. Possible values are:</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Value</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>PFX Enrollment</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>CSR Enrollment</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>PFX and CSR Enrollment</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>This value is unset by default.</p>	Value	Description	1	PFX Enrollment	2	CSR Enrollment	3	PFX and CSR Enrollment
Value	Description								
1	PFX Enrollment								
2	CSR Enrollment								
3	PFX and CSR Enrollment								
KeyRetention	An integer that sets the type of key retention to enable for the certificate authority, if any. Possible values are:								

Name	Description										
	<table border="1" data-bbox="500 275 1401 590"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="500 275 816 338">Value</th> <th data-bbox="816 275 1401 338">Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="500 338 816 401">0</td> <td data-bbox="816 338 1401 401">Key Retention Disabled</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="500 401 816 464">1</td> <td data-bbox="816 401 1401 464">Indefinite</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="500 464 816 527">2</td> <td data-bbox="816 464 1401 527">After Expiration</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="500 527 816 590">3</td> <td data-bbox="816 527 1401 590">From Issuance</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p data-bbox="500 625 1084 653">Values of 2 and 3 require setting <i>KeyRetentionDays</i>.</p> <p data-bbox="500 663 824 690">This value is unset by default.</p> <div data-bbox="500 716 1401 1052" style="background-color: #e0f2f1; padding: 10px; border-radius: 10px;"> <p data-bbox="508 730 1393 827"> <b>Tip:</b> The <i>KeyRetention</i> option at the CA level is used only for standalone CAs. Key retention for enterprise CAs is configured on a template-by-template basis (see <a href="#">PUT Templates on page 1561</a>).</p> <p data-bbox="573 831 1369 894"><i>KeyRetention</i> on a CA may only be set to a value other than zero if both <i>Standalone</i> is set to <i>true</i> and <i>AllowedEnrollmentTypes</i> is set to 1 or 3.</p> <p data-bbox="573 898 1369 1026">Some level of private key retention must be configured when using PFX enrollment with a standalone CA. See <i>Certificate Authority Operations: Adding or Modifying a CA Record</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information.</p> </div>	Value	Description	0	Key Retention Disabled	1	Indefinite	2	After Expiration	3	From Issuance
Value	Description										
0	Key Retention Disabled										
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2	After Expiration										
3	From Issuance										
KeyRetentionDays	An integer indicating the number of days for which to retain the private keys for certificates issued by this certificate authority before scheduling them for deletion. This value is unset by default.										
ExplicitCredentials	<p data-bbox="500 1213 1409 1373">A Boolean that sets whether explicit credentials are enabled for this certificate authority (<i>true</i>) or not (<i>false</i>). Set this to <i>true</i> for CAs that do not support integrated authentication or are not configured for integrated authentication and enter credentials in the <i>ExplicitUser</i> and <i>ExplicitPassword</i> fields. This option is only supported for Microsoft CAs. The default is <i>false</i>.</p> <div data-bbox="500 1398 1401 1629" style="background-color: #e0f2f1; padding: 10px; border-radius: 10px;"> <p data-bbox="508 1413 1393 1608"> <b>Tip:</b> This option is set to <i>true</i> primarily for Microsoft CAs where integrated authentication is not supported. Integrated authentication is generally supported for Microsoft CAs, Keyfactor CA gateways, or Keyfactor CA management gateways on servers joined to the local Active Directory forest in which Keyfactor Command is installed and any Active Directory forests in a two-way trust with this forest.</p> </div>										
SubscriberTerms	A Boolean that sets whether to add a checkbox on the enrollment pages to force users to agree to a custom set of terms before enrolling ( <i>true</i> ) or not ( <i>false</i> ). The default is <i>false</i> .										

Name	Description
	<p> <b>Tip:</b> Configure a link to the custom terms using the <i>URL to Subscriber Terms</i> application setting. See <i>Application Settings: Enrollment Tab</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information.</p>
ExplicitUser	<p>A string indicating the username, in the format DOMAIN\username, for a service account user in the forest in which the Microsoft CA resides or, for non-domain-joined machines, local machine account credentials on the machine on which the CA is installed when <i>ExplicitCredentials</i> is set to <i>true</i>.</p> <p> <b>Tip:</b> This service account user needs appropriate permissions in the Microsoft CA security settings to accomplish the tasks you plan to carry out for this CA through Keyfactor Command. For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Certificate enrollment</li> <li>• Certificate revocation</li> <li>• Certificate key recovery</li> <li>• Certificate request approval and denial</li> </ul> <p>These tasks will be carried out on the CA in the context of the credentials you provide here. Access control for these tasks on CAs is controlled with Keyfactor Command security (see <i>Security Roles and Claims</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i>) and the <i>AllowedRequesters</i> option.</p> <p> <b>Note:</b> When the <i>ExplicitCredentials</i> option is configured, enrollment and other tasks (e.g. revocation) is done in the context of the user configured here, not the user making the request in Keyfactor Command. This overrides the existing AD security policy used by Keyfactor Command.</p>
ExplicitPassword	<p>An object indicating the password information to use for authentication along with the <i>ExplicitUser</i> if <i>ExplicitCredentials</i> is <i>True</i>.</p> <p>Supported methods to store secret information are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Store the secret information in the Keyfactor secrets table. A Keyfactor secret is a user-defined username or password that is encrypted and stored securely in the Keyfactor Command database.</li> <li>• Load the secret information from a PAM provider. See <i>Privileged Access Management (PAM)</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information.</li> </ul> <p>Due to its sensitive nature, this value is not returned in responses.</p>
UseAllowedRequesters	<p>A Boolean that sets whether the allowed requesters option is enabled (<i>true</i>) or not (<i>false</i>). See also <i>AllowedRequesters</i>. The default is <i>false</i>.</p>

Name	Description
	<p> <b>Tip:</b> This option is supported for all CAs, but it must be used for Microsoft CAs where integrated authentication is not supported and EJBCA CAs. Integrated authentication is generally supported for Microsoft CAs, Keyfactor CA gateways, or Keyfactor CA management gateways on servers joined to the local Active Directory forest in which Keyfactor Command is installed and any Active Directory forests in a two-way trust with this forest. Since Keyfactor Command cannot make use of the access control model of the CA itself to determine which users can enroll for certificates at either a template or CA level without using integrated authentication, this setting replaces that functionality. This setting is similar to setting request certificates for the selected security roles at the CA level on a Microsoft CA.</p> <p> <b>Tip:</b> For CAs in a two-way trust you don't usually need to enable <i>UseAllowedRequesters</i> on the CA, though this may be required in some circumstances depending on the security configuration in the environment. However, templates for a two-way trust environment always require configuration of this option at a template level to support enrollment (see <i>Configuring Template Options</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> and see <a href="#">PUT Templates on page 1561</a>).</p>
AllowedRequesters	<p>An array of strings indicating Keyfactor Command security roles that are allowed to enroll for certificates via Keyfactor Command for this CA. For example:</p> <pre data-bbox="500 1104 1406 1318"> "AllowedRequesters": [   "Power Users",   "Read Only" ] </pre> <p>The allowed requesters option is used to select Keyfactor Command security roles that a user must belong to in order to successfully enroll for certificates in Keyfactor Command via this CA.</p> <p>This is used for EJBCA CAs and Microsoft CAs where integrated authentication is not supported. Integrated authentication is generally supported for Microsoft CAs, Keyfactor CA gateways, or Keyfactor CA management gateways on servers joined to the local Active Directory forest in which Keyfactor Command is installed and any Active Directory forests in a two-way trust with this forest. Since Keyfactor Command cannot make use of the access control model of the CA itself to determine which users can enroll for certificates at either a template or CA level without using integrated authentication, this setting replaces that functionality. This setting is similar to setting <i>request certificates</i> for the selected security roles at the CA level on a Microsoft CA.</p>

Name	Description												
	<p>In addition to granting permissions at the CA level, you need to enable the <i>UseAllowedRequesters</i> option to grant permissions on a template-by-template basis (see <a href="#">PUT Templates on page 1561</a>).</p> <p>The values set here are only considered if <i>UseAllowedRequesters</i> is set to <i>true</i>.</p>												
FullScan	<p>An object indicating the schedule for the full synchronization of this certificate authority.</p> <p>Prior to Command v11, it was possible to create a Keyfactor schedule via the API that was impossible to display via the Management Portal schedule picker. For example, an interval that is not on the interval dropdown (e.g., every 107 minutes). Now, the API will also not allow interval values to be saved that cannot be represented in the Management Portal. Previously saved schedules that don't meet these restrictions can still be parsed and used, but not edited and re-saved, as a result errors may be encountered on re-saving invalid schedules that were created via the API.</p> <p>The following schedule types are supported:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Off</td> <td>Turn off a previously configured schedule.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Interval</td> <td> <p>A dictionary that indicates a job scheduled to run every x minutes with the specified parameter. Any interval that is selected in the UI will be converted to minutes when stored in the database.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Minutes</td> <td>An integer indicating the number of minutes between each interval.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>For example, every hour:</p> <pre>"Interval": {   "Minutes": 60 }</pre> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>Daily</td> <td>A dictionary that indicates a job scheduled to run every day at the same time with the parameter:</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description	Off	Turn off a previously configured schedule.	Interval	<p>A dictionary that indicates a job scheduled to run every x minutes with the specified parameter. Any interval that is selected in the UI will be converted to minutes when stored in the database.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Minutes</td> <td>An integer indicating the number of minutes between each interval.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>For example, every hour:</p> <pre>"Interval": {   "Minutes": 60 }</pre>	Name	Description	Minutes	An integer indicating the number of minutes between each interval.	Daily	A dictionary that indicates a job scheduled to run every day at the same time with the parameter:
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IncrementalScan	<p>An object indicating the schedule for the incremental synchronization of this certificate authority.</p> <p>Prior to Command v11, it was possible to create a Keyfactor schedule via the API that was impossible to display via the Management Portal schedule picker. For example, an interval that is not on the interval dropdown (e.g., every 107 minutes). Now, the API will also not allow interval values to be saved that cannot be represented in the Management Portal. Previously saved schedules that don't meet</p>				

Name	Description																
	<p>these restrictions can still be parsed and used, but not edited and re-saved, as a result errors may be encountered on re-saving invalid schedules that were created via the API.</p> <p>The following schedule types are supported:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="500 436 1398 1696"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="506 445 669 499">Name</th> <th data-bbox="669 445 1391 499">Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="506 499 669 562">Off</td> <td data-bbox="669 499 1391 562">Turn off a previously configured schedule.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="506 562 669 1167">Interval</td> <td data-bbox="669 562 1391 1167"> <p>A dictionary that indicates a job scheduled to run every x minutes with the specified parameter. Any interval that is selected in the UI will be converted to minutes when stored in the database.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="695 739 1372 898"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="701 747 863 802">Name</th> <th data-bbox="863 747 1365 802">Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="701 802 863 890">Minutes</td> <td data-bbox="863 802 1365 890">An integer indicating the number of minutes between each interval.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>For example, every hour:</p> <pre data-bbox="695 974 1372 1159"> "Interval": {   "Minutes": 60 } </pre> </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="506 1167 669 1705">Daily</td> <td data-bbox="669 1167 1391 1705"> <p>A dictionary that indicates a job scheduled to run every day at the same time with the parameter:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="695 1276 1372 1537"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="701 1285 863 1339">Name</th> <th data-bbox="863 1285 1365 1339">Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="701 1339 863 1528">Time</td> <td data-bbox="863 1339 1365 1528">The date and time to next run the job. The date and time should be given using the ISO 8601 UTC time format YYYY-MM-DDTHH:mm:ss.000Z (e.g. 2023-11-19T16:23:01Z).</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>For example, daily at 11:30 pm:</p> <pre data-bbox="695 1612 1372 1696"> "Daily": { </pre> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description	Off	Turn off a previously configured schedule.	Interval	<p>A dictionary that indicates a job scheduled to run every x minutes with the specified parameter. Any interval that is selected in the UI will be converted to minutes when stored in the database.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="695 739 1372 898"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="701 747 863 802">Name</th> <th data-bbox="863 747 1365 802">Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="701 802 863 890">Minutes</td> <td data-bbox="863 802 1365 890">An integer indicating the number of minutes between each interval.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>For example, every hour:</p> <pre data-bbox="695 974 1372 1159"> "Interval": {   "Minutes": 60 } </pre>	Name	Description	Minutes	An integer indicating the number of minutes between each interval.	Daily	<p>A dictionary that indicates a job scheduled to run every day at the same time with the parameter:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="695 1276 1372 1537"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="701 1285 863 1339">Name</th> <th data-bbox="863 1285 1365 1339">Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="701 1339 863 1528">Time</td> <td data-bbox="863 1339 1365 1528">The date and time to next run the job. The date and time should be given using the ISO 8601 UTC time format YYYY-MM-DDTHH:mm:ss.000Z (e.g. 2023-11-19T16:23:01Z).</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>For example, daily at 11:30 pm:</p> <pre data-bbox="695 1612 1372 1696"> "Daily": { </pre>	Name	Description	Time	The date and time to next run the job. The date and time should be given using the ISO 8601 UTC time format YYYY-MM-DDTHH:mm:ss.000Z (e.g. 2023-11-19T16:23:01Z).
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ThresholdCheck	<p>An object indicating the schedule for threshold monitoring checks on this certificate authority (see <i>MonitorThresholds</i>). The following schedule types are supported:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="500 394 1398 1770"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="506 403 669 464">Name</th> <th data-bbox="669 403 1391 464">Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="506 464 669 520">Off</td> <td data-bbox="669 464 1391 520">Turn off a previously configured schedule.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="506 520 669 1129">Interval</td> <td data-bbox="669 520 1391 1129"> <p>A dictionary that indicates a job scheduled to run every x minutes with the specified parameter. Any interval that is selected in the UI will be converted to minutes when stored in the database.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="695 695 1365 856"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="701 703 857 764">Name</th> <th data-bbox="857 703 1359 764">Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="701 764 857 848">Minutes</td> <td data-bbox="857 764 1359 848">An integer indicating the number of minutes between each interval.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>For example, every hour:</p> <pre data-bbox="695 932 1365 1115"> "Interval": {   "Minutes": 60 } </pre> </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="506 1129 669 1770">Daily</td> <td data-bbox="669 1129 1391 1770"> <p>A dictionary that indicates a job scheduled to run every day at the same time with the parameter:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="695 1234 1365 1499"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="701 1243 857 1304">Name</th> <th data-bbox="857 1243 1359 1304">Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="701 1304 857 1493">Time</td> <td data-bbox="857 1304 1359 1493">The date and time to next run the job. The date and time should be given using the ISO 8601 UTC time format YYYY-MM-DDTHH:mm:ss.000Z (e.g. 2023-11-19T16:23:01Z).</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>For example, daily at 11:30 pm:</p> <pre data-bbox="695 1570 1365 1753"> "Daily": {   "Time": "2023-11-25T23:30:00Z" } </pre> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description	Off	Turn off a previously configured schedule.	Interval	<p>A dictionary that indicates a job scheduled to run every x minutes with the specified parameter. Any interval that is selected in the UI will be converted to minutes when stored in the database.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="695 695 1365 856"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="701 703 857 764">Name</th> <th data-bbox="857 703 1359 764">Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="701 764 857 848">Minutes</td> <td data-bbox="857 764 1359 848">An integer indicating the number of minutes between each interval.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>For example, every hour:</p> <pre data-bbox="695 932 1365 1115"> "Interval": {   "Minutes": 60 } </pre>	Name	Description	Minutes	An integer indicating the number of minutes between each interval.	Daily	<p>A dictionary that indicates a job scheduled to run every day at the same time with the parameter:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="695 1234 1365 1499"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="701 1243 857 1304">Name</th> <th data-bbox="857 1243 1359 1304">Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="701 1304 857 1493">Time</td> <td data-bbox="857 1304 1359 1493">The date and time to next run the job. The date and time should be given using the ISO 8601 UTC time format YYYY-MM-DDTHH:mm:ss.000Z (e.g. 2023-11-19T16:23:01Z).</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>For example, daily at 11:30 pm:</p> <pre data-bbox="695 1570 1365 1753"> "Daily": {   "Time": "2023-11-25T23:30:00Z" } </pre>	Name	Description	Time	The date and time to next run the job. The date and time should be given using the ISO 8601 UTC time format YYYY-MM-DDTHH:mm:ss.000Z (e.g. 2023-11-19T16:23:01Z).
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CAType	An integer indicating the type of CA: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 0—DCOM</li> <li>• 1—HTTPS</li> </ul>										
AuthCertificatePassword	An object indicating the password for the certificate to use to authenticate to the EJBCA CA. Due to its sensitive nature, this value is not returned in responses.										
AuthCertificate	An object containing information about the client certificate used to provide authentication to the EJBCA CA. This certificate is used to authenticate to the EJBCA database for synchronization, enrollment and management of certificates. Authentication certificate values include: <table border="1" data-bbox="500 909 1398 1570" style="margin-top: 10px;"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="506 917 646 972">Value</th> <th data-bbox="646 917 1391 972">Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="506 972 646 1251">IssuedDN</td> <td data-bbox="646 972 1391 1251">           A string indicating the distinguished name of the client certificate used to authenticate to the EJBCA CA in X.500 format. For example:           <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; padding: 5px; margin-top: 5px;"> <pre style="color: red;">"IssuedDN": "CN=SuperAdmin,OU=IT,O="\Key Example, Inc.\",L=Independence,ST=OH,C=US"</pre> </div> </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="506 1251 646 1346">IssuerDN</td> <td data-bbox="646 1251 1391 1346">A string indicating the distinguished name of the EJBCA CA in X.500 format.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="506 1346 646 1440">Thumbprint</td> <td data-bbox="646 1346 1391 1440">A string indicating the thumbprint of the client certificate used to authenticate to the EJBCA CA.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="506 1440 646 1570">ExpirationDate</td> <td data-bbox="646 1440 1391 1570">A string indicating the expiration date of the client certificate used to authenticate to the EJBCA CA.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Value	Description	IssuedDN	A string indicating the distinguished name of the client certificate used to authenticate to the EJBCA CA in X.500 format. For example: <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; padding: 5px; margin-top: 5px;"> <pre style="color: red;">"IssuedDN": "CN=SuperAdmin,OU=IT,O="\Key Example, Inc.\",L=Independence,ST=OH,C=US"</pre> </div>	IssuerDN	A string indicating the distinguished name of the EJBCA CA in X.500 format.	Thumbprint	A string indicating the thumbprint of the client certificate used to authenticate to the EJBCA CA.	ExpirationDate	A string indicating the expiration date of the client certificate used to authenticate to the EJBCA CA.
Value	Description										
IssuedDN	A string indicating the distinguished name of the client certificate used to authenticate to the EJBCA CA in X.500 format. For example: <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; padding: 5px; margin-top: 5px;"> <pre style="color: red;">"IssuedDN": "CN=SuperAdmin,OU=IT,O="\Key Example, Inc.\",L=Independence,ST=OH,C=US"</pre> </div>										
IssuerDN	A string indicating the distinguished name of the EJBCA CA in X.500 format.										
Thumbprint	A string indicating the thumbprint of the client certificate used to authenticate to the EJBCA CA.										
ExpirationDate	A string indicating the expiration date of the client certificate used to authenticate to the EJBCA CA.										
EnforceUniqueDN	A Boolean that sets whether the unique DN requirement is enforced on the CA ( <i>true</i> ) or not ( <i>false</i> ). Checking this will cause Keyfactor Command, upon enrollment, to search the EJBCA CA for end entities with DNs that match the DN in the certificate request. If a matching DN is found, the process will update the existing end entity in EJBCA										

Name	Description
	<p>with the new certificate request information rather than creating a new end entity. If you enable this option in Keyfactor Command, it must also be enabled on the matching EJBCA CA. A mismatch in these settings can result in enrollment failures.</p> <p>This setting applies to HTTPS CAs only.</p>
AllowOneClick-Renewals	<p>A Boolean that sets whether the CA will allow (true) <i>One-Click Renewal</i> on certificates in this CA or not (false). If you wish to use <i>One-Click Renewal</i> for certificates, the <b>Allow One-Click Renewals</b> option must be enabled in both the templates and CAs to which you want <i>One-Click Renewal</i> to apply (see <i>Certificate Template Operations</i> and <i>Certificate Authority Operations</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i>).</p>
NewEndEntityOnRenewAndReissue	<p>A Boolean that sets whether a renewal and reissue requests against an EJBCA CA will create a new end entity for the new certificate (true) or attempt to associate the new certificate with the existing end entity (false). The default is <i>false</i>. This value must be set to <i>true</i> for CA records created for the Keyfactor AnyCA Gateway REST to allow renewal and reissue enrollments to succeed.</p>
LastScan	<p>A string indicating the date, in UTC, on which a synchronization was last performed for the CA.</p>

 **Tip:** See the [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (?) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

### 2.6.8.5 PUT Certificate Authority

The PUT /CertificateAuthority method is used to update a certificate authority record in Keyfactor Command. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with details for the CA configuration.

 **Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
/certificate\_authorities/modify/

 **Important:** Any previously populated fields that are not submitted with their full existing data using this method will be cleared of their existing data. When using this method, you should first do a GET to retrieve all the values for the record you want to update, enter corrected



data into the field(s) you want to update, and then submit all the fields using PUT, including the fields that contain values but which you are not changing.

Table 179: PUT Certificate Authority Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
Id	Body	<b>Required.</b> An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command identifier for the certificate authority. The ID is automatically assigned by Keyfactor Command.
LogicalName	Body	<b>Required.</b> A string indicating the logical name of the certificate authority.
HostName	Body	<b>Required.</b> A string indicating the DNS hostname (for DCOM configurations) or URL (for HTTPS configurations) of the certificate authority (e.g. myca.keyexample.com or https://myca.keyexample.com).
Delegate	Body	<p>A Boolean that sets whether management interactions with the certificate authority via Keyfactor Command should be done in the context of the user making the request (<i>true</i>). If set to <i>false</i>, these interactions are done in the context of the service account under which the Keyfactor Command application pool is running unless <i>ExplicitCredentials</i> is true.</p> <div style="background-color: #f9a825; padding: 10px; border-radius: 5px;"> <p> <b>Important:</b> Delegation is only supported with Microsoft CAs and has limitations. Be sure to read more about delegation in <i>Certificate Authority Operations: Adding or Modifying a CA Record</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> before setting this option to true.</p> </div>
DelegateEnrollment	Body	<p>A Boolean that sets whether enrollment to the certificate authority via Keyfactor Command should be done in the context of the user making the request (<i>true</i>). If set to <i>false</i>, enrollment is done in the context of the service account under which the Keyfactor Command application pool is running unless <i>ExplicitCredentials</i> is true.</p> <div style="background-color: #f9a825; padding: 10px; border-radius: 5px;"> <p> <b>Important:</b> Delegation is only supported with Microsoft CAs and has limitations. Be sure to read more about delegation in <i>Certificate Authority Operations: Adding or Modifying a CA Record</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> before setting this option to true.</p> </div>
ForestRoot	Body	<p>A string indicating the forest root name or DNS domain name for the certificate authority (e.g. keyexample.com).</p> <div style="background-color: #a9c9e8; padding: 10px; border-radius: 5px;"> <p> <b>Note:</b> This field is retained for legacy purposes and will auto-populate with the value provided in the <i>ConfigurationTenant</i> field.</p> </div>
Config-	Bo-	<b>Required.</b> A string indicating the forest root name or DNS domain name for

Name	In	Description
urationTenant	dy	<p>the certificate authority (e.g. keyexample.com). For EJBCA CAs, this is a reference ID and does not need to be the DNS domain name. The short hostname of the EJBCA CA server makes a good reference ID.</p> <div style="background-color: #f9a825; padding: 10px; border-radius: 5px;"> <p> <b>Important:</b> EJBCA and Microsoft CAs cannot be configured with the same <i>Configuration Tenant</i>, so do not set this to the DNS domain name for an EJBCA CA if you will also be configuring Microsoft CAs in the same DNS domain.</p> </div>
Remote	Bo- dy	A Boolean that sets whether communications with the certificate authority are done via a Keyfactor Universal Orchestrator configured to manage remote CAs. If set to <i>true</i> , a value must be provided for the <i>Agent</i> . The default is <i>false</i> .
Agent	Bo- dy	A string indicating the GUID of the Keyfactor Universal Orchestrator configured to manage the certificate authority (see <i>Remote</i> ).
Standalone	Bo- dy	A Boolean that sets whether the certificate authority is a standalone CA ( <i>true</i> ) or not ( <i>false</i> ). If both <i>Standalone</i> is set to <i>true</i> and <i>AllowedEnrollmentTypes</i> is set to 1 or 3, <i>KeyRetention</i> may be set. The default is <i>false</i> .
MonitorThresholds	Bo- dy	<p>A Boolean that sets whether threshold monitoring is enabled. If set to <i>true</i>, email alerts will be sent when certificate issuance or failures (including denials) since the last threshold alert was sent falls outside the configured limits. If this option is set to <i>true</i>, the following additional fields should also be set:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• IssuanceMax</li> <li>• IssuanceMin</li> <li>• FailureMax</li> </ul> <p>The DenialMax field has been deprecated and should always be zero. Monitoring is not supported for CAs accessed with the Keyfactor Universal Orchestrator. The default is <i>false</i>. See also <i>ThresholdCheck</i> to configure the monitoring frequency.</p> <div style="background-color: #a0c4ff; padding: 10px; border-radius: 5px;"> <p> <b>Note:</b> For full functionality of threshold monitoring, you must also configure email recipients for threshold alerts. These are configured globally rather than on a CA-by-CA basis. See <i>Certificate Authority Monitoring</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information.</p> </div>

Name	In	Description
IssuanceMax	Body	An integer that sets the maximum number of certificates that can be issued in the period between scheduled threshold monitoring alert emails before an alert is triggered. If more certificates than this are issued in the period, a notification will be included in the threshold monitoring email. This value is unset by default.
IssuanceMin	Body	An integer that sets the minimum number of certificates that should be issued in the period between scheduled threshold monitoring alert emails before an alert is triggered. If fewer certificates than this are issued in the period, a notification will be included in the threshold monitoring email. This value is unset by default.
DenialMax	Body	This is considered deprecated and may be removed in a future release.
FailureMax	Body	An integer that sets the maximum number of certificate requests that can fail or be denied in the period between scheduled threshold monitoring alert emails before an alert is triggered. If more certificate requests than this fail in the period, a notification will be included in the threshold monitoring email. This value is unset by default.
RFCEnforcement	Body	<p>A Boolean that sets whether certificate enrollments made through Keyfactor Command for this CA must include at least one DNS SAN (<i>true</i>) or not (<i>false</i>). In the Keyfactor Command Management Portal, this causes the CN entered in PFX enrollment to automatically be replicated as a SAN, which the user can either change or accept. For CSR enrollment, if the CSR does not have a SAN that matches the CN, one will automatically be added to the certificate if this is set.</p> <p>The default is <i>false</i>.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid #c8e6c9; border-radius: 10px; padding: 10px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p> <b>Tip:</b> The <i>RFCEnforcement</i> option at the CA level is used only for standalone CAs. RFC enforcement for enterprise CAs is configured on a template-by-template basis (see <a href="#">PUT Templates on page 1561</a>).</p> </div>
Properties	Body	<p><b>Required.</b> A string indicating additional properties about the certificate authority. This field is used to store the configuration for the <i>Sync External Certificates</i> option. This option allows foreign certificates that have been imported into a Microsoft CA to be synchronized to Keyfactor Command along with the certificates issued by the Microsoft CA. The setting is referenced using the following format:</p> <div style="border: 1px solid #e0e0e0; border-radius: 10px; padding: 5px; margin-top: 5px; text-align: center;"> <pre>{"syncExternal":true} OR {"syncExternal":false}</pre> </div>
AllowedEnrollmentTypes	Body	An integer that sets the type(s) of enrollment that are allowed through Keyfactor Command for the certificate authority. Possible values are:

Name	In	Description										
		<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Value</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>PFX Enrollment</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>CSR Enrollment</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>PFX and CSR Enrollment</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>This value is unset by default.</p>	Value	Description	1	PFX Enrollment	2	CSR Enrollment	3	PFX and CSR Enrollment		
Value	Description											
1	PFX Enrollment											
2	CSR Enrollment											
3	PFX and CSR Enrollment											
KeyRetention	Body	<p>An integer that sets the type of key retention to enable for the certificate authority, if any. Possible values are:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Value</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>0</td> <td>Key Retention Disabled</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>Indefinite</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>After Expiration</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>From Issuance</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Values of 2 and 3 require setting <i>KeyRetentionDays</i>. This value is unset by default.</p> <div style="background-color: #e0f2f1; padding: 10px; border-radius: 10px;"> <p> <b>Tip:</b> The <i>KeyRetention</i> option at the CA level is used only for standalone CAs. Key retention for enterprise CAs is configured on a template-by-template basis (see <a href="#">PUT Templates on page 1561</a>). <i>KeyRetention</i> on a CA may only be set to a value other than zero if both <i>Standalone</i> is set to <i>true</i> and <i>AllowedEnrollmentTypes</i> is set to 1 or 3. Some level of private key retention must be configured when using PFX enrollment with a standalone CA. See <i>Certificate Authority Operations: Adding or Modifying a CA Record</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information.</p> </div>	Value	Description	0	Key Retention Disabled	1	Indefinite	2	After Expiration	3	From Issuance
Value	Description											
0	Key Retention Disabled											
1	Indefinite											
2	After Expiration											
3	From Issuance											
KeyRetentionDays	Body	<p>An integer indicating the number of days for which to retain the private keys for certificates issued by this certificate authority before scheduling them for deletion. This value is unset by default.</p>										
ExplicitCredentials	Body	<p>A Boolean that sets whether explicit credentials are enabled for this certificate authority (<i>true</i>) or not (<i>false</i>). Set this to <i>true</i> for CAs that do not support integrated authentication or are not configured for integrated authentication and enter credentials in the <i>ExplicitUser</i> and <i>ExplicitPassword</i></p>										

Name	In	Description
		<p>fields. This option is only supported for Microsoft CAs. The default is <i>false</i>.</p> <div data-bbox="548 327 1406 562" style="background-color: #e0f2f1; padding: 10px; border-radius: 10px;"> <p> <b>Tip:</b> This option is set to <i>true</i> primarily for Microsoft CAs where integrated authentication is not supported. Integrated authentication is generally supported for Microsoft CAs, Keyfactor CA gateways, or Keyfactor CA management gateways on servers joined to the local Active Directory forest in which Keyfactor Command is installed and any Active Directory forests in a two-way trust with this forest.</p> </div>
SubscriberTerms	Body	<p>A Boolean that sets whether to add a checkbox on the enrollment pages to force users to agree to a custom set of terms before enrolling (<i>true</i>) or not (<i>false</i>). The default is <i>false</i>.</p> <div data-bbox="548 716 1406 877" style="background-color: #e0f2f1; padding: 10px; border-radius: 10px;"> <p> <b>Tip:</b> Configure a link to the custom terms using the <i>URL to Subscriber Terms</i> application setting. See <i>Application Settings: Enrollment Tab</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information.</p> </div>
ExplicitUser	Body	<p>A string indicating the username, in the format DOMAIN\username, for a service account user in the forest in which the Microsoft CA resides or, for non-domain-joined machines, local machine account credentials on the machine on which the CA is installed when <i>ExplicitCredentials</i> is set to <i>true</i>.</p> <div data-bbox="548 1066 1406 1514" style="background-color: #e0f2f1; padding: 10px; border-radius: 10px;"> <p> <b>Tip:</b> This service account user needs appropriate permissions in the Microsoft CA security settings to accomplish the tasks you plan to carry out for this CA through Keyfactor Command. For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Certificate enrollment</li> <li>• Certificate revocation</li> <li>• Certificate key recovery</li> <li>• Certificate request approval and denial</li> </ul> <p>These tasks will be carried out on the CA in the context of the credentials you provide here. Access control for these tasks on CAs is controlled with Keyfactor Command security (see <i>Security Roles and Claims</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i>) and the <i>AllowedRequesters</i> option.</p> </div> <div data-bbox="548 1541 1406 1738" style="background-color: #e0f2f1; padding: 10px; border-radius: 10px;"> <p> <b>Note:</b> When the <i>ExplicitCredentials</i> option is configured, enrollment and other tasks (e.g. revocation) is done in the context of the user configured here, not the user making the request in Keyfactor Command. This overrides the existing AD security policy used by Keyfactor Command.</p> </div>

Name	In	Description
ExplicitPassword	Body	<p>An object indicating the password information to use for authentication along with the <i>ExplicitUser</i> if <i>ExplicitCredentials</i> is <i>True</i>.</p> <p>Supported methods to store secret information are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Store the secret information in the Keyfactor secrets table.</li> </ul> <p>A Keyfactor secret is a user-defined username or password that is encrypted and stored securely in the Keyfactor Command database.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Load the secret information from a PAM provider.</li> </ul> <p>See <i>Privileged Access Management (PAM)</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information.</p> <p>Due to its sensitive nature, this value is not returned in responses.</p>
UseAllowedRequesters	Body	<p>A Boolean that sets whether the allowed requesters option is enabled (<i>true</i>) or not (<i>false</i>). See also <i>AllowedRequesters</i>. The default is <i>false</i>.</p> <div style="background-color: #e0f2f1; padding: 10px; border-radius: 10px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p> <b>Tip:</b> This option is supported for all CAs, but it must be used for Microsoft CAs where integrated authentication is not supported and EJBCA CAs. Integrated authentication is generally supported for Microsoft CAs, Keyfactor CA gateways, or Keyfactor CA management gateways on servers joined to the local Active Directory forest in which Keyfactor Command is installed and any Active Directory forests in a two-way trust with this forest. Since Keyfactor Command cannot make use of the access control model of the CA itself to determine which users can enroll for certificates at either a template or CA level without using integrated authentication, this setting replaces that functionality. This setting is similar to setting request certificates for the selected security roles at the CA level on a Microsoft CA.</p> </div> <div style="background-color: #e0f2f1; padding: 10px; border-radius: 10px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p> <b>Tip:</b> For CAs in a two-way trust you don't usually need to enable <i>UseAllowedRequesters</i> on the CA, though this may be required in some circumstances depending on the security configuration in the environment. However, templates for a two-way trust environment always require configuration of this option at a template level to support enrollment (see <i>Configuring Template Options</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> and see <a href="#">PUT Templates on page 1561</a>).</p> </div>
AllowedRequesters	Body	<p>An array of strings indicating Keyfactor Command security roles that are allowed to enroll for certificates via Keyfactor Command for this CA. For example:</p>

Name	In	Description				
		<pre data-bbox="548 310 878 449">"AllowedRequesters": [   "Power Users",   "Read Only" ]</pre> <p data-bbox="548 495 1406 590">The allowed requesters option is used to select Keyfactor Command security roles that a user must belong to in order to successfully enroll for certificates in Keyfactor Command via this CA.</p> <p data-bbox="548 604 1406 961">This is used for EJBCA CAs and Microsoft CAs where integrated authentication is not supported. Integrated authentication is generally supported for Microsoft CAs, Keyfactor CA gateways, or Keyfactor CA management gateways on servers joined to the local Active Directory forest in which Keyfactor Command is installed and any Active Directory forests in a two-way trust with this forest. Since Keyfactor Command cannot make use of the access control model of the CA itself to determine which users can enroll for certificates at either a template or CA level without using integrated authentication, this setting replaces that functionality. This setting is similar to setting <i>request certificates</i> for the selected security roles at the CA level on a Microsoft CA.</p> <p data-bbox="548 976 1406 1071">In addition to granting permissions at the CA level, you need to enable the <i>UseAllowedRequesters</i> option to grant permissions on a template-by-template basis (see <a href="#">PUT Templates on page 1561</a>).</p> <p data-bbox="548 1085 1406 1142">The values set here are only considered if <i>UseAllowedRequesters</i> is set to <i>true</i>.</p>				
FullScan	Body	<p data-bbox="548 1182 1406 1239">An object indicating the schedule for the full synchronization of this certificate authority.</p> <p data-bbox="548 1253 1406 1520">Prior to Command v11, it was possible to create a Keyfactor schedule via the API that was impossible to display via the Management Portal schedule picker. For example, an interval that is not on the interval dropdown (e.g., every 107 minutes). Now, the API will also not allow interval values to be saved that cannot be represented in the Management Portal. Previously saved schedules that don't meet these restrictions can still be parsed and used, but not edited and re-saved, as a result errors may be encountered on re-saving invalid schedules that were created via the API.</p> <p data-bbox="548 1535 1052 1558">The following schedule types are supported:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="548 1583 1406 1713"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="555 1591 717 1654">Name</th> <th data-bbox="717 1591 1399 1654">Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="555 1661 717 1707">Off</td> <td data-bbox="717 1661 1399 1707">Turn off a previously configured schedule.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description	Off	Turn off a previously configured schedule.
Name	Description					
Off	Turn off a previously configured schedule.					

Name	In	Description				
Interval		<p>A dictionary that indicates a job scheduled to run every x minutes with the specified parameter. Any interval that is selected in the UI will be converted to minutes when stored in the database.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Minutes</td> <td>An integer indicating the number of minutes between each interval.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>For example, every hour:</p> <pre>"Interval": {   "Minutes": 60 }</pre>	Name	Description	Minutes	An integer indicating the number of minutes between each interval.
Name	Description					
Minutes	An integer indicating the number of minutes between each interval.					
Daily		<p>A dictionary that indicates a job scheduled to run every day at the same time with the parameter:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Time</td> <td>The date and time to next run the job. The date and time should be given using the ISO 8601 UTC time format YYYY-MM-DDTHH:mm:ss.000Z (e.g. 2023-11-19T16:23:01Z).</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>For example, daily at 11:30 pm:</p> <pre>"Daily": {   "Time": "2023-11-25T23:30:00Z" }</pre>	Name	Description	Time	The date and time to next run the job. The date and time should be given using the ISO 8601 UTC time format YYYY-MM-DDTHH:mm:ss.000Z (e.g. 2023-11-19T16:23:01Z).
Name	Description					
Time	The date and time to next run the job. The date and time should be given using the ISO 8601 UTC time format YYYY-MM-DDTHH:mm:ss.000Z (e.g. 2023-11-19T16:23:01Z).					
Weekly		<p>A dictionary that indicates a job scheduled to run on a specific day or days every week at the same time with the parameters:</p>				

Name	In	Description						
		<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Time</td> <td>The date and time to next run the job. The date and time should be given using the ISO 8601 UTC time format YYYY-MM-DDTHH:mm:ss.000Z (e.g. 2023-11-19T16:23:01Z).</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Days</td> <td>An array of values representing the days of the week on which to run the job. These can either be entered as integers (0 for Sunday, 1 for Monday, etc.) or as days of the week (e.g. "Sunday").</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>For example, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 5:30 pm:</p> <pre> {   "Weekly": {     "Days": [       "Monday",       "Wednesday",       "Friday"     ],     "Time": "2023-11-27T17:30:00Z"   } } </pre> <p><b>Note:</b> Although the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility—Swagger—Example Value may show examples of various other schedules, only the schedules shown here—that are available in the Management Portal for this functionality—are valid for this endpoint.</p> <p>For example:</p> <pre> {   "FullScan": {     "Daily": {       "Time": "2022-05-27T17:30:00Z"     }   } } </pre>	Name	Description	Time	The date and time to next run the job. The date and time should be given using the ISO 8601 UTC time format YYYY-MM-DDTHH:mm:ss.000Z (e.g. 2023-11-19T16:23:01Z).	Days	An array of values representing the days of the week on which to run the job. These can either be entered as integers (0 for Sunday, 1 for Monday, etc.) or as days of the week (e.g. "Sunday").
Name	Description							
Time	The date and time to next run the job. The date and time should be given using the ISO 8601 UTC time format YYYY-MM-DDTHH:mm:ss.000Z (e.g. 2023-11-19T16:23:01Z).							
Days	An array of values representing the days of the week on which to run the job. These can either be entered as integers (0 for Sunday, 1 for Monday, etc.) or as days of the week (e.g. "Sunday").							

Name	In	Description
		<pre data-bbox="548 275 1404 415"> } } </pre> <p data-bbox="548 426 586 447">Or:</p> <pre data-bbox="548 464 1404 890"> "FullScan": {   "Weekly": {     "Days": [       "Monday",       "Wednesday",       "Friday"     ],     "Time": "2022-05-27T17:30:00Z"   } } } </pre> <div data-bbox="548 919 1404 1549" style="background-color: #e0f2f1; padding: 10px;"> <p data-bbox="560 934 609 976"> <b>Tip:</b> There are two types of synchronization schedules available for CAs—Full and Incremental. You do not necessarily need to configure both types. A full scan reads all the certificates and certificate requests in the CA database and synchronizes them to Keyfactor Command regardless of their current state in Keyfactor Command. An incremental scan reads the certificates and certificate requests in the CA database that have been generated since the last full or incremental scan and synchronizes them to Keyfactor Command. A common configuration would be a full scan once or twice a week to provide a clean image of the CA database with a frequent incremental scan to provide timely updates to Keyfactor Command. For a large CA database, a full scan can take a long time to complete. Since an incremental scan only synchronizes updates that have occurred to the CA database since the last synchronization was run, this process is generally quick (other than for the initial synchronization when Keyfactor Command is first installed). The frequency of the incremental scans would depend on the volume of certificate requests coming into the CA.</p> </div>
IncrementalScan	Body	<p data-bbox="548 1591 1404 1654">An object indicating the schedule for the incremental synchronization of this certificate authority.</p> <p data-bbox="548 1665 1404 1759">Prior to Command v11, it was possible to create a Keyfactor schedule via the API that was impossible to display via the Management Portal schedule picker. For example, an interval that is not on the interval dropdown (e.g.,</p>

Name	In	Description																
		<p>every 107 minutes). Now, the API will also not allow interval values to be saved that cannot be represented in the Management Portal. Previously saved schedules that don't meet these restrictions can still be parsed and used, but not edited and re-saved, as a result errors may be encountered on re-saving invalid schedules that were created via the API.</p> <p>The following schedule types are supported:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Off</td> <td>Turn off a previously configured schedule.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Interval</td> <td> <p>A dictionary that indicates a job scheduled to run every x minutes with the specified parameter. Any interval that is selected in the UI will be converted to minutes when stored in the database.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Minutes</td> <td>An integer indicating the number of minutes between each interval.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>For example, every hour:</p> <pre>"Interval": {   "Minutes": 60 }</pre> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>Daily</td> <td> <p>A dictionary that indicates a job scheduled to run every day at the same time with the parameter:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Time</td> <td>The date and time to next run the job. The date and time should be given using the ISO 8601 UTC time format YYYY-MM-DDTHH:mm:ss.000Z (e.g. 2023-11-19T16:23:01Z).</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>For example, daily at 11:30 pm:</p> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description	Off	Turn off a previously configured schedule.	Interval	<p>A dictionary that indicates a job scheduled to run every x minutes with the specified parameter. Any interval that is selected in the UI will be converted to minutes when stored in the database.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Minutes</td> <td>An integer indicating the number of minutes between each interval.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>For example, every hour:</p> <pre>"Interval": {   "Minutes": 60 }</pre>	Name	Description	Minutes	An integer indicating the number of minutes between each interval.	Daily	<p>A dictionary that indicates a job scheduled to run every day at the same time with the parameter:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Time</td> <td>The date and time to next run the job. The date and time should be given using the ISO 8601 UTC time format YYYY-MM-DDTHH:mm:ss.000Z (e.g. 2023-11-19T16:23:01Z).</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>For example, daily at 11:30 pm:</p>	Name	Description	Time	The date and time to next run the job. The date and time should be given using the ISO 8601 UTC time format YYYY-MM-DDTHH:mm:ss.000Z (e.g. 2023-11-19T16:23:01Z).
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	Weekly	<p>A dictionary that indicates a job scheduled to run on a specific day or days every week at the same time with the parameters:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Time</td> <td>The date and time to next run the job. The date and time should be given using the ISO 8601 UTC time format YYYY-MM-DDTHH:mm:ss.000Z (e.g. 2023-11-19T16:23:01Z).</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Days</td> <td>An array of values representing the days of the week on which to run the job. These can either be entered as integers (0 for Sunday, 1 for Monday, etc.) or as days of the week (e.g. "Sunday").</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>For example, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 5:30 pm:</p> <pre>"Weekly": {   "Days": [     "Monday",     "Wednesday",     "Friday"   ],   "Time": "2023-11-27T17:30:00Z" }</pre>	Name	Description	Time	The date and time to next run the job. The date and time should be given using the ISO 8601 UTC time format YYYY-MM-DDTHH:mm:ss.000Z (e.g. 2023-11-19T16:23:01Z).	Days	An array of values representing the days of the week on which to run the job. These can either be entered as integers (0 for Sunday, 1 for Monday, etc.) or as days of the week (e.g. "Sunday").
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		 <i>Example Value</i> may show examples of various other schedules, only the schedules shown here—that are available in the Management Portal for this functionality—are valid for this endpoint.																
ThresholdCheck	Body	<p>An object indicating the schedule for threshold monitoring checks on this certificate authority (see <i>MonitorThresholds</i>). The following schedule types are supported:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Off</td> <td>Turn off a previously configured schedule.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Interval</td> <td> <p>A dictionary that indicates a job scheduled to run every x minutes with the specified parameter. Any interval that is selected in the UI will be converted to minutes when stored in the database.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Minutes</td> <td>An integer indicating the number of minutes between each interval.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>For example, every hour:</p> <pre>"Interval": {   "Minutes": 60 }</pre> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>Daily</td> <td> <p>A dictionary that indicates a job scheduled to run every day at the same time with the parameter:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Time</td> <td>The date and time to next run the job. The date and time should be given using the ISO 8601 UTC time format YYYY-MM-DDTHH:mm:ss.000Z (e.g. 2023-11-19T16:23:01Z).</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description	Off	Turn off a previously configured schedule.	Interval	<p>A dictionary that indicates a job scheduled to run every x minutes with the specified parameter. Any interval that is selected in the UI will be converted to minutes when stored in the database.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Minutes</td> <td>An integer indicating the number of minutes between each interval.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>For example, every hour:</p> <pre>"Interval": {   "Minutes": 60 }</pre>	Name	Description	Minutes	An integer indicating the number of minutes between each interval.	Daily	<p>A dictionary that indicates a job scheduled to run every day at the same time with the parameter:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Time</td> <td>The date and time to next run the job. The date and time should be given using the ISO 8601 UTC time format YYYY-MM-DDTHH:mm:ss.000Z (e.g. 2023-11-19T16:23:01Z).</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description	Time	The date and time to next run the job. The date and time should be given using the ISO 8601 UTC time format YYYY-MM-DDTHH:mm:ss.000Z (e.g. 2023-11-19T16:23:01Z).
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CAType	Body	<p>An integer indicating the type of CA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 0—DCOM</li> <li>• 1—HTTPS</li> </ul>								
AuthCertificatePassword	Body	<p>An object indicating the password for the certificate to use to authenticate to the EJBCA CA.</p> <p>Supported methods to store certificate and associated password information are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Store the credential information in the Keyfactor secrets table. A Keyfactor secret is a user-defined username or password that is encrypted and stored securely in the Keyfactor Command database.</li> <li>• Load the credential information from a PAM provider. See <i>Privileged Access Management (PAM)</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> and <a href="#">PAM Providers on page 1005</a> for more information.</li> </ul> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Value</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>SecretValue</td> <td>A string containing the password used to security the EJBCA CA client authentication certificate.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Parameters</td> <td>An object indicating the parameters to supply for PAM authentication. These will vary depending on the PAM provider.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Provider</td> <td>A string indicating the ID of the PAM provider.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Value	Description	SecretValue	A string containing the password used to security the EJBCA CA client authentication certificate.	Parameters	An object indicating the parameters to supply for PAM authentication. These will vary depending on the PAM provider.	Provider	A string indicating the ID of the PAM provider.
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	Use the <i>GET /PamProviders</i> method (see <a href="#">GET PAM Providers on page 1030</a> ) to retrieve a list of all the PAM providers to determine the ID.					
AuthCertificate	Body	An object containing information about the client certificate used to provide authentication to the EJBCA CA. This certificate is used to authenticate to				

Name	In	Description
		<p>the EJBCA database for synchronization, enrollment and management of certificates.</p> <p>The syntax is the same as for <i>AuthCertificatePassword</i> with the <i>SecretValue</i>. The <i>SecretValue</i> is set to a string containing the base-64-encoded representation of the certificate with private key (in PKCS#12 format) that will be used to authenticate to the EJBCA CA. For example:</p> <pre>{   "SecretValue": "MIACAQMwgAYJKoZIhvcNAQcBoIAkgASCA+[truncated for display]gQUwRndGMbmlkmwIOuC0MbOY1EyDpACAwGQAAAA" }</pre> <p>Due to its sensitive nature, this value is not returned in this format in responses.</p>
EnforceUniqueDN	Body	<p>A Boolean that sets whether the unique DN requirement is enforced on the CA (<i>true</i>) or not (<i>false</i>).</p> <p>Checking this will cause Keyfactor Command, upon enrollment, to search the EJBCA CA for end entities with DN's that match the DN in the certificate request. If a matching DN is found, the process will update the existing end entity in EJBCA with the new certificate request information rather than creating a new end entity. If you enable this option in Keyfactor Command, it must also be enabled on the matching EJBCA CA. A mismatch in these settings can result in enrollment failures.</p> <p>This setting applies to HTTPS CAs only.</p>
AllowOneClick-Renewals	Body	<p>A Boolean that sets whether the CA will allow (<i>true</i>) <i>One-Click Renewal</i> on certificates in this CA or not (<i>false</i>). If you wish to use <i>One-Click Renewal</i> for certificates, the <b>Allow One-Click Renewals</b> option must be enabled in both the templates and CAs to which you want <i>One-Click Renewal</i> to apply (see <i>Certificate Template Operations</i> and <i>Certificate Authority Operations</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i>).</p>
NewEndEntityOnRenewAndReissue	Body	<p>A Boolean that sets whether a renewal and reissue requests against an EJBCA CA will create a new end entity for the new certificate (<i>true</i>) or attempt to associate the new certificate with the existing end entity (<i>false</i>). The default is <i>false</i>.</p> <p>This value must be set to <i>true</i> for CA records created for the Keyfactor AnyCA Gateway REST to allow renewal and reissue enrollments to succeed.</p>
LastScan	Body	<p>A string indicating the date, in UTC, on which a synchronization was last performed for the CA.</p>

Table 180: PUT Certificate Authority Response Data

Name	Description
Id	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command identifier for the certificate authority. The ID is automatically assigned by Keyfactor Command.
LogicalName	A string indicating the logical name of the certificate authority.
HostName	A string indicating the DNS hostname (for DCOM configurations) or URL (for HTTPS configurations) of the certificate authority (e.g. myca.keyexample.com or https://myca.keyexample.com).
Delegate	<p>A Boolean that sets whether management interactions with the certificate authority via Keyfactor Command should be done in the context of the user making the request (<i>true</i>). If set to <i>false</i>, these interactions are done in the context of the service account under which the Keyfactor Command application pool is running unless <i>ExplicitCredentials</i> is true.</p> <div style="background-color: #f9a825; padding: 10px; border-radius: 5px;"> <p> <b>Important:</b> Delegation is only supported with Microsoft CAs and has limitations. Be sure to read more about delegation in <i>Certificate Authority Operations: Adding or Modifying a CA Record</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> before setting this option to true.</p> </div>
DelegateEnrollment	<p>A Boolean that sets whether enrollment to the certificate authority via Keyfactor Command should be done in the context of the user making the request (<i>true</i>). If set to <i>false</i>, enrollment is done in the context of the service account under which the Keyfactor Command application pool is running unless <i>ExplicitCredentials</i> is true.</p> <div style="background-color: #f9a825; padding: 10px; border-radius: 5px;"> <p> <b>Important:</b> Delegation is only supported with Microsoft CAs and has limitations. Be sure to read more about delegation in <i>Certificate Authority Operations: Adding or Modifying a CA Record</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> before setting this option to true.</p> </div>
ForestRoot	<p>A string indicating the forest root name or DNS domain name for the certificate authority (e.g. keyexample.com).</p> <div style="background-color: #a8d8f9; padding: 10px; border-radius: 5px;"> <p> <b>Note:</b> This field is retained for legacy purposes and will auto-populate with the value provided in the <i>ConfigurationTenant</i> field.</p> </div>
ConfigurationTenant	<p>A string indicating the forest root name or DNS domain name for the certificate authority (e.g. keyexample.com).</p> <p>For EJBCA CAs, this is a reference ID and does not need to be the DNS domain name. The short hostname of the EJBCA CA server makes a good reference ID.</p>

Name	Description
	<div style="background-color: #f9a825; padding: 10px; border-radius: 10px;">  <b>Important:</b> EJBCA and Microsoft CAs cannot be configured with the same <i>Configuration Tenant</i>, so do not set this to the DNS domain name for an EJBCA CA if you will also be configuring Microsoft CAs in the same DNS domain. </div>
Remote	A Boolean that sets whether communications with the certificate authority are done via a Keyfactor Universal Orchestrator configured to manage remote CAs. If set to <i>true</i> , a value must be provided for the <i>Agent</i> . The default is <i>false</i> .
Agent	A string indicating the GUID of the Keyfactor Universal Orchestrator configured to manage the certificate authority (see <i>Remote</i> ).
Standalone	A Boolean that sets whether the certificate authority is a standalone CA ( <i>true</i> ) or not ( <i>false</i> ). If both <i>Standalone</i> is set to <i>true</i> and <i>AllowedEnrollmentTypes</i> is set to 1 or 3, <i>KeyRetention</i> may be set. The default is <i>false</i> .
MonitorThresholds	<p>A Boolean that sets whether threshold monitoring is enabled. If set to <i>true</i>, email alerts will be sent when certificate issuance or failures (including denials) since the last threshold alert was sent falls outside the configured limits. If this option is set to <i>true</i>, the following additional fields should also be set:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• IssuanceMax</li> <li>• IssuanceMin</li> <li>• FailureMax</li> </ul> <p>The DenialMax field has been deprecated and should always be zero.</p> <p>Monitoring is not supported for CAs accessed with the Keyfactor Universal Orchestrator.</p> <p>The default is <i>false</i>.</p> <p>See also <i>ThresholdCheck</i> to configure the monitoring frequency.</p> <div style="background-color: #a8c9e6; padding: 10px; border-radius: 10px;">  <b>Note:</b> For full functionality of threshold monitoring, you must also configure email recipients for threshold alerts. These are configured globally rather than on a CA-by-CA basis. See <i>Certificate Authority Monitoring</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information. </div>
IssuanceMax	An integer that sets the maximum number of certificates that can be issued in the period between scheduled threshold monitoring alert emails before an alert is triggered. If more certificates than this are issued in the period, a notification will be included in the threshold monitoring email. This value is unset by default.
IssuanceMin	An integer that sets the minimum number of certificates that should be issued in the period between scheduled threshold monitoring alert emails before an alert is triggered. If fewer certificates than this are issued in the period, a notification will

Name	Description								
	be included in the threshold monitoring email. This value is unset by default.								
DenialMax	This is considered deprecated and may be removed in a future release.								
FailureMax	An integer that sets the maximum number of certificate requests that can fail or be denied in the period between scheduled threshold monitoring alert emails before an alert is triggered. If more certificate requests than this fail in the period, a notification will be included in the threshold monitoring email. This value is unset by default.								
RFCEnforcement	<p>A Boolean that sets whether certificate enrollments made through Keyfactor Command for this CA must include at least one DNS SAN (<i>true</i>) or not (<i>false</i>). In the Keyfactor Command Management Portal, this causes the CN entered in PFX enrollment to automatically be replicated as a SAN, which the user can either change or accept. For CSR enrollment, if the CSR does not have a SAN that matches the CN, one will automatically be added to the certificate if this is set. The default is <i>false</i>.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid green; border-radius: 10px; padding: 10px; background-color: #e0f2f1;"> <p> <b>Tip:</b> The <i>RFCEnforcement</i> option at the CA level is used only for standalone CAs. RFC enforcement for enterprise CAs is configured on a template-by-template basis (see <a href="#">PUT Templates on page 1561</a>).</p> </div>								
Properties	<p>A string indicating additional properties about the certificate authority. This field is used to store the configuration for the <i>Sync External Certificates</i> option. This option allows foreign certificates that have been imported into a Microsoft CA to be synchronized to Keyfactor Command along with the certificates issued by the Microsoft CA. The setting is referenced using the following format:</p> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 10px; padding: 5px; background-color: #f5f5f5; text-align: center;"> <pre>{\"syncExternal\":true} OR {\"syncExternal\":false}</pre> </div>								
AllowedEnrollmentTypes	<p>An integer that sets the type(s) of enrollment that are allowed through Keyfactor Command for the certificate authority. Possible values are:</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Value</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>PFX Enrollment</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>CSR Enrollment</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>PFX and CSR Enrollment</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>This value is unset by default.</p>	Value	Description	1	PFX Enrollment	2	CSR Enrollment	3	PFX and CSR Enrollment
Value	Description								
1	PFX Enrollment								
2	CSR Enrollment								
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KeyRetention	An integer that sets the type of key retention to enable for the certificate authority, if any. Possible values are:								

Name	Description										
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Value</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>0</td> <td>Key Retention Disabled</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>Indefinite</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>After Expiration</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>From Issuance</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Values of 2 and 3 require setting <i>KeyRetentionDays</i>. This value is unset by default.</p> <p> <b>Tip:</b> The <i>KeyRetention</i> option at the CA level is used only for standalone CAs. Key retention for enterprise CAs is configured on a template-by-template basis (see <a href="#">PUT Templates on page 1561</a>). <i>KeyRetention</i> on a CA may only be set to a value other than zero if both <i>Standalone</i> is set to <i>true</i> and <i>AllowedEnrollmentTypes</i> is set to 1 or 3. Some level of private key retention must be configured when using PFX enrollment with a standalone CA. See <i>Certificate Authority Operations: Adding or Modifying a CA Record</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information.</p>	Value	Description	0	Key Retention Disabled	1	Indefinite	2	After Expiration	3	From Issuance
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0	Key Retention Disabled										
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3	From Issuance										
KeyRetentionDays	An integer indicating the number of days for which to retain the private keys for certificates issued by this certificate authority before scheduling them for deletion. This value is unset by default.										
ExplicitCredentials	A Boolean that sets whether explicit credentials are enabled for this certificate authority ( <i>true</i> ) or not ( <i>false</i> ). Set this to <i>true</i> for CAs that do not support integrated authentication or are not configured for integrated authentication and enter credentials in the <i>ExplicitUser</i> and <i>ExplicitPassword</i> fields. This option is only supported for Microsoft CAs. The default is <i>false</i> . <p> <b>Tip:</b> This option is set to <i>true</i> primarily for Microsoft CAs where integrated authentication is not supported. Integrated authentication is generally supported for Microsoft CAs, Keyfactor CA gateways, or Keyfactor CA management gateways on servers joined to the local Active Directory forest in which Keyfactor Command is installed and any Active Directory forests in a two-way trust with this forest.</p>										
SubscriberTerms	A Boolean that sets whether to add a checkbox on the enrollment pages to force users to agree to a custom set of terms before enrolling ( <i>true</i> ) or not ( <i>false</i> ). The default is <i>false</i> .										

Name	Description
	<p> <b>Tip:</b> Configure a link to the custom terms using the <i>URL to Subscriber Terms</i> application setting. See <i>Application Settings: Enrollment Tab</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information.</p>
ExplicitUser	<p>A string indicating the username, in the format DOMAIN\username, for a service account user in the forest in which the Microsoft CA resides or, for non-domain-joined machines, local machine account credentials on the machine on which the CA is installed when <i>ExplicitCredentials</i> is set to <i>true</i>.</p> <p> <b>Tip:</b> This service account user needs appropriate permissions in the Microsoft CA security settings to accomplish the tasks you plan to carry out for this CA through Keyfactor Command. For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Certificate enrollment</li> <li>• Certificate revocation</li> <li>• Certificate key recovery</li> <li>• Certificate request approval and denial</li> </ul> <p>These tasks will be carried out on the CA in the context of the credentials you provide here. Access control for these tasks on CAs is controlled with Keyfactor Command security (see <i>Security Roles and Claims</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i>) and the <i>AllowedRequesters</i> option.</p> <p> <b>Note:</b> When the <i>ExplicitCredentials</i> option is configured, enrollment and other tasks (e.g. revocation) is done in the context of the user configured here, not the user making the request in Keyfactor Command. This overrides the existing AD security policy used by Keyfactor Command.</p>
ExplicitPassword	<p>An object indicating the password information to use for authentication along with the <i>ExplicitUser</i> if <i>ExplicitCredentials</i> is <i>True</i>.</p> <p>Supported methods to store secret information are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Store the secret information in the Keyfactor secrets table. A Keyfactor secret is a user-defined username or password that is encrypted and stored securely in the Keyfactor Command database.</li> <li>• Load the secret information from a PAM provider. See <i>Privileged Access Management (PAM)</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information.</li> </ul> <p>Due to its sensitive nature, this value is not returned in responses.</p>
UseAllowedRequesters	<p>A Boolean that sets whether the allowed requesters option is enabled (<i>true</i>) or not (<i>false</i>). See also <i>AllowedRequesters</i>. The default is <i>false</i>.</p>

Name	Description
	<p> <b>Tip:</b> This option is supported for all CAs, but it must be used for Microsoft CAs where integrated authentication is not supported and EJBCA CAs. Integrated authentication is generally supported for Microsoft CAs, Keyfactor CA gateways, or Keyfactor CA management gateways on servers joined to the local Active Directory forest in which Keyfactor Command is installed and any Active Directory forests in a two-way trust with this forest. Since Keyfactor Command cannot make use of the access control model of the CA itself to determine which users can enroll for certificates at either a template or CA level without using integrated authentication, this setting replaces that functionality. This setting is similar to setting request certificates for the selected security roles at the CA level on a Microsoft CA.</p> <p> <b>Tip:</b> For CAs in a two-way trust you don't usually need to enable <i>UseAllowedRequesters</i> on the CA, though this may be required in some circumstances depending on the security configuration in the environment. However, templates for a two-way trust environment always require configuration of this option at a template level to support enrollment (see <i>Configuring Template Options</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> and see <a href="#">PUT Templates on page 1561</a>).</p>
AllowedRequesters	<p>An array of strings indicating Keyfactor Command security roles that are allowed to enroll for certificates via Keyfactor Command for this CA. For example:</p> <pre data-bbox="500 1104 1404 1318"> "AllowedRequesters": [   "Power Users",   "Read Only" ] </pre> <p>The allowed requesters option is used to select Keyfactor Command security roles that a user must belong to in order to successfully enroll for certificates in Keyfactor Command via this CA.</p> <p>This is used for EJBCA CAs and Microsoft CAs where integrated authentication is not supported. Integrated authentication is generally supported for Microsoft CAs, Keyfactor CA gateways, or Keyfactor CA management gateways on servers joined to the local Active Directory forest in which Keyfactor Command is installed and any Active Directory forests in a two-way trust with this forest. Since Keyfactor Command cannot make use of the access control model of the CA itself to determine which users can enroll for certificates at either a template or CA level without using integrated authentication, this setting replaces that functionality. This setting is similar to setting <i>request certificates</i> for the selected security roles at the CA level on a Microsoft CA.</p>

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	<p>In addition to granting permissions at the CA level, you need to enable the <i>UseAllowedRequesters</i> option to grant permissions on a template-by-template basis (see <a href="#">PUT Templates on page 1561</a>).</p> <p>The values set here are only considered if <i>UseAllowedRequesters</i> is set to <i>true</i>.</p>												
FullScan	<p>An object indicating the schedule for the full synchronization of this certificate authority.</p> <p>Prior to Command v11, it was possible to create a Keyfactor schedule via the API that was impossible to display via the Management Portal schedule picker. For example, an interval that is not on the interval dropdown (e.g., every 107 minutes). Now, the API will also not allow interval values to be saved that cannot be represented in the Management Portal. Previously saved schedules that don't meet these restrictions can still be parsed and used, but not edited and re-saved, as a result errors may be encountered on re-saving invalid schedules that were created via the API.</p> <p>The following schedule types are supported:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Off</td> <td>Turn off a previously configured schedule.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Interval</td> <td> <p>A dictionary that indicates a job scheduled to run every x minutes with the specified parameter. Any interval that is selected in the UI will be converted to minutes when stored in the database.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Minutes</td> <td>An integer indicating the number of minutes between each interval.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>For example, every hour:</p> <pre>"Interval": {   "Minutes": 60 }</pre> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>Daily</td> <td>A dictionary that indicates a job scheduled to run every day at the same time with the parameter:</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description	Off	Turn off a previously configured schedule.	Interval	<p>A dictionary that indicates a job scheduled to run every x minutes with the specified parameter. Any interval that is selected in the UI will be converted to minutes when stored in the database.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Minutes</td> <td>An integer indicating the number of minutes between each interval.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>For example, every hour:</p> <pre>"Interval": {   "Minutes": 60 }</pre>	Name	Description	Minutes	An integer indicating the number of minutes between each interval.	Daily	A dictionary that indicates a job scheduled to run every day at the same time with the parameter:
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Name	Description																
ThresholdCheck	<p>An object indicating the schedule for threshold monitoring checks on this certificate authority (see <i>MonitorThresholds</i>). The following schedule types are supported:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="500 394 1404 1770"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="506 403 669 464">Name</th> <th data-bbox="669 403 1398 464">Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="506 464 669 520">Off</td> <td data-bbox="669 464 1398 520">Turn off a previously configured schedule.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="506 520 669 1129">Interval</td> <td data-bbox="669 520 1398 1129"> <p>A dictionary that indicates a job scheduled to run every x minutes with the specified parameter. Any interval that is selected in the UI will be converted to minutes when stored in the database.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="695 695 1377 863"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="701 703 863 764">Name</th> <th data-bbox="863 703 1370 764">Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="701 764 863 856">Minutes</td> <td data-bbox="863 764 1370 856">An integer indicating the number of minutes between each interval.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>For example, every hour:</p> <pre data-bbox="695 932 1377 1115"> "Interval": {   "Minutes": 60 } </pre> </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="506 1129 669 1770">Daily</td> <td data-bbox="669 1129 1398 1770"> <p>A dictionary that indicates a job scheduled to run every day at the same time with the parameter:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="695 1234 1377 1499"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="701 1243 863 1304">Name</th> <th data-bbox="863 1243 1370 1304">Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="701 1304 863 1493">Time</td> <td data-bbox="863 1304 1370 1493">The date and time to next run the job. The date and time should be given using the ISO 8601 UTC time format YYYY-MM-DDTHH:mm:ss.000Z (e.g. 2023-11-19T16:23:01Z).</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>For example, daily at 11:30 pm:</p> <pre data-bbox="695 1570 1377 1753"> "Daily": {   "Time": "2023-11-25T23:30:00Z" } </pre> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description	Off	Turn off a previously configured schedule.	Interval	<p>A dictionary that indicates a job scheduled to run every x minutes with the specified parameter. Any interval that is selected in the UI will be converted to minutes when stored in the database.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="695 695 1377 863"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="701 703 863 764">Name</th> <th data-bbox="863 703 1370 764">Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="701 764 863 856">Minutes</td> <td data-bbox="863 764 1370 856">An integer indicating the number of minutes between each interval.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>For example, every hour:</p> <pre data-bbox="695 932 1377 1115"> "Interval": {   "Minutes": 60 } </pre>	Name	Description	Minutes	An integer indicating the number of minutes between each interval.	Daily	<p>A dictionary that indicates a job scheduled to run every day at the same time with the parameter:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="695 1234 1377 1499"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="701 1243 863 1304">Name</th> <th data-bbox="863 1243 1370 1304">Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="701 1304 863 1493">Time</td> <td data-bbox="863 1304 1370 1493">The date and time to next run the job. The date and time should be given using the ISO 8601 UTC time format YYYY-MM-DDTHH:mm:ss.000Z (e.g. 2023-11-19T16:23:01Z).</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>For example, daily at 11:30 pm:</p> <pre data-bbox="695 1570 1377 1753"> "Daily": {   "Time": "2023-11-25T23:30:00Z" } </pre>	Name	Description	Time	The date and time to next run the job. The date and time should be given using the ISO 8601 UTC time format YYYY-MM-DDTHH:mm:ss.000Z (e.g. 2023-11-19T16:23:01Z).
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CAType	An integer indicating the type of CA: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 0—DCOM</li> <li>• 1—HTTPS</li> </ul>										
AuthCertificatePassword	An object indicating the password for the certificate to use to authenticate to the EJBCA CA. Due to its sensitive nature, this value is not returned in responses.										
AuthCertificate	An object containing information about the client certificate used to provide authentication to the EJBCA CA. This certificate is used to authenticate to the EJBCA database for synchronization, enrollment and management of certificates. Authentication certificate values include: <table border="1" data-bbox="500 909 1398 1570" style="margin-top: 10px;"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="506 917 646 972">Value</th> <th data-bbox="646 917 1391 972">Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="506 972 646 1251">IssuedDN</td> <td data-bbox="646 972 1391 1251">               A string indicating the distinguished name of the client certificate used to authenticate to the EJBCA CA in X.500 format. For example:               <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; padding: 5px; margin-top: 5px;"> <code>"IssuedDN": "CN=SuperAdmin,OU=IT,O="\Key Example, Inc.\",L=Independence,ST=OH,C=US"</code> </div> </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="506 1251 646 1346">IssuerDN</td> <td data-bbox="646 1251 1391 1346">               A string indicating the distinguished name of the EJBCA CA in X.500 format.             </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="506 1346 646 1440">Thumbprint</td> <td data-bbox="646 1346 1391 1440">               A string indicating the thumbprint of the client certificate used to authenticate to the EJBCA CA.             </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="506 1440 646 1562">ExpirationDate</td> <td data-bbox="646 1440 1391 1562">               A string indicating the expiration date of the client certificate used to authenticate to the EJBCA CA.             </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Value	Description	IssuedDN	A string indicating the distinguished name of the client certificate used to authenticate to the EJBCA CA in X.500 format. For example: <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; padding: 5px; margin-top: 5px;"> <code>"IssuedDN": "CN=SuperAdmin,OU=IT,O="\Key Example, Inc.\",L=Independence,ST=OH,C=US"</code> </div>	IssuerDN	A string indicating the distinguished name of the EJBCA CA in X.500 format.	Thumbprint	A string indicating the thumbprint of the client certificate used to authenticate to the EJBCA CA.	ExpirationDate	A string indicating the expiration date of the client certificate used to authenticate to the EJBCA CA.
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Thumbprint	A string indicating the thumbprint of the client certificate used to authenticate to the EJBCA CA.										
ExpirationDate	A string indicating the expiration date of the client certificate used to authenticate to the EJBCA CA.										
EnforceUniqueDN	A Boolean that sets whether the unique DN requirement is enforced on the CA ( <i>true</i> ) or not ( <i>false</i> ). Checking this will cause Keyfactor Command, upon enrollment, to search the EJBCA CA for end entities with DNs that match the DN in the certificate request. If a matching DN is found, the process will update the existing end entity in EJBCA										

Name	Description
	<p>with the new certificate request information rather than creating a new end entity. If you enable this option in Keyfactor Command, it must also be enabled on the matching EJBCA CA. A mismatch in these settings can result in enrollment failures.</p> <p>This setting applies to HTTPS CAs only.</p>
AllowOneClick-Renewals	<p>A Boolean that sets whether the CA will allow (true) <i>One-Click Renewal</i> on certificates in this CA or not (false). If you wish to use <i>One-Click Renewal</i> for certificates, the <b>Allow One-Click Renewals</b> option must be enabled in both the templates and CAs to which you want <i>One-Click Renewal</i> to apply (see <i>Certificate Template Operations</i> and <i>Certificate Authority Operations</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i>).</p>
NewEndEntityOnRenewAndReissue	<p>A Boolean that sets whether a renewal and reissue requests against an EJBCA CA will create a new end entity for the new certificate (true) or attempt to associate the new certificate with the existing end entity (false). The default is <i>false</i>. This value must be set to <i>true</i> for CA records created for the Keyfactor AnyCA Gateway REST to allow renewal and reissue enrollments to succeed.</p>
LastScan	<p>A string indicating the date, in UTC, on which a synchronization was last performed for the CA.</p>



**Tip:** See the [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (?) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

### 2.6.8.6 POST Certificate Authority Test

The POST /CertificateAuthority/Test method is used to validate that a connection can be made to the certificate authority with the provided information. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with details for the success or failure of the CA validation.



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
/certificate\_authorities/read/

Table 181: POST Certificate Authority Test Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
id	Body	<b>Required.</b> An integer indicating the CA id in the Keyfactor database.
CAType	Body	An integer indicating the type of CA: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>0—DCOM Use this option for Microsoft CAs and CA gateways.</li> <li>1—HTTPS Use this option for EJBCA CAs.</li> </ul> <p>The default is 0.</p>
ExplicitCredentials	Body	A Boolean that sets whether explicit credentials are enabled for this certificate authority ( <i>true</i> ) or not ( <i>false</i> ). Set this to <i>true</i> for CAs that do not support integrated authentication or are not configured for integrated authentication and enter credentials in the <i>ExplicitUser</i> and <i>ExplicitPassword</i> fields. This option is only supported for Microsoft CAs. The default is <i>false</i> . <div style="border: 1px solid green; border-radius: 10px; padding: 10px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p> <b>Tip:</b> This option is set to <i>true</i> primarily for Microsoft CAs where integrated authentication is not supported. Integrated authentication is generally supported for Microsoft CAs, Keyfactor CA gateways, or Keyfactor CA management gateways on servers joined to the local Active Directory forest in which Keyfactor Command is installed and any Active Directory forests in a two-way trust with this forest.</p> </div>
ExplicitPassword	Body	A string containing either <i>null</i> , or the password for the <i>ExplicitUser</i> , including: <i>SecretValue</i> , parameters, and provider if applicable. <div style="border: 1px solid gray; border-radius: 5px; padding: 10px; margin-top: 10px;"> <pre>xml:space="preserve"&gt;"ExplicitePassword": {   "secretValue": "string",   "parameters": {     "additionalProp1": "string",     "additionalProp2": "string",     "additionalProp3": "string"   },   "provider": 0</pre> </div>
ExplicitUser	Body	A string indicating the username, in the format DOMAIN\username, for a service account user in the forest in which the Microsoft CA resides or, for non-domain-joined machines, local machine account credentials on the machine on which the CA is installed when <i>Expli-</i>

Name	In	Description
		<p><i>citCredentials</i> is set to <i>true</i>.</p> <div data-bbox="646 327 1406 810" style="background-color: #e0f2f1; padding: 10px; border-radius: 10px;"> <p> <b>Tip:</b> This service account user needs appropriate permissions in the Microsoft CA security settings to accomplish the tasks you plan to carry out for this CA through Keyfactor Command. For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Certificate enrollment</li> <li>• Certificate revocation</li> <li>• Certificate key recovery</li> <li>• Certificate request approval and denial</li> </ul> <p>These tasks will be carried out on the CA in the context of the credentials you provide here. Access control for these tasks on CAs is controlled with Keyfactor Command security (see <i>Security Roles and Claims</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i>) and the <i>AllowedRequesters</i> option.</p> </div> <div data-bbox="646 835 1406 1031" style="background-color: #e0f2f1; padding: 10px; border-radius: 10px;"> <p> <b>Note:</b> When the <i>ExplicitCredentials</i> option is configured, enrollment and other tasks (e.g. revocation) is done in the context of the user configured here, not the user making the request in Keyfactor Command. This overrides the existing AD security policy used by Keyfactor Command.</p> </div>
AuthCertificate	Body	<p><b>Required</b>*. An object indicating the PKCS#12 client certificate to use to authenticate to the CA using the following format. This certificate is used to authenticate to the CA database for synchronization, enrollment and management of certificates. The certificate is provided in the following format:</p> <pre data-bbox="646 1234 1406 1703"> "AuthCertificate": {   "secretValue": "string",   "parameters": {     "IssuedDN": "CN=superadmindcert",     "IssuerDN": "CN=CorpIssuingCA1, DC=keyexample, DC=com",     "Thumbprint": "913D80B33517DD6F42428664883DA43BB64D0EEE",     "ExpirationDate": "2025-07-17T18:24:23Z"   },   "provider": 0 </pre> <p>This parameter is required for EJBCA CAs.</p>

Name	In	Description
AuthCertificatePassword	Body	<p><b>Required*</b>. An object containing password for the client certificate used to provide authentication to the CA.</p> <pre> "authCertificatePassword": {   "secretValue": "string",   "parameters": {     "additionalProp1": "string",     "additionalProp2": "string",     "additionalProp3": "string"   },   "provider": 0 </pre> <p>This parameter is required for EJBCA CAs.</p>
LogicalName	Body	<p><b>Required</b>. A string indicating the logical name of the certificate authority.</p>
HostName	Body	<p><b>Required</b>. A string indicating the DNS hostname (for DCOM configurations) or URL (for HTTPS configurations) of the certificate authority (e.g. myca.keyexample.com or https://-myca.keyexample.com).</p>
ConfigurationTenant	Body	<p><b>Required*</b>. A string indicating the forest root name or DNS domain name for the certificate authority (e.g. keyexample.com). This parameter is required for Microsoft CAs.</p>
ForestRoot	Body	<p>A string indicating the forest root name or DNS domain name for the certificate authority (e.g. keyexample.com).</p> <div style="border: 1px solid #007bff; border-radius: 10px; padding: 10px; background-color: #e6f2ff;"> <p> <b>Note:</b> This field is retained for legacy purposes and will auto-populate with the value provided in the <i>ConfigurationTenant</i> field.</p> </div>

Table 182: POST Certificate Authority Test Response Data

Name	Description
Success	A Boolean that indicates whether the CA could successfully be reached (True) or not (False).
Message	A string indicating a message about the validation test of the certificate authority.



**Tip:** See the [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (?) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

### 2.6.8.7 POST Certificate Authority PublishCRL

The POST /CertificateAuthority/PublishCRL method is used to publish a Certificate Revocation List from a specified Certificate Authority to its defined publication points. This endpoint returns 204 with no content upon success.



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
/certificates/collections/revoke/  
OR  
/certificates/collections/revoke/#/ (where # is a reference to a specific certificate collectionPAM provider ID)

Permissions for certificates can be set at either the global or certificate collection level. See *Certificate Permissions* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide* for more information about global vs collection permissions.

Table 183: POST Certificate Authority PublishCRL Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
CertificateAuthorityHostName	Body	The host name of the machine hosting the CA. This field is optional, but is recommended.
CertificateAuthorityLogicalName	Body	<b>Required.</b> The logical name of the CA.



**Tip:** See the [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (?) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

### 2.6.8.8 GET Certificate Authority Source Count

The GET /CertificateAuthority/SourceCount method is used to retrieve the count of certificate authorities with full or incremental synchronization scans configured. This method returns HTTP 200

OK on a success with a count. This method has no input parameters other than the standard headers (see [Endpoint Common Features on page 8](#)).

 **Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
`/certificate_authorities/read/`

Table 184: GET Certificate Authority Source Count Response Body

Name	Description
n/a	An integer indicating the number of CAs with with full or incremental synchronization scans configured in the Keyfactor Command database.

 **Tip:** See the *Keyfactor API Reference and Utility* [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (🔍) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

### 2.6.8.9 GET Certificate Authority Available Forests

The GET `/CertificateAuthority/AvailableForests` method is used to retrieve the list of Active Directory forests that are available to Keyfactor Command (the current forest and any forests in a two-way trust with this forest). This method has no input parameters other than the standard headers (see [Endpoint Common Features on page 8](#)).

 **Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
`/certificate_authorities/read/`

Table 185: GET Certificate Authority Available Forests Response Body

Name	Description
n/a	An array of strings containing the list of the available Active Directory forests.

 **Tip:** See the *Keyfactor API Reference and Utility* [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Refer-

ence and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (?) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

### 2.6.8.10 GET Certificate Authority Health Monitoring Schedule

The GET /CertificateAuthority/HealthMonitoring/Schedule method is used to retrieve the current schedule for the CA health monitoring job. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with the list of schedule settings. This method has no input parameters other than the standard headers (see [Endpoint Common Features on page 8](#)).

 **Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
/certificate\_authorities/read/

Table 186: GET Certificate Authority Health Monitoring Schedule Response Body

Name	Description
Id	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the schedule.
Schedule	A string indicating the schedule for the health monitoring job. Schedules are shown in cron syntax. For an interval schedule, this will look like I_mm where mm is the number of minutes (e.g. I_30 for every 30 minutes). For daily schedules, this will look like D_hh:mm where hh:mm is the time to run the job (e.g. D_14:30 for daily at 2:30 pm).
ScheduleType	An integer indicating the type of schedule. Health monitoring schedules have type 10.
Enabled	A Boolean that indicates whether health monitoring is enabled (true) or not (false).
Name	A string indicating the Keyfactor Command reference name of the health monitoring job. This is the name that appears in log output for the job.
EntityId	An internally used Keyfactor Command field.
LastRun	A string indicating the last run time of the job in ISO 8601 UTC time format (e.g. 2023-05-19T16:23:01Z).

 **Tip:** See the *Keyfactor API Reference and Utility* [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (?) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

### 2.6.8.11 GET Certificate Authority Alert Recipients CA Health Recipients

The GET /CertificateAuthority/AlertRecipients/CAHealthRecipients method is used to retrieve the list of recipients configured in Keyfactor Command for CA health monitoring alerts. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with the list of CA health recipients. This method has no input parameters other than the standard headers (see [Endpoint Common Features on page 8](#)).

 **Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
/certificate\_authorities/read/

Table 187: GET Certificate Authority Alert Recipients CA Health Recipients Response Body

Name	Description
Id	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the recipient.
Email	A string indicating the email address of the recipient.

 **Tip:** See the *Keyfactor API Reference and Utility* [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (?) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

### 2.6.8.12 POST Certificate Authority Alert Recipients CA Health Recipients

The POST /CertificateAuthority/AlertRecipients/CAHealthRecipients method is used to create new recipients to receive CA health monitoring alerts in Keyfactor Command. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with the details of the health monitoring recipients.

 **Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
/certificate\_authorities/modify/

Table 188: POST Certificate Authority Alert Recipients CA Health Recipients Input Body

Name	In	Description
Emails	Body	<p><b>Required.</b> An object containing a set of strings with the email address of each recipient. For example:</p> <pre> {   "Emails": [     "Recipient1@keyexample.com", "Recipient3@keyexample.com"   ] } </pre>

Table 189: POST Certificate Authority Alert Recipients CA Health Recipients Response Body

Name	Description
Id	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the recipient.
Email	<p>A string indicating the email address of the recipient.</p> <p> <b>Note:</b> Only recipients created with the POST request are returned in the response. Any pre-existing recipients are not included in the response.</p>

 **Tip:** See the [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon () at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

### 2.6.8.13 GET Certificate Authority Alert Recipients CA Health Recipients ID

The GET /CertificateAuthority/AlertRecipients/CAHealthRecipients/{id} method is used to retrieve the CA health monitoring recipient configured in Keyfactor Command with the specified ID. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with the details for the recipient.

 **Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
/certificate\_authorities/read/

Table 190: GET Certificate Authority Alert Recipients CA Health Recipients {id} Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
id	Path	<b>Required.</b> An integer that specifies the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the certificate authority health monitoring recipient record to retrieve. Use the <a href="#">GET /CertificateAuthority/AlertRecipients/CAHealthRecipients</a> method (see <a href="#">GET Certificate Authority Alert Recipients CA Health Recipients on page 452</a> ) to retrieve the ID.

Table 191: GET Certificate Authority Alert Recipients CA Health Recipients {id} Response Body

Name	Description
Id	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the recipient.
Email	A string indicating the email address of the recipient.

 **Tip:** See the [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon  at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

#### 2.6.8.14 DELETE Certificate Authority Alert Recipients CA Health Recipients ID

The DELETE /CertificateAuthority/AlertRecipients/CAHealthRecipients/{id} endpoint is used to delete the CA health monitoring recipient with the specified Keyfactor Command reference ID. This endpoint returns 204 with no content upon success.

 **Tip:** The following permissions (see [Security Roles and Claims](#) in the [Keyfactor Command Reference Guide](#)) are required to use this feature:  
`/certificate_authorities/modify/`

Table 192: DELETE Certificate Authority Alert Recipients CA Health Recipients {id} Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
id	Path	<b>Required.</b> An integer that specifies the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the certificate authority health monitoring recipient record to delete. Use the <a href="#">GET /CertificateAuthority/AlertRecipients/CAHealthRecipients</a> method (see <a href="#">GET Certificate Authority Alert Recipients CA Health Recipients on page 452</a> ) to retrieve the ID.



**Tip:** See the *Keyfactor API Reference and Utility* [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (?) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

### 2.6.8.15 PUT Certificate Authority Alert Recipients CA Health Recipients ID

The PUT /CertificateAuthority/AlertRecipients/CAHealthRecipients/{id} method is used to update the CA health monitoring alert recipient with the specified ID. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with the details submitted.



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
/certificate\_authorities/modify/

Table 193: PUT Certificate Authority Alert Recipients CA Health Recipients {id} Input Body

Name	In	Description
id	Path	<b>Required.</b> An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the CA health monitoring recipient.  Use the <i>GET /CertificateAuthority/AlertRecipients/CAHealthRecipients</i> method (see <a href="#">GET Certificate Authority Alert Recipients CA Health Recipients on page 452</a> ) to retrieve the ID.
Email	Body	<b>Required.</b> A string indicating the updated email address of the recipient.

Table 194: PUT Certificate Authority Alert Recipients CA Health Recipients {id} Response Body

Name	Description
Id	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the recipient.
Email	A string indicating the new email address of the recipient.



**Tip:** See the *Keyfactor API Reference and Utility* [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (?) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

### 2.6.8.16 DELETE Certificate Authority Alert Recipients CA Threshold Recipients ID

The DELETE /CertificateAuthority/AlertRecipients/CAThresholdRecipients/{id} endpoint is used to delete the CA threshold recipient with the specified Keyfactor Command reference ID. This endpoint returns 204 with no content upon success.

 **Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
/certificate\_authorities/modify/

Table 195: DELETE Certificate Authority Alert Recipients CA Threshold Recipient {id} Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
id	Path	<b>Required.</b> An integer that specifies the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the certificate authority threshold recipient record to delete. Use the <a href="#">GET /CertificateAuthority/AlertRecipients/CAThresholdRecipients</a> method (see <a href="#">GET Certificate Authority Alert Recipients CA Threshold Recipients below</a> ) to retrieve the ID.

 **Tip:** See the *Keyfactor API Reference and Utility* [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (?) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

### 2.6.8.17 GET Certificate Authority Alert Recipients CA Threshold Recipients

The GET /CertificateAuthority/AlertRecipients/CAThresholdRecipients method is used to retrieve the list of recipients configured in Keyfactor Command for CA threshold alerts. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with the list of threshold alert recipients. This method has no input parameters other than the standard headers (see [Endpoint Common Features on page 8](#)).

 **Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
/certificate\_authorities/read/

Table 196: GET Certificate Authority Alert Recipients CA Threshold Recipients Response Body

Name	Description
Id	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the recipient.
Email	A string indicating the email address of the recipient.



**Tip:** See the *Keyfactor API Reference and Utility* [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (?) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

### 2.6.8.18 GET Certificate Authority Alert Recipients CA Threshold Recipients ID

The GET `/CertificateAuthority/AlertRecipients/CAThresholdRecipients/{id}` method is used to retrieve the CA threshold recipient configured in Keyfactor Command with the specified ID. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with the details of the CA threshold recipient.



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
`/certificate_authorities/read/`

Table 197: GET Certificate Authority Alert Recipients CA Threshold Recipients {id} Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
id	Path	<b>Required.</b> An integer that specifies the reference ID of the certificate authority threshold recipient record to retrieve.  Use the <i>GET /CertificateAuthority/AlertRecipients/CAThresholdRecipients</i> method (see <a href="#">GET Certificate Authority Alert Recipients CA Threshold Recipients on the previous page</a> ) to retrieve the ID.

Table 198: GET Certificate Authority Alert Recipients CA Threshold Recipients {id} Response Body

Name	Description
Id	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the CA threshold recipient.
Email	A string indicating the email address of the CA threshold recipient.



**Tip:** See the *Keyfactor API Reference and Utility* [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (?) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

### 2.6.8.19 POST Certificate Authority Alert Recipients CA Threshold Recipients

The POST /CertificateAuthority/AlertRecipients/CAThresholdRecipients method is used to create new recipients to receive CA threshold alerts in Keyfactor Command This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with the details of the threshold recipients.

 **Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
/certificate\_authorities/modify/

Table 199: POST Certificate Authority Alert Recipients CA Threshold Recipients Input Body

Name	In	Description
Emails	Body	<b>Required.</b> An object containing a set of strings with the email address of each recipient. For example: <pre>{   "Emails": [     "Recipient1@keyexample.com", "Recipient3@keyexample.com"   ] }</pre>

Table 200: POST Certificate Authority Alert Recipients CA Threshold Recipients Response Body

Name	Description
Id	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the recipient.
Email	A string indicating the email address of the recipient.  <b>Note:</b> Only recipients created with the POST request are returned in the response. Any pre-existing recipients are not included in the response.

 **Tip:** See the *Keyfactor API Reference and Utility* [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon  at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

## 2.6.8.20 PUT Certificate Authority Alert Recipients CA Threshold Recipients ID

The PUT /CertificateAuthority/AlertRecipients/CAThresholdRecipients/{id} method is used to update the CA threshold alert recipient with the specified ID. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with the details submitted.



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
/certificate\_authorities/modify/

Table 201: PUT Certificate Authority Alert Recipients CA Threshold Recipients {id} Input Body

Name	In	Description
id	Path	<b>Required.</b> An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the CA threshold recipient. Use the <a href="#">GET /CertificateAuthority/AlertRecipients/CAThresholdRecipients</a> method (see <a href="#">GET Certificate Authority Alert Recipients CA Threshold Recipients on page 456</a> ) to retrieve the ID.
Email	Body	<b>Required.</b> A string indicating the updated email address of the recipient.

Table 202: PUT Certificate Authority Alert Recipients CA Threshold Recipients {id} Response Body

Name	Description
Id	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the CA threshold recipient.
Email	A string indicating the new email address of the CA threshold recipient.



**Tip:** See the *Keyfactor API Reference and Utility* [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (?) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

## 2.6.8.21 POST Certificate Authority Import

The POST /CertificateAuthority/Import method is used to import into Keyfactor Command any certificate authorities from the provided configuration tenant DNS suffix (e.g. keyexample.com). This endpoint returns 204 with no content upon success.



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
/certificate\_authorities/modify/

Table 203: POST Certificate Authority Import Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
dns	Query	<p><b>Required.</b> The DNS suffix of the configuration tenant to query for CAs to import. For example:</p> <pre>https://key-factor.keyexample.-com/KeyfactorAPI/CertificateAuthority/Import?dns=keyother.com</pre>



**Tip:** See the *Keyfactor API Reference and Utility* [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (?) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

## 2.6.9 Certificate Collections

The Certificate Collections component of the Keyfactor API is used to create, edit, list, and set permissions on certificate collections.

Table 204: Certificate Collections Endpoints

Endpoint	Method	Description	Link
/	GET	Returns all certificate collections with details about the collection configuration.	<a href="#">GET Certificate Collections on the next page</a>
/	POST	Creates a new certificate collection.	<a href="#">POST Certificate Collections on page 464</a>
/	PUT	Updates an existing certificate collection.	<a href="#">PUT Certificate Collections on page 470</a>

Endpoint	Method	Description	Link
/id	GET	Returns the certificate collection with the specified ID.	<a href="#">GET Certificate Collections ID on page 474</a>
/id	DELETE	Deletes the certificate collection with the specified ID.	<a href="#">DELETE Certificate Collection ID on page 476</a>
/name	GET	Returns the certificate collection with the specified name.	<a href="#">GET Certificate Collections Name on page 477</a>
/Copy	POST	Creates a new certificate collection based on an existing collection.	<a href="#">POST Certificate Collections Copy on page 479</a>
/NavItems	GET	Returns the list of <i>favorite</i> certificate collections (that have been set to <i>Show in Navigator</i> ).	<a href="#">GET Certificate Collection Nav Items on page 485</a>
/id/Favorite	PUT	Updates the <i>favorite</i> setting for the collection specified.	<a href="#">PUT Certificate Collection ID Favorite on page 485</a>
/CollectionList	GET	Returns information about the definitions for all collections, including the de-duplication setting.	<a href="#">GET Certificate Collections List on page 486</a>

### 2.6.9.1 GET Certificate Collections

The GET /CertificateCollections method is used to return a list of all certificate collections. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with details about each defined certificate collection. This method allows URL parameters to specify paging and the level of information detail.



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:

/certificates/collections/read/

OR

/certificates/collections/read/#/ (where # is a reference to a specific certificate collection ID)

Permissions for certificates can be set at either the global or certificate collection level. See *Certificate Permissions* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide* for more information about global vs collection permissions.

Table 205: GET Certificate Collections Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
QueryString	Query	A string containing a query to limit the results (e.g. field1 -eq value1 AND field2 -gt value2). The default is to return all records. Fields available for querying through the API for the most part match those that appear in the Keyfactor Command Management Portal search drop-downs for the same feature. For querying guidelines, refer to: <i>Certificate Search Page</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> . The query fields supported for this endpoint are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Name</li> <li>• Query</li> <li>• Favorite</li> </ul>
PageReturned	Query	An integer that specifies how many multiples of the returnLimit to skip and offset by before returning results, to enable paging. The default is 1.
SkipCount	Query	An integer indicating the number of records that should be skipped in providing results, starting from the beginning of the records (for pagination). This field is optional and no records will be skipped if not provided.
ReturnLimit	Query	An integer that specifies how many results to return per page. The default is 50.
SortField	Query	A string containing the property by which the results should be sorted. Fields available for sorting through the API for the most part match those that appear as sortable columns in the Keyfactor Command Management Portal. The default sort field is <i>Name</i> .
SortAscending	Query	An integer that sets the sort order on the returned results. A value of 0 sorts results in ascending order while a value of 1 sorts results in descending order. The default is ascending.

Table 206: GET Certificate Collections Response Data

Name	Description												
ID	The Keyfactor Command reference ID for the certificate collection. The ID is automatically assigned by Keyfactor Command.												
Name	The name for the certificate collection. This name appears at the top of the page in the Keyfactor Command Management Portal for this collection and can be configured to appear on the Management Portal menu under Certificate Collections. It will also appear in other places within the Management Portal where you can reference certificate collections (e.g. expiration alerts and certain reports). Because it can appear on the menu and in selection dropdowns, the name should be fairly short.												
Description	The description for the collection. This description appears at the top of the page in the Management Portal for this collection and can be more detailed than the collection name.												
Automated	An internally used Keyfactor Command field.												
Content	A string containing the search criteria for the collection.												
DuplicationField	<p>An integer that sets the type of de-duplication (a.k.a. ignore renewed certificate results by) to apply to the collection when using the collection in areas of Keyfactor Command that apply de-duplication (e.g. expiration alerts). For more information, see <i>Saving Search Criteria as a Collection</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i>. Possible values are:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Value</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>0</td> <td>None</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>Common Name</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>Distinguished Name</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>Principal Name</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>Keyfactor Renewal</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Value	Description	0	None	1	Common Name	2	Distinguished Name	3	Principal Name	4	Keyfactor Renewal
Value	Description												
0	None												
1	Common Name												
2	Distinguished Name												
3	Principal Name												
4	Keyfactor Renewal												
ShowOnDashboard	A Boolean that sets whether the results from this collection are included on the Management Portal dashboard <i>Certificate Counts by Collection</i> graph (true) or not (false).												
Favorite	A Boolean that sets whether the collection appears on the Navigator—on the <i>Certificates</i> top-level menu dropdown—(true) or not (false).												



**Tip:** See the *Keyfactor API Reference and Utility* [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (?) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

### 2.6.9.2 POST Certificate Collections

The POST /CertificateCollections method is used to create a new saved collection of certificates or update an existing collection. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with details about the certificate collection.



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:

/certificates/collections/read/  
/certificates/collections/modify/  
OR

/certificates/collections/read/#/ (where # is a reference to a specific certificate collection ID)

/certificates/collections/modify/#/ (where # is a reference to a specific certificate collection ID)

Permissions for certificates can be set at either the global or certificate collection level. See *Certificate Permissions* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide* for more information about global vs collection permissions.

Table 207: POST Certificate Collections Input Parameters

Name	In	Description												
Name	Body	<b>Required.</b> The name for the certificate collection. This name appears at the top of the page in the Keyfactor Command Management Portal for this collection and can be configured to appear on the Management Portal menu under Certificate Collections. It will also appear in other places within the Management Portal where you can reference certificate collections (e.g. expiration alerts and certain reports). Because it can appear on the menu and in selection drop-downs, the name should be fairly short.												
Description	Body	<b>Required.</b> The description for the collection. This description appears at the top of the page in the Management Portal for this collection and can be more detailed than the collection name. See also <i>CopyFromId</i> .												
Query	Body	<b>Required.</b> A string containing the search criteria for the collection. For example: <pre>"Query": "(IssuedDate -ge \"%TODAY-7%\" AND TemplateShortName -ne NULL) OR (IssuedDate -ge \"%TODAY-7%\" AND IssuerDN -contains \"keyexample\")"</pre> See <i>Certificate Search Page</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for querying guidelines. See also <i>CopyFromId</i> .												
DuplicationField	Body	An integer that sets the type of de-duplication (a.k.a. ignore renewed certificate results by) to apply to the collection when using the collection in areas of Keyfactor Command that apply de-duplication (e.g. expiration alerts). For more information, see <i>Saving Search Criteria as a Collection</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> . The default is 0. Possible values are: <table border="1" data-bbox="516 1297 1404 1675"> <thead> <tr> <th>Value</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>0</td> <td>None</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>Common Name</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>Distinguished Name</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>Principal Name</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>Keyfactor Renewal</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Value	Description	0	None	1	Common Name	2	Distinguished Name	3	Principal Name	4	Keyfactor Renewal
Value	Description													
0	None													
1	Common Name													
2	Distinguished Name													
3	Principal Name													
4	Keyfactor Renewal													
ShowOnDashboard	Body	A Boolean that sets whether the results from this collection are included on the Management Portal dashboard <i>Certificate Counts by Collection</i> graph (true) or												

Name	In	Description
		not (false). The default is <i>false</i> .
Favorite	Body	A Boolean that sets whether the collection appears on the Navigator—on the <i>Certificates</i> top-level menu dropdown—(true) or not (false). The default is <i>false</i> .
CopyFromId	Body	<p>An integer identifying an existing certificate collection from which to copy the query string.</p> <p>Use the <i>GET /CertificateCollections</i> method (see <a href="#">GET Certificate Collections on page 461</a>) to locate the ID of the collection whose query you wish to copy. When you use this parameter, the permissions, query and description of the existing collection are copied to the new collection. Providing the <i>Query</i> or <i>Description</i> parameter in the request overrides the copied value and replaces it with the value provided in the request if the requesting user has global <i>Read</i> permissions for certificates. If the requesting user is granted <i>Read</i> permissions to the collection via collection-level security rather than global security, the <i>Query</i> the user provides will be appended to the existing query rather than overwriting it. See the below example.</p> <div style="background-color: #fff9c4; padding: 10px; border: 1px solid #ccc;"> <p> <b>Example:</b> Gina wants to create a new collection using the <i>CopyFromId</i> option. She first uses <i>GET /CertificateCollections/{id}</i> to list the collection she plans to copy from and sees the following results:</p> <pre style="background-color: #fff9c4; padding: 10px; border: 1px solid #ccc;"> {   "Id": 10,   "Name": "Keyexample Collection",   "Description": "Certificates in the Keyexample Domain",   "Automated": false,   "Content": "CN -contains \"keyexample.com\"",   "DuplicationField": 2,   "ShowOnDashboard": false,   "Favorite": true } </pre> <p>Gina wants her new certificate collection to retain the same collection-level permissions as the <i>Keyexample Collection</i>. However, she wants the collection to report on a different domain name. The <i>Keyexample Collection</i> is configured to grant collection-level permissions of <i>Read</i>, <i>Edit Metadata</i>, and <i>Download with Private Key</i> to the <i>Power Users</i> role.</p> <p>At the Key Example company, users with the <i>Power Users</i> role do not have global certificate <i>Read</i> permissions because all certificate permissions are granted using certificate collection permissions. Only full Keyfactor Command administrators have global certificate <i>Read</i> permis-</p> </div>

Name	In	Description
		<p>  sions. Users with the Power Users role have <i>Modify</i> permissions for certificate collections to allow them to create new collections. This level of permissions is significant for what Gina wants to do. Gina holds the Power Users role and is not a full administrator.         </p> <p>           Gina uses POST /CertificateCollections/Copy (or POST /CertificateCollections—the behavior and output would be the same) to create a new certificate collection using the <i>CopyFromId</i> option with the following command:         </p> <pre data-bbox="594 569 1398 963"> {   "CopyFromId": 10,   "Name": "Keyother Collection",   "Description": "Certificates in the Keyother Domain",   "Query": "CN -contains \"keyother.com\"",   "DuplicationField": 2,   "ShowOnDashboard": false,   "Favorite": true } </pre> <p>In the response, Gina sees the following:</p> <pre data-bbox="594 1005 1398 1539"> {   "Id": 15,   "Name": "Keyother Collection",   "Description": "Certificates in the Keyother Domain",   "Automated": false,   "Content": "(CN -contains \"keyexample.com\") AND (CN -contains \"keyother.com\")",   "Query": "(CN -contains \"keyexample.com\") AND (CN -contains \"keyother.com\")",   "DuplicationField": 2,   "ShowOnDashboard": false,   "Favorite": true } </pre> <p>           Notice that Gina has not achieved her desired goal. The new collection contains a query for both the keyexample.com domain and the keyother.com domain. Gina's new query was appended to the existing query rather than overwriting the existing query. This happened because Gina does not have global <i>Read</i> permissions for certificates and is done to prevent a user from increasing the scope of certificates they can view.         </p>

Name	In	Description
		<p data-bbox="526 289 1390 449">🔍 Gina asks Martha, who is a full Keyfactor Command administrator and has the global <i>Read</i> permissions for certificates, to copy the collection for her. Martha first deletes the first Keyother Collection that Gina created and then runs the same command that Gina ran to create a new collection.</p> <p data-bbox="591 464 1065 491">In the response, Martha sees the following:</p> <pre data-bbox="591 506 1398 968">{   "Id": 16,   "Name": "Keyother Collection",   "Description": "Certificates in the Keyother Domain",   "Automated": false,   "Content": "(CN -contains \"keyother.com\")",   "Query": "(CN -contains \"keyother.com\")",   "DuplicationField": 2,   "ShowOnDashboard": false,   "Favorite": true }</pre> <p data-bbox="591 974 1349 1001">Notice that when Martha runs the command, Gina's goal is achieved.</p>

Table 208: POST Certificate Collections Response Data

Name	Description												
ID	The Keyfactor Command reference ID for the certificate collection. The ID is automatically assigned by Keyfactor Command.												
Name	The name for the certificate collection. This name appears at the top of the page in the Keyfactor Command Management Portal for this collection and can be configured to appear on the Management Portal menu under Certificate Collections. It will also appear in other places within the Management Portal where you can reference certificate collections (e.g. expiration alerts and certain reports). Because it can appear on the menu and in selection dropdowns, the name should be fairly short.												
Description	The description for the collection. This description appears at the top of the page in the Management Portal for this collection and can be more detailed than the collection name.												
Content	A string containing the search criteria for the collection. This field contains the same value as <i>Query</i> and is retained for backwards compatibility.												
Query	A string containing the search criteria for the collection.												
DuplicationField	<p>An integer that sets the type of de-duplication (a.k.a. ignore renewed certificate results by) to apply to the collection when using the collection in areas of Keyfactor Command that apply de-duplication (e.g. expiration alerts). For more information, see <i>Saving Search Criteria as a Collection</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i>. Possible values are:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Value</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>0</td> <td>None</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>Common Name</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>Distinguished Name</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>Principal Name</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>Keyfactor Renewal</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Value	Description	0	None	1	Common Name	2	Distinguished Name	3	Principal Name	4	Keyfactor Renewal
Value	Description												
0	None												
1	Common Name												
2	Distinguished Name												
3	Principal Name												
4	Keyfactor Renewal												
ShowOnDashboard	A Boolean that sets whether the results from this collection are included on the Management Portal dashboard <i>Certificate Counts by Collection</i> graph (true) or not (false).												
Favorite	A Boolean that sets whether the collection appears on the Navigator—on the <i>Certificates</i> top-level menu dropdown—(true) or not (false).												



**Tip:** See the *Keyfactor API Reference and Utility* [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (?) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

### 2.6.9.3 PUT Certificate Collections

The PUT /CertificateCollections method is used to update an existing saved collection of certificates. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with details about the certificate collection.



**Note:** Certificate collections that are configured for *Certificate Entered Collection* or *Certificate Left Collection* workflows (see Workflow Definition Operations in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) cannot be edited. This is done to prevent triggering a large number of entered/left workflows.



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:

/certificates/collections/read/

/certificates/collections/modify/

OR

/certificates/collections/read/#/ (where # is a reference to a specific certificate collection ID)

/certificates/collections/modify/#/ (where # is a reference to a specific certificate collection ID)

Permissions for certificates can be set at either the global or certificate collection level. See *Certificate Permissions* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide* for more information about global vs collection permissions.

Table 209: PUT Certificate Collections Input Parameters

Name	In	Description				
ID	Body	<b>Required.</b> The Keyfactor Command reference ID for the certificate collection. The ID is automatically assigned by Keyfactor Command. Use the <a href="#">GET /CertificateCollections</a> method (see <a href="#">GET Certificate Collections on page 461</a> ) to locate the ID of the collection you wish to update.				
Name	Body	<b>Required.</b> The name for the certificate collection. This name appears at the top of the page in the Keyfactor Command Management Portal for this collection and can be configured to appear on the Management Portal menu under Certificate Collections. It will also appear in other places within the Management Portal where you can reference certificate collections (e.g. expiration alerts and certain reports). Because it can appear on the menu and in selection dropdowns, the name should be fairly short.				
Description	Body	<b>Required.</b> The description for the collection. This description appears at the top of the page in the Management Portal for this collection and can be more detailed than the collection name.				
Query	Body	<p><b>Required.</b> A string containing the search criteria for the collection. For example:</p> <pre>"Query": "(IssuedDate -ge \"%TODAY-7%\" AND TemplateShortName -ne NULL) OR (IssuedDate -ge \"%TODAY-7%\" AND IssuerDN -contains \"keyexample\")"</pre> <p>See <i>Certificate Search Page</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for querying guidelines.</p>				
DuplicationField	Body	<p>An integer that sets the type of de-duplication (a.k.a. ignore renewed certificate results by) to apply to the collection when using the collection in areas of Keyfactor Command that apply de-duplication (e.g. expiration alerts). For more information, see <i>Saving Search Criteria as a Collection</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i>. The default is 0. Possible values are:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Value</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>0</td> <td>None</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Value	Description	0	None
Value	Description					
0	None					

Name	In	Description										
		<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Value</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>Common Name</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>Distinguished Name</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>Principal Name</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>Keyfactor Renewal</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Value	Description	1	Common Name	2	Distinguished Name	3	Principal Name	4	Keyfactor Renewal
Value	Description											
1	Common Name											
2	Distinguished Name											
3	Principal Name											
4	Keyfactor Renewal											
ShowOnDashboard	Body	A Boolean that sets whether the results from this collection are included on the Management Portal dashboard <i>Certificate Counts by Collection</i> graph (true) or not (false). The default is <i>false</i> .										
Favorite	Body	A Boolean that sets whether the collection appears on the Navigator—on the <i>Certificates</i> top-level menu dropdown—(true) or not (false). The default is <i>false</i> .										

Table 210: PUT Certificate Collections Response Data

Name	Description												
ID	The Keyfactor Command reference ID for the certificate collection. The ID is automatically assigned by Keyfactor Command.												
Name	The name for the certificate collection. This name appears at the top of the page in the Keyfactor Command Management Portal for this collection and can be configured to appear on the Management Portal menu under Certificate Collections. It will also appear in other places within the Management Portal where you can reference certificate collections (e.g. expiration alerts and certain reports). Because it can appear on the menu and in selection dropdowns, the name should be fairly short.												
Description	The description for the collection. This description appears at the top of the page in the Management Portal for this collection and can be more detailed than the collection name.												
Content	A string containing the search criteria for the collection. This field contains the same value as <i>Query</i> and is retained for backwards compatibility.												
Query	A string containing the search criteria for the collection.												
DuplicationField	<p>An integer that sets the type of de-duplication (a.k.a. ignore renewed certificate results by) to apply to the collection when using the collection in areas of Keyfactor Command that apply de-duplication (e.g. expiration alerts). For more information, see <i>Saving Search Criteria as a Collection</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i>. Possible values are:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Value</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>0</td> <td>None</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>Common Name</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>Distinguished Name</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>Principal Name</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>Keyfactor Renewal</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Value	Description	0	None	1	Common Name	2	Distinguished Name	3	Principal Name	4	Keyfactor Renewal
Value	Description												
0	None												
1	Common Name												
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3	Principal Name												
4	Keyfactor Renewal												
ShowOnDashboard	A Boolean that sets whether the results from this collection are included on the Management Portal dashboard <i>Certificate Counts by Collection</i> graph (true) or not (false).												
Favorite	A Boolean that sets whether the collection appears on the Navigator—on the <i>Certificates</i> top-level menu dropdown—(true) or not (false).												



**Tip:** See the *Keyfactor API Reference and Utility* [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (?) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

#### 2.6.9.4 GET Certificate Collections ID

The GET `/CertificateCollections/{id}` method is used to retrieve details for a certificate collection with the specified ID. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with details for the certificate collection.



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
`/certificates/collections/read/`  
 OR  
`/certificates/collections/read/#/` (where # is a reference to a specific certificate collection ID)  
 Permissions for certificates can be set at either the global or certificate collection level. See *Certificate Permissions* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide* for more information about global vs collection permissions.

Table 211: GET Certificate Collections {id} Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
id	Path	<b>Required.</b> An integer indicating the ID of the certificate collection to retrieve. Use the <code>GET /CertificateCollections</code> method (see <a href="#">GET Certificate Collections on page 461</a> ) to retrieve a list of all the certificate collections to determine the certificate collection ID.

Table 212: GET Certificate Collections {id} Response Data

Name	Description												
ID	The Keyfactor Command reference ID for the certificate collection. The ID is automatically assigned by Keyfactor Command.												
Name	The name for the certificate collection. This name appears at the top of the page in the Keyfactor Command Management Portal for this collection and can be configured to appear on the Management Portal menu under Certificate Collections. It will also appear in other places within the Management Portal where you can reference certificate collections (e.g. expiration alerts and certain reports). Because it can appear on the menu and in selection dropdowns, the name should be fairly short.												
Description	The description for the collection. This description appears at the top of the page in the Management Portal for this collection and can be more detailed than the collection name.												
Automated	An internally used Keyfactor Command field.												
Content	A string containing the search criteria for the collection.												
DuplicationField	<p>An integer that sets the type of de-duplication (a.k.a. ignore renewed certificate results by) to apply to the collection when using the collection in areas of Keyfactor Command that apply de-duplication (e.g. expiration alerts). For more information, see <i>Saving Search Criteria as a Collection</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i>. Possible values are:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Value</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>0</td> <td>None</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>Common Name</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>Distinguished Name</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>Principal Name</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>Keyfactor Renewal</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Value	Description	0	None	1	Common Name	2	Distinguished Name	3	Principal Name	4	Keyfactor Renewal
Value	Description												
0	None												
1	Common Name												
2	Distinguished Name												
3	Principal Name												
4	Keyfactor Renewal												
ShowOnDashboard	A Boolean that sets whether the results from this collection are included on the Management Portal dashboard <i>Certificate Counts by Collection</i> graph (true) or not (false).												
Favorite	A Boolean that sets whether the collection appears on the Navigator—on the <i>Certificates</i> top-level menu dropdown—(true) or not (false).												



**Tip:** See the *Keyfactor API Reference and Utility* [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (?) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

### 2.6.9.5 DELETE Certificate Collection ID

The DELETE /CertificateCollections/{id} method is used to delete the certificate collection with the specified ID from the Keyfactor Command database. This endpoint returns 204 with no content upon success.



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
/certificates/collections/modify/  
OR  
/certificates/collections/modify/#/ (where # is a reference to a specific certificate collection ID)

Permissions for certificates can be set at either the global or certificate collection level. See *Certificate Permissions* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide* for more information about global vs collection permissions.

Table 213: DELETE Certificate Collection {id} Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
id	Path	<b>Required.</b> An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the certificate collection to delete. Use the <i>GET /CertificateCollections</i> method (see <a href="#">GET Certificate Collections on page 461</a> ) to retrieve a list of certificate collections to determine the collection ID.



**Tip:** See the *Keyfactor API Reference and Utility* [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (?) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

### 2.6.9.6 GET Certificate Collections Name

The GET /CertificateCollections/{name} method is used to retrieve details for a certificate collection with the specified name. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with details for the certificate collection.



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
/certificates/collections/read/  
OR  
/certificates/collections/read/#/ (where # is a reference to a specific certificate collection ID)  
Permissions for certificates can be set at either the global or certificate collection level. See *Certificate Permissions* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide* for more information about global vs collection permissions.

Table 214: GET Certificate Collections Name Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
name	Path	<p><b>Required.</b> A string indicating the name of the certificate collection to retrieve. Use the <i>GET /CertificateCollections</i> method (see <a href="#">GET Certificates on page 310</a>) to retrieve a list of all the certificate collections to determine the certificate collection name.</p> <p><b>Tip:</b> When using the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility, provide this name without quotation marks.</p>

Table 215: GET Certificate Collections ID Response Data

Name	Description												
ID	The Keyfactor Command reference ID for the certificate collection. The ID is automatically assigned by Keyfactor Command.												
Name	The name for the certificate collection. This name appears at the top of the page in the Keyfactor Command Management Portal for this collection and can be configured to appear on the Management Portal menu under Certificate Collections. It will also appear in other places within the Management Portal where you can reference certificate collections (e.g. expiration alerts and certain reports). Because it can appear on the menu and in selection dropdowns, the name should be fairly short.												
Description	The description for the collection. This description appears at the top of the page in the Management Portal for this collection and can be more detailed than the collection name.												
Automated	An internally used Keyfactor Command field.												
Content	A string containing the search criteria for the collection.												
DuplicationField	<p>An integer that sets the type of de-duplication (a.k.a. ignore renewed certificate results by) to apply to the collection when using the collection in areas of Keyfactor Command that apply de-duplication (e.g. expiration alerts). For more information, see <i>Saving Search Criteria as a Collection</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i>. Possible values are:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Value</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>0</td> <td>None</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>Common Name</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>Distinguished Name</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>Principal Name</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>Keyfactor Renewal</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Value	Description	0	None	1	Common Name	2	Distinguished Name	3	Principal Name	4	Keyfactor Renewal
Value	Description												
0	None												
1	Common Name												
2	Distinguished Name												
3	Principal Name												
4	Keyfactor Renewal												
ShowOnDashboard	A Boolean that sets whether the results from this collection are included on the Management Portal dashboard <i>Certificate Counts by Collection</i> graph (true) or not (false).												
Favorite	A Boolean that sets whether the collection appears on the Navigator—on the <i>Certificates</i> top-level menu dropdown—(true) or not (false).												



**Tip:** See the *Keyfactor API Reference and Utility* [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (?) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

### 2.6.9.7 POST Certificate Collections Copy

The POST /CertificateCollections/Copy method is used to copy an existing saved collection of certificates in order to create a new collection. The permissions, query and description of the existing collection are copied to the new collection. Providing the *Query* or *Description* parameter in the request overrides the copied value and replaces it with the value provided in the request. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with details about the new certificate collection.



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:

/certificates/collections/read/  
/certificates/collections/modify/

OR

/certificates/collections/read/#/ (where # is a reference to a specific certificate collection ID)

/certificates/collections/modify/#/ (where # is a reference to a specific certificate collection ID)

Permissions for certificates can be set at either the global or certificate collection level. See *Certificate Permissions* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide* for more information about global vs collection permissions.

Table 216: POST Certificate Collections Copy Input Parameters

Name	In	Description												
Name	Body	<b>Required.</b> The name for the certificate collection. This name appears at the top of the page in the Keyfactor Command Management Portal for this collection and can be configured to appear on the Management Portal menu under Certificate Collections. It will also appear in other places within the Management Portal where you can reference certificate collections (e.g. expiration alerts and certain reports). Because it can appear on the menu and in selection drop-downs, the name should be fairly short.												
Description	Body	<b>Required.</b> The description for the collection. This description appears at the top of the page in the Management Portal for this collection and can be more detailed than the collection name. See also <i>CopyFromId</i> .												
Query	Body	<b>Required.</b> A string containing the search criteria for the collection. For example: <pre>"Query": "(IssuedDate -ge \"%TODAY-7%\" AND TemplateShortName -ne NULL) OR (IssuedDate -ge \"%TODAY-7%\" AND IssuerDN -contains \"keyexample\")"</pre> See <i>Certificate Search Page</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for querying guidelines. See also <i>CopyFromId</i> .												
DuplicationField	Body	An integer that sets the type of de-duplication (a.k.a. ignore renewed certificate results by) to apply to the collection when using the collection in areas of Keyfactor Command that apply de-duplication (e.g. expiration alerts). For more information, see <i>Saving Search Criteria as a Collection</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> . The default is 0. Possible values are: <table border="1" data-bbox="516 1297 1404 1675"> <thead> <tr> <th>Value</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>0</td> <td>None</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>Common Name</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>Distinguished Name</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>Principal Name</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>Keyfactor Renewal</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Value	Description	0	None	1	Common Name	2	Distinguished Name	3	Principal Name	4	Keyfactor Renewal
Value	Description													
0	None													
1	Common Name													
2	Distinguished Name													
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4	Keyfactor Renewal													
ShowOnDashboard	Body	A Boolean that sets whether the results from this collection are included on the Management Portal dashboard <i>Certificate Counts by Collection</i> graph (true) or												

Name	In	Description
		not (false). The default is <i>false</i> .
Favorite	Body	A Boolean that sets whether the collection appears on the Navigator—on the <i>Certificates</i> top-level menu dropdown—(true) or not (false). The default is <i>false</i> .
CopyFromId	Body	<p>An integer identifying an existing certificate collection from which to copy the query string.</p> <p>Use the <i>GET /CertificateCollections</i> method (see <a href="#">GET Certificate Collections on page 461</a>) to locate the ID of the collection whose query you wish to copy. When you use this parameter, the permissions, query and description of the existing collection are copied to the new collection. Providing the <i>Query</i> or <i>Description</i> parameter in the request overrides the copied value and replaces it with the value provided in the request if the requesting user has global <i>Read</i> permissions for certificates. If the requesting user is granted <i>Read</i> permissions to the collection via collection-level security rather than global security, the <i>Query</i> the user provides will be appended to the existing query rather than overwriting it. See the below example.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; padding: 10px; background-color: #fff9c4;"> <p> <b>Example:</b> Gina wants to create a new collection using the <i>CopyFromId</i> option. She first uses <i>GET /CertificateCollections/{id}</i> to list the collection she plans to copy from and sees the following results:</p> <pre style="margin: 10px 0;">{   "Id": 10,   "Name": "Keyexample Collection",   "Description": "Certificates in the Keyexample Domain",   "Automated": false,   "Content": "CN -contains \"keyexample.com\"",   "DuplicationField": 2,   "ShowOnDashboard": false,   "Favorite": true }</pre> <p>Gina wants her new certificate collection to retain the same collection-level permissions as the <i>Keyexample Collection</i>. However, she wants the collection to report on a different domain name. The <i>Keyexample Collection</i> is configured to grant collection-level permissions of <i>Read</i>, <i>Edit Metadata</i>, and <i>Download with Private Key</i> to the <i>Power Users</i> role.</p> <p>At the Key Example company, users with the Power Users role do not have global certificate <i>Read</i> permissions because all certificate permissions are granted using certificate collection permissions. Only full Keyfactor Command administrators have global certificate <i>Read</i> permis-</p> </div>

Name	In	Description
		<p>  sions. Users with the Power Users role have <i>Modify</i> permissions for certificate collections to allow them to create new collections. This level of permissions is significant for what Gina wants to do. Gina holds the Power Users role and is not a full administrator.         </p> <p>           Gina uses POST /CertificateCollections/Copy (or POST /CertificateCollections—the behavior and output would be the same) to create a new certificate collection using the <i>CopyFromId</i> option with the following command:         </p> <pre data-bbox="594 569 1398 961"> {   "CopyFromId": 10,   "Name": "Keyother Collection",   "Description": "Certificates in the Keyother Domain",   "Query": "CN -contains \"keyother.com\"",   "DuplicationField": 2,   "ShowOnDashboard": false,   "Favorite": true } </pre> <p>In the response, Gina sees the following:</p> <pre data-bbox="594 1003 1398 1539"> {   "Id": 15,   "Name": "Keyother Collection",   "Description": "Certificates in the Keyother Domain",   "Automated": false,   "Content": "(CN -contains \"keyexample.com\") AND (CN -contains \"keyother.com\")",   "Query": "(CN -contains \"keyexample.com\") AND (CN -contains \"keyother.com\")",   "DuplicationField": 2,   "ShowOnDashboard": false,   "Favorite": true } </pre> <p>           Notice that Gina has not achieved her desired goal. The new collection contains a query for both the keyexample.com domain and the keyother.com domain. Gina's new query was appended to the existing query rather than overwriting the existing query. This happened because Gina does not have global <i>Read</i> permissions for certificates and is done to prevent a user from increasing the scope of certificates they can view.         </p>

Name	In	Description
		<p> Gina asks Martha, who is a full Keyfactor Command administrator and has the global <i>Read</i> permissions for certificates, to copy the collection for her. Martha first deletes the first Keyother Collection that Gina created and then runs the same command that Gina ran to create a new collection.</p> <p>In the response, Martha sees the following:</p> <pre data-bbox="594 501 1398 968">{   "Id": 16,   "Name": "Keyother Collection",   "Description": "Certificates in the Keyother Domain",   "Automated": false,   "Content": "(CN -contains \"keyother.com\")",   "Query": "(CN -contains \"keyother.com\")",   "DuplicationField": 2,   "ShowOnDashboard": false,   "Favorite": true }</pre> <p>Notice that when Martha runs the command, Gina's goal is achieved.</p>

Table 217: POST Certificate Collections Copy Response Data

Name	Description												
ID	The Keyfactor Command reference ID for the certificate collection. The ID is automatically assigned by Keyfactor Command.												
Name	The name for the certificate collection. This name appears at the top of the page in the Keyfactor Command Management Portal for this collection and can be configured to appear on the Management Portal menu under Certificate Collections. It will also appear in other places within the Management Portal where you can reference certificate collections (e.g. expiration alerts and certain reports). Because it can appear on the menu and in selection dropdowns, the name should be fairly short.												
Description	The description for the collection. This description appears at the top of the page in the Management Portal for this collection and can be more detailed than the collection name.												
Content	A string containing the search criteria for the collection. This field contains the same value as <i>Query</i> and is retained for backwards compatibility.												
Query	A string containing the search criteria for the collection.												
DuplicationField	<p>An integer that sets the type of de-duplication (a.k.a. ignore renewed certificate results by) to apply to the collection when using the collection in areas of Keyfactor Command that apply de-duplication (e.g. expiration alerts). For more information, see <i>Saving Search Criteria as a Collection</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i>. Possible values are:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Value</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>0</td> <td>None</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>Common Name</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>Distinguished Name</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>Principal Name</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>Keyfactor Renewal</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Value	Description	0	None	1	Common Name	2	Distinguished Name	3	Principal Name	4	Keyfactor Renewal
Value	Description												
0	None												
1	Common Name												
2	Distinguished Name												
3	Principal Name												
4	Keyfactor Renewal												
ShowOnDashboard	A Boolean that sets whether the results from this collection are included on the Management Portal dashboard <i>Certificate Counts by Collection</i> graph (true) or not (false).												
Favorite	A Boolean that sets whether the collection appears on the Navigator—on the <i>Certificates</i> top-level menu dropdown—(true) or not (false).												



**Tip:** See the [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (?) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

### 2.6.9.8 GET Certificate Collection Nav Items

The GET /CertificateCollection/NavItems method is used to return a list of the collections that have been set as favorites to *Show in Navigator*. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with the collection names and IDs. This method has no input parameters other than the standard headers (see [Endpoint Common Features on page 8](#)).



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
/certificates/collections/read/  
OR  
/certificates/collections/read/#/ (where # is a reference to a specific certificate collection ID)

Table 218: GET Certificate Collection Nav Items Response Data

Name	Description
Id	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the certificate collection.
Name	A string indicating the name of the certificate collection.



**Tip:** See the [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (?) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

### 2.6.9.9 PUT Certificate Collection ID Favorite

The PUT /CertificateCollection/{id}/Favorite method is used to update the *Favorite / Show in Navigator* setting for a collection. This endpoint returns 204 with no content upon success.



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:



/certificates/collections/modify/  
OR

/certificates/collections/modify/#/ (where # is a reference to a specific certificate collection ID)

Permissions for certificates can be set at either the global or certificate collection level. See *Certificate Permissions* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide* for more information about global vs collection permissions.

Table 219: PUT Certificate Collection{id} Favorite Input Body

Name	In	Description
id	Path	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the certificate collection.  Use the <i>GET /CertificateCollections</i> method (see <a href="#">GET Certificate Collections on page 461</a> ) to retrieve a list of certificate collections to determine the collection ID.
ShowInNavigator	Body	A Boolean indicating whether the certificate collection should appear on the menu (true) or not(false). For example:  <pre>{   "ShowInNavigator": true }</pre>



**Tip:** See the *Keyfactor API Reference and Utility* [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (?) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

### 2.6.9.10 GET Certificate Collections List

The GET /CertificateCollections/CollectionList method is used to return the definitions for all certificate collections. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with details for each certificate collection, including the de-duplication setting.



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
/certificates/collections/read/  
OR



/certificates/collections/read/#/ (where # is a reference to a specific certificate collection ID)

Permissions for certificates can be set at either the global or certificate collection level. See *Certificate Permissions* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide* for more information about global vs collection permissions.

Table 220: GET Certificate Collections List Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
QueryString	Query	A string containing a query to limit the results (e.g. field1 -eq value1 AND field2 -gt value2). The default is to return all records. Fields available for querying through the API for the most part match those that appear in the Keyfactor Command Management Portal search drop-downs for the same feature. For querying guidelines, refer to: <i>Using the Collection Manager Search Feature</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> . The query fields supported for this endpoint are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Name</li><li>• Query</li></ul>
PageReturned	Query	An integer that specifies how many multiples of the returnLimit to skip and offset by before returning results, to enable paging. The default is 1.
SkipCount	Query	An integer indicating the number of records that should be skipped in providing results, starting from the beginning of the records (for pagination). This field is optional and no records will be skipped if not provided.
ReturnLimit	Query	An integer that specifies how many results to return per page. The default is 50.
SortField	Query	A string containing the property by which the results should be sorted. Fields available for sorting through the API for the most part match those that appear as sortable columns in the Keyfactor Command Management Portal. The default sort field is <i>Name</i> .
SortAscending	Query	An integer that sets the sort order on the returned results. A value of 0 sorts results in ascending order while a value of 1 sorts results in descending order. The default is ascending.

Table 221: GET Certificate Collections List Response Data

Name	Description												
ID	The Keyfactor Command reference ID for the certificate collection. The ID is automatically assigned by Keyfactor Command.												
Name	The name for the certificate collection. This name appears at the top of the page in the Keyfactor Command Management Portal for this collection and can be configured to appear on the Management Portal menu under Certificate Collections. It will also appear in other places within the Management Portal where you can reference certificate collections (e.g. expiration alerts and certain reports). Because it can appear on the menu and in selection dropdowns, the name should be fairly short.												
Content	A string containing the search criteria for the collection. This field contains the same value as <i>Query</i> and is retained for backwards compatibility.												
DuplicationField	A string indicating the type of de-duplication (a.k.a. <i>ignore renewed certificate results by</i> ) to apply to the collection when using the collection in areas of Keyfactor Command that apply de-duplication (e.g. expiration alerts). For more information, see <i>Saving Search Criteria as a Collection</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> . Possible values are: <table border="1" data-bbox="548 961 1404 1346"> <thead> <tr> <th>Value</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>0</td> <td>None</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>Common Name</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>Distinguished Name</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>Principal Name</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>Keyfactor Renewal</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Value	Description	0	None	1	Common Name	2	Distinguished Name	3	Principal Name	4	Keyfactor Renewal
Value	Description												
0	None												
1	Common Name												
2	Distinguished Name												
3	Principal Name												
4	Keyfactor Renewal												
Favorite	A Boolean that indicates whether the collection appears on the Navigator—on the <i>Certificates</i> top-level menu dropdown—(true) or not (false).												
ShowOnDashboard	A Boolean that indicates whether the results from this collection are included on the Management Portal dashboard <i>Certificate Counts by Collection</i> graph (true) or not (false).												
HasQueryPermissions	A Boolean that indicates whether the user has query permissions (true) or not (false).												



**Tip:** See the [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (?) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

## 2.6.10 Certificate Stores

The CertificateStores component of the Keyfactor API (formerly known as the JKS API) provides a set of methods to support management of certificate locations.

Through different remote Keyfactor orchestrators, Keyfactor Command can inventory, install, and remove certificates for each of the store types. For certain store types, additional actions are supported as well. The CertificateStores component provides a way to programmatically schedule jobs for these stores. For more information about certificate stores and their support within Keyfactor Command, see the [Keyfactor Command Reference Guide](#) and [Keyfactor Command Orchestrator Installation and Configuration Guide](#), or contact your Keyfactor representative. The set of methods in this API component that can be used to manage certificate stores and their scheduled jobs is listed in [Table 222: Certificate Stores Endpoints](#).

Table 222: Certificate Stores Endpoints

Endpoint	Method	Description	
/	DELETE	Deletes multiple certificate stores specified in the request body.	<a href="#">DELETE Certificate Stores on page 491</a>
/	GET	Returns all certificate stores with paging and option to specify detail level.	<a href="#">GET Certificate Stores on page 492</a>
/	POST	Creates a new certificate store if valid parameters are supplied.	<a href="#">POST Certificate Stores on page 503</a>
/	PUT	Updates an existing certificate store.	<a href="#">PUT Certificate Stores on page 529</a>
/ {id}	DELETE	Deletes a certificate store by its GUID.	<a href="#">DELETE Certificate Stores ID on page 556</a>
/ {id}	GET	Returns certificate store details for the specified certificate store.	<a href="#">GET Certificate Stores ID on page 557</a>

Endpoint	Method	Description	
/id/Inventory	GET	Returns certificate inventory for the specified certificate store.	<a href="#">GET Certificate Stores ID Inventory on page 573</a>
/Server (*deprecated)	GET	Returns a list of certificate store servers.	<a href="#">GET Certificate Stores Server on page 576</a>
/Server (*deprecated)	POST	Creates a new certificate store server.	<a href="#">POST Certificate Stores Server on page 579</a>
/Server (*deprecated)	PUT	Updates an existing certificate store server.	<a href="#">PUT Certificate Stores Server on page 584</a>
/Password	PUT	Updates the password for a certificate store.	<a href="#">PUT Certificate Stores Password on page 590</a>
/DiscoveryJob	PUT	Creates a job to find certificate stores.	<a href="#">PUT Certificate Stores Discovery Job on page 592</a>
/AssignContainer	PUT	Assigns a certificate store to a container.	<a href="#">PUT Certificate Stores Assign Container on page 598</a>
/Approve	POST	Approves an array of pending certificate stores.	<a href="#">POST Certificate Stores Approve on page 608</a>
/Schedule	POST	Creates an inventory schedule for a certificate store.	<a href="#">POST Certificate Stores Schedule on page 619</a>
/Reenrollment	POST	Schedules a reenrollment of a certificate into a certificate store.	<a href="#">POST Certificate Stores Reenrollment on page 622</a>
/Certificates/Add	POST	Configures a management job to add a certificate to one or more stores with the provided schedule.	<a href="#">POST Certificate Stores Certificates Add on page 624</a>

Endpoint	Method	Description	
/Certificates/Remove	POST	Configures a management job to remove a certificate from one or more stores with the provided schedule.	<a href="#">POST Certificate Stores Certificates Remove on page 630</a>

### 2.6.10.1 DELETE Certificate Stores

The DELETE /CertificateStores method is used to delete multiple certificate stores in one request. The certificate store GUIDs should be supplied in the request body as a JSON array of strings. This endpoint returns 204 with no content upon success. GUIDs of any certificate stores that could not be deleted are returned in the response body. Delete operations will continue until the entire array of GUIDs has been processed.



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
 /certificate\_stores/modify/  
 OR  
 /certificate\_stores/modify/#/ (where # is a reference to a specific certificate store container ID)  
 Permissions for certificate stores can be set at either the global or certificate store container level. See *Container Permissions* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide* for more information about global vs container permissions.

Table 223: DELETE Certificate Stores Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
IDs	Body	<p><b>Required.</b> An array of strings indicating Keyfactor Command certificate store GUIDs for certificate stores that should be deleted in the form:</p> <pre>[52fe526d-9914-4239-b74b-b47d0607cf7c,8ec160d9-3242-4eb4-956b-a7651af6c542]</pre> <p>Use the <a href="#">GET /CertificateStores</a> method (see <a href="#">GET Certificate Stores on the next page</a>) to retrieve a list of all the certificate stores to determine the certificate store GUIDs.</p>



**Tip:** See the *Keyfactor API Reference and Utility* [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (?) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

## 2.6.10.2 GET Certificate Stores

The GET /CertificateStores method is used to return a list of all certificate stores defined in Keyfactor Command. The results include both approved certificates stores and certificates stores found on discovery but not yet approved. This method allows URL parameters to specify paging and the level of information detail. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with details about the certificate store(s).



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:

/certificate\_stores/read/

OR

/certificate\_stores/read/#/ (where # is a reference to a specific certificate store container ID)

Permissions for certificate stores can be set at either the global or certificate store container level. See *Container Permissions* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide* for more information about global vs container permissions.

Table 224: GET Certificate Stores Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
queryString	Query	<p>A string containing a query to limit the results (e.g. field1 -eq value1 AND field2 -gt value2). The default is to return all records. Fields available for querying through the API for the most part match those that appear in the Keyfactor Command Management Portal search drop-downs for the same feature. For querying guidelines, refer to: <i>Using the Certificate Store Search Feature</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i>. The query fields supported for this endpoint are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• AddSupported (True, False)</li> <li>• AgentAvailable (True, False)</li> <li>• AgentId</li> <li>• Approved (True, False)</li> <li>• Category (0-Javakeystore, 2-PEMFile, 3-F5SSLProfiles, 4-IISRoots, 5-NetScaler, 6-IISPersonal, 7-F5WebServer, 8-IISRevoked, 9-F5WebServerREST, 10-F5SSLProfilesREST, 11-F5CABundlesREST, 100-AmazonWebServices, 101-FileTransferProtocol)</li> <li>• CertificateId</li> <li>• ClientMachine</li> <li>• Container (ContainerName)</li> <li>• ContainerId</li> <li>• HasInventoryScheduled (True, False)</li> <li>• PrivateKeyAllowed (0-Forbidden, 1-Optional, 2-Required)</li> <li>• RemoveSupported (True, False)</li> <li>• StorePath</li> </ul> <div style="border: 1px solid #4CAF50; border-radius: 10px; padding: 10px; margin-top: 10px; background-color: #e8f5e9;"> <p> <b>Tip:</b> Use the following query to limit the results to only active certificate stores and not include discovery results: approved -eq true</p> </div>
pageReturned	Query	An integer that specifies how many multiples of the returnLimit to skip and offset by before returning results, to enable paging. The default is 1.
returnLimit	Query	An integer that specifies how many results to return per page. The default is 50.
sortField	Query	A string containing the property by which the results should be sorted. Fields available for sorting through the API for the most part match those that appear as sortable columns in the Keyfactor Command Management Portal. The default sort field is <i>ClientMachine</i> .

Name	In	Description
sortAscending	Query	An integer that sets the sort order on the returned results. A value of 0 sorts results in ascending order while a value of 1 sorts results in descending order. The default is ascending.

Table 225: GET Certificate Stores Response Data

Name	Description
Id	A string indicating the GUID of the certificate store within Keyfactor Command. This ID is automatically set by Keyfactor Command.
ContainerId	An integer indicating the ID of the certificate store's associated certificate store container, if applicable (see <a href="#">GET Certificate Store Containers on page 633</a> ).
ClientMachine	A string containing the client machine name. The value for this will vary depending on the certificate store type. Typically, it is the hostname of the machine on which the store is located, but this may vary. See <i>Certificate Store Operations: Adding or Modifying a Certificate Store</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information.
Storepath	A string indicating the path to the certificate store on the target. The format for this path will vary depending on the certificate store type. For example, for a Java keystore, this will be a file path (e.g. /opt/myapp/store.jks), but for an F5 device, this will be a partition name on the device (e.g. Common). See <i>Certificate Store Operations: Adding or Modifying a Certificate Store</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information. The maximum number of characters supported in this field is 722.
Cert Store Inventory JobId	A string indicating the GUID that identifies the inventory job for the certificate store in the Keyfactor Command database. This will be null if an inventory schedule is not set for the certificate store.
Cert Store Type	An integer indicating the ID of the certificate store type, as defined in Keyfactor Command, for this certificate store. Built-in certificates store types are: (0-Javakeystore, 2-PEMFile, 3-F5SSLProfiles, 4-IISRoots, 5-NetScaler, 6-IISPersonal, 7-F5WebServer, 8-IISRevoked, 9-F5WebServerREST, 10-F5SSLProfilesREST, 11-F5CABundlesREST, 100-AmazonWebServices, 101-FileTransferProtocol). Any custom extensions for the Keyfactor Universal Orchestrator you add will have certificate store types numbered 102+.
Approved	A Boolean that indicates whether a certificate store is approved (true) or not (false). If a certificate store is approved, it can be used and updated. A certificate store that has been discovered using the discover feature but not yet marked as approved will be false here.
Create If Missing	A Boolean that indicates whether a new certificate store should be created with the information provided (true) or not (false). This option is only valid for Java keystores and any custom certificate store types you have defined to support this functionality.
Properties	<p>Some types of certificate stores have additional properties that are stored in this parameter. The data is stored in a series of, typically, key value pairs that define the property name and value (see <a href="#">GET Certificate Store Types on page 699</a> for more information).</p> <p>When reading this field, the values are returned as simple key value pairs, with the values being individual values. When writing, the values are specified as objects, though they are typically single values.</p> <p>For example, on a GET request for a <i>PEM</i> store configured with a separate private key, the</p>

Name	Description
	<p>contents of this field might be:</p> <pre data-bbox="391 310 1404 527"> {   \"privateKeyPath\": \" /opt/app/mystore.key\",   \"separatePrivateKey\": \"true\" }</pre> <p>However, the syntax used when updating the properties sets the value as a key value pair using <i>value</i> as the key. For example, on a POST or PUT request for a <i>PEM</i> store configured with a separate private key, the contents of this field might be:</p> <pre data-bbox="391 638 1404 854"> {   \"privateKeyPath\": {\"value\": \" /opt/app/mystore.key\"},   \"separatePrivateKey\": {\"value\": \"true\"} }</pre> <p>An example server properties parameter POST for an F5 or Citrix NetScaler store would contain:</p> <pre data-bbox="391 932 1404 1253"> {   \"ServerUsername\": {\"value\": {\"SecretValue\": \"KEYEXAMPLE\\\\j-smith\"}},   \"ServerPassword\": {\"value\": {\"SecretValue\": \"MySuperSecretPassword\"}},   \"ServerUseSsl\": {\"value\": \"true\"} }</pre> <p>An example server properties parameter POST for an F5 or Citrix NetScaler store with the username and password stored as PAM secrets would contain (where the Provider value—1 in this example—is the <i>Id value</i> from <a href="#">GET PAM Providers on page 1030</a>):</p> <pre data-bbox="391 1360 1404 1682"> {   \"ServerUsername\": {\"value\": {\"Provider\": \"1\", \"Parameters\": {\"SecretId\": \"MyUserID\"}}},   \"ServerPassword\": {\"value\": {\"Provider\": \"1\", \"Parameters\": {\"SecretId\": \"MyPasswordID\"}}},   \"ServerUseSsl\": {\"value\": \"true\"} }</pre> <p> <b>Note:</b> There are three standard properties that are used for certificate store types</p>

Name	Description												
	<div style="background-color: #e1f5fe; padding: 10px; border-radius: 10px;">  that require server credentials (e.g. F5):           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ServerUsername</li> <li>ServerPassword</li> <li>ServerUseSsl</li> </ul> <p>These replace the separate certificate store server records that existed in previous versions of Keyfactor Command. For legacy support, if credentials are not provided through store properties during creation or editing of a certificate store, Keyfactor Command will attempt to find a certificate store server record and copy the credentials from it into the store properties for future use.</p> </div>												
AgentId	A string indicating the Keyfactor Command GUID of the orchestrator for this store.												
Agent Assigned	A Boolean that indicates whether there is an orchestrator assigned to this certificate store (true) or not (false).												
Container Name	A string indicating the name of the certificate store's associated container, if applicable.												
Inventory Schedule	<p>An object indicating the inventory schedule for this certificate store. The following schedule types are supported:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="391 1003 1403 1738" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="391 1003 586 1073">Name</th> <th data-bbox="586 1003 1403 1073">Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="391 1073 586 1136">Off</td> <td data-bbox="586 1073 1403 1136">Turn off a previously configured schedule.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="391 1136 586 1350">Immediate</td> <td data-bbox="586 1136 1403 1350">           A Boolean that indicates a job scheduled to run immediately (true) or not (false).           <div style="background-color: #e8f5e9; padding: 5px; border-radius: 10px; margin-top: 10px;">  <b>Tip:</b> In some instances, jobs initially scheduled as <i>Immediate</i> will appear on a GET as <i>null</i>.           </div> </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="391 1350 586 1738">Interval</td> <td data-bbox="586 1350 1403 1738">           A dictionary that indicates a job scheduled to run every x minutes with the specified parameter. Any interval that is selected in the UI will be converted to minutes when stored in the database.           <table border="1" data-bbox="610 1486 1378 1654" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; margin-top: 10px;"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="610 1486 784 1556">Name</th> <th data-bbox="784 1486 1378 1556">Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="610 1556 784 1654">Minutes</td> <td data-bbox="784 1556 1378 1654">An integer indicating the number of minutes between each interval.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>For example, every hour:</p> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description	Off	Turn off a previously configured schedule.	Immediate	A Boolean that indicates a job scheduled to run immediately (true) or not (false). <div style="background-color: #e8f5e9; padding: 5px; border-radius: 10px; margin-top: 10px;">  <b>Tip:</b> In some instances, jobs initially scheduled as <i>Immediate</i> will appear on a GET as <i>null</i>.           </div>	Interval	A dictionary that indicates a job scheduled to run every x minutes with the specified parameter. Any interval that is selected in the UI will be converted to minutes when stored in the database. <table border="1" data-bbox="610 1486 1378 1654" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; margin-top: 10px;"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="610 1486 784 1556">Name</th> <th data-bbox="784 1486 1378 1556">Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="610 1556 784 1654">Minutes</td> <td data-bbox="784 1556 1378 1654">An integer indicating the number of minutes between each interval.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>For example, every hour:</p>	Name	Description	Minutes	An integer indicating the number of minutes between each interval.
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Name	Description									
	used to configure one custom parameter to display only if another custom parameter contains a value.									
DefaultValue	A string containing the default value for the entry parameter. If <i>Type</i> is <i>Multiple Choice</i> , this field should contain a single value that represents the default selection from the provided list (see Options) for this entry parameter. If <i>Type</i> is <i>Boolean</i> , this field should contain <i>true</i> or <i>false</i> .									
Options	A string containing a comma-separated list of multiple choice options for this entry parameter.									

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Set New Password Allowed	A Boolean that indicates whether the store password can be changed (true) or not (false).				
Password	 <b>Note:</b> Secret data is stored in the secrets table or a PAM provider and is not returned in responses.				

 **Tip:** See the [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon  at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

### 2.6.10.3 POST Certificate Stores

The POST /CertificateStores method is used to create new certificate stores in Keyfactor Command. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with details about the certificate store created.

 **Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
 /certificate\_stores/modify/  
 OR  
 /certificate\_stores/modify/#/ (where # is a reference to a specific certificate store container ID)  
 Permissions for certificate stores can be set at either the global or certificate store container level. See *Container Permissions* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide* for more information about global vs container permissions.

Table 226: POST Certificate Stores Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
ContainerId	Body	An integer indicating the ID of the certificate store's associated certificate store container, if applicable (see <a href="#">GET Certificate Store Containers on page 633</a> ).
ClientMachine	Body	<b>Required.</b> A string containing the client machine name. The value for this will vary depending on the certificate store type. Typically, it is the hostname of the machine on which the store is located, but this may vary. See <i>Certificate Store Operations: Adding or Modifying a Certificate Store</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information.
Storepath	Body	<b>Required.</b> A string indicating the path to the certificate store on the target. The format for this path will vary depending on the certificate store type. For example, for a Java keystore, this will be a file path (e.g. /opt/myapp/store.jks), but for an F5 device, this will be a partition name on the device (e.g. Common). See <i>Certificate Store Operations: Adding or Modifying a Certificate Store</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information. The maximum number of characters supported in this field is 722.
Cert Store Inventory JobId	Body	A string indicating the GUID that identifies the inventory job for the certificate store in the Keyfactor Command database. This will be null if an inventory schedule is not set for the certificate store.
Cert Store Type	Body	<b>Required.</b> An integer indicating the ID of the certificate store type, as defined in Keyfactor Command, for this certificate store. Built-in certificates store types are: (0-Javakeystore, 2-PEMFile, 3-F5SSLProfiles, 4-IISRoots, 5-NetScaler, 6-IISPersonal, 7-F5WebServer, 8-IISRevoked, 9-F5WebServerREST, 10-F5SSLProfilesREST, 11-F5CABundlesREST, 100-AmazonWebServices, 101-FileTransferProtocol). Any custom extensions for the Keyfactor Universal Orchestrator you add will have certificate store types numbered 102+.
Approved	Body	A Boolean that indicates whether a certificate store is approved (true) or not (false). If a certificate store is approved, it can be used and updated. A certificate store that has been discovered using the discover feature but not yet marked as approved will be false here. The default for new stores created with this method is <i>true</i> .
Create If Missing	Body	A Boolean that indicates whether a new certificate store should be created with the information provided (true) or not (false). This option is only valid for Java keystores and any custom certificate store types you have defined to support this functionality. The default is <i>false</i> .
Properties	Body	<b>Required.</b> Some types of certificate stores have additional properties that are stored in this parameter. The data is stored in a series of, typically, key value pairs that define the property name and value (see <a href="#">GET Certificate Store Types on</a>

Name	In	Description
		<p><a href="#">page 699</a> for more information).</p> <p>When reading this field, the values are returned as simple key value pairs, with the values being individual values. When writing, the values are specified as objects, though they are typically single values.</p> <p>For example, on a GET request for a <i>PEM</i> store configured with a separate private key, the contents of this field might be:</p> <pre data-bbox="467 495 1406 709"> {   \"privateKeyPath\": \"/opt/app/mystore.key\",   \"separatePrivateKey\": \"true\" }</pre> <p>However, the syntax used when updating the properties sets the value as a key value pair using <i>value</i> as the key. For example, on a POST or PUT request for a <i>PEM</i> store configured with a separate private key, the contents of this field might be:</p> <pre data-bbox="467 821 1406 1035"> {   \"privateKeyPath\": {\"value\": \"/opt/app/mystore.key\"},   \"separatePrivateKey\": {\"value\": \"true\"} }</pre> <p>An example server properties parameter POST for an F5 or Citrix NetScaler store would contain:</p> <pre data-bbox="467 1110 1406 1430"> {   \"ServerUsername\": {\"value\":   {\"SecretValue\": \"KEYEXAMPLE\\\\jsmith\"}},   \"ServerPassword\": {\"value\": {\"SecretValue\": \"MySuperSecretPassword\"}},   \"ServerUseSsl\": {\"value\": \"true\"} }</pre> <p>An example server properties parameter POST for an F5 or Citrix NetScaler store with the username and password stored as PAM secrets would contain (where the Provider value—1 in this example—is the <i>Id value</i> from <a href="#">GET PAM Providers on page 1030</a>):</p> <pre data-bbox="467 1577 1406 1730"> {   \"ServerUsername\": {\"value\":   {\"Provider\": \"1\", \"Parameters\": {\"SecretId\": \"MyUserID\"}}},</pre>

Name	In	Description						
		<pre>       \ "ServerPassword\":{\ "value\":       {\ "Provider\":"1\", \ "Parameters\":       {\ "SecretId\":"MyPasswordID\"}},       \ "ServerUseSsl\":{\ "value\":"true\"}     }" </pre> <p> <b>Note:</b> There are three standard properties that are used for certificate store types that require server credentials (e.g. F5):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ServerUsername</li> <li>• ServerPassword</li> <li>• ServerUseSsl</li> </ul> <p>These replace the separate certificate store server records that existed in previous versions of Keyfactor Command. For legacy support, if credentials are not provided through store properties during creation or editing of a certificate store, Keyfactor Command will attempt to find a certificate store server record and copy the credentials from it into the store properties for future use.</p>						
AgentId	Body	<b>Required.</b> A string indicating the Keyfactor Command GUID of the orchestrator for this store.						
Agent Assigned	Body	A Boolean that indicates whether there is an orchestrator assigned to this certificate store (true) or not (false). The default is <i>true</i> .						
Container Name	Body	A string indicating the name of the certificate store's associated container, if applicable.						
Inventory Schedule	Body	<p>An object indicating the inventory schedule for this certificate store. The following schedule types are supported:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Off</td> <td>Turn off a previously configured schedule.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Immediate</td> <td>A Boolean that indicates a job scheduled to run immediately (true) or not (false).</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p> <b>Tip:</b> In some instances, jobs initially scheduled as <i>Immediate</i> will appear on a GET as <i>null</i>.</p>	Name	Description	Off	Turn off a previously configured schedule.	Immediate	A Boolean that indicates a job scheduled to run immediately (true) or not (false).
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Reenrollment Status	Body	<p>An object that indicates whether the certificate store can use the re-enrollment function with accompanying data about the re-enrollment job. The following reenrollment fields are supported:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Data</td> <td>A Boolean that indicates whether the certificate store can use the re-enrollment function (true) or not (false).</td> </tr> <tr> <td>AgentId</td> <td>A string indicating the Keyfactor Command GUID of the orchestrator that can re-enroll the certificate store.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description	Data	A Boolean that indicates whether the certificate store can use the re-enrollment function (true) or not (false).	AgentId	A string indicating the Keyfactor Command GUID of the orchestrator that can re-enroll the certificate store.		
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Table 227: POST Certificate Stores Response Data

Name	Description
Id	A string indicating the GUID of the certificate store within Keyfactor Command. This ID is automatically set by Keyfactor Command.
ContainerId	An integer indicating the ID of the certificate store's associated certificate store container, if applicable (see <a href="#">GET Certificate Store Containers on page 633</a> ).
ClientMachine	A string containing the client machine name. The value for this will vary depending on the certificate store type. Typically, it is the hostname of the machine on which the store is located, but this may vary. See <i>Certificate Store Operations: Adding or Modifying a Certificate Store</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information.
Storepath	A string indicating the path to the certificate store on the target. The format for this path will vary depending on the certificate store type. For example, for a Java keystore, this will be a file path (e.g. /opt/myapp/store.jks), but for an F5 device, this will be a partition name on the device (e.g. Common). See <i>Certificate Store Operations: Adding or Modifying a Certificate Store</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information. The maximum number of characters supported in this field is 722.
Cert Store Inventory JobId	A string indicating the GUID that identifies the inventory job for the certificate store in the Keyfactor Command database. This will be null if an inventory schedule is not set for the certificate store.
Cert Store Type	An integer indicating the ID of the certificate store type, as defined in Keyfactor Command, for this certificate store. Built-in certificates store types are: (0-Javakeystore, 2-PEMFile, 3-F5SSLProfiles, 4-IISRoots, 5-NetScaler, 6-IISPersonal, 7-F5WebServer, 8-IISRevoked, 9-F5WebServerREST, 10-F5SSLProfilesREST, 11-F5CABundlesREST, 100-AmazonWebServices, 101-FileTransferProtocol). Any custom extensions for the Keyfactor Universal Orchestrator you add will have certificate store types numbered 102+.
Approved	A Boolean that indicates whether a certificate store is approved (true) or not (false). If a certificate store is approved, it can be used and updated. A certificate store that has been discovered using the discover feature but not yet marked as approved will be false here.
Create If Missing	A Boolean that indicates whether a new certificate store should be created with the information provided (true) or not (false). This option is only valid for Java keystores and any custom certificate store types you have defined to support this functionality.
Properties	<p>Some types of certificate stores have additional properties that are stored in this parameter. The data is stored in a series of, typically, key value pairs that define the property name and value (see <a href="#">GET Certificate Store Types on page 699</a> for more information).</p> <p>When reading this field, the values are returned as simple key value pairs, with the values being individual values. When writing, the values are specified as objects, though they are typically single values.</p> <p>For example, on a GET request for a <i>PEM</i> store configured with a separate private key, the</p>

Name	Description
	<p>contents of this field might be:</p> <pre data-bbox="391 310 1404 527"> {   \"privateKeyPath\": \"/opt/app/mystore.key\",   \"separatePrivateKey\": \"true\" }</pre> <p>However, the syntax used when updating the properties sets the value as a key value pair using <i>value</i> as the key. For example, on a POST or PUT request for a <i>PEM</i> store configured with a separate private key, the contents of this field might be:</p> <pre data-bbox="391 638 1404 854"> {   \"privateKeyPath\": {\"value\": \"/opt/app/mystore.key\"},   \"separatePrivateKey\": {\"value\": \"true\"} }</pre> <p>An example server properties parameter POST for an F5 or Citrix NetScaler store would contain:</p> <pre data-bbox="391 932 1404 1253"> {   \"ServerUsername\": {\"value\": {\"SecretValue\": \"KEYEXAMPLE\\\\j-smith\"}},   \"ServerPassword\": {\"value\": {\"SecretValue\": \"MySuperSecretPassword\"}},   \"ServerUseSsl\": {\"value\": \"true\"} }</pre> <p>An example server properties parameter POST for an F5 or Citrix NetScaler store with the username and password stored as PAM secrets would contain (where the Provider value—1 in this example—is the <i>Id value</i> from <a href="#">GET PAM Providers on page 1030</a>):</p> <pre data-bbox="391 1360 1404 1682"> {   \"ServerUsername\": {\"value\": {\"Provider\": \"1\", \"Parameters\": {\"SecretId\": \"MyUserID\"}}},   \"ServerPassword\": {\"value\": {\"Provider\": \"1\", \"Parameters\": {\"SecretId\": \"MyPasswordID\"}}},   \"ServerUseSsl\": {\"value\": \"true\"} }</pre> <p> <b>Note:</b> There are three standard properties that are used for certificate store types</p>

Name	Description												
	<p> that require server credentials (e.g. F5):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ServerUsername</li> <li>• ServerPassword</li> <li>• ServerUseSsl</li> </ul> <p>These replace the separate certificate store server records that existed in previous versions of Keyfactor Command. For legacy support, if credentials are not provided through store properties during creation or editing of a certificate store, Keyfactor Command will attempt to find a certificate store server record and copy the credentials from it into the store properties for future use.</p>												
AgentId	A string indicating the Keyfactor Command GUID of the orchestrator for this store.												
Agent Assigned	A Boolean that indicates whether there is an orchestrator assigned to this certificate store (true) or not (false).												
Container Name	A string indicating the name of the certificate store's associated container, if applicable.												
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Daily	<p>A dictionary that indicates a job scheduled to run every day at the same time with the parameter:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Time</td> <td>The date and time to next run the job. The date and time should be given using the ISO 8601 UTC time format YYYY-MM-DDTHH:mm:ss.000Z (e.g. 2023-11-19T16:23:01Z).</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>For example, daily at 11:30 pm:</p> <pre>"Daily": {   "Time": "2023-11-25T23:30:00Z" }</pre>	Name	Description	Time	The date and time to next run the job. The date and time should be given using the ISO 8601 UTC time format YYYY-MM-DDTHH:mm:ss.000Z (e.g. 2023-11-19T16:23:01Z).
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Name	Description										
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Reenrollment Status	<p data-bbox="383 831 1401 926">             An object that indicates whether the certificate store can use the re-enrollment function with accompanying data about the re-enrollment job. The following reenrollment fields are supported:           </p> <table border="1" data-bbox="391 957 1401 1675"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="391 957 605 1020">Name</th> <th data-bbox="605 957 1401 1020">Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="391 1020 605 1125">Data</td> <td data-bbox="605 1020 1401 1125">A Boolean that indicates whether the certificate store can use the re-enrollment function (true) or not (false).</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="391 1125 605 1220">AgentId</td> <td data-bbox="605 1125 1401 1220">A string indicating the Keyfactor Command GUID of the orchestrator that can re-enroll the certificate store.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="391 1220 605 1314">Message</td> <td data-bbox="605 1220 1401 1314">A string indicating the reason the certificate store cannot re-enroll, if applicable.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="391 1314 605 1675">Job Properties</td> <td data-bbox="605 1314 1401 1675">               An array of strings containing the unique entry parameters defined for the certificate store type that need to be populated for the certificate. The <i>key</i> is the name of the specific entry parameter from the certificate store type definition as returned in the JobProperties on the store type using the <i>GET CertificateStoreTypes</i> method and the <i>value</i> is the value that should be set for that parameter on the certificate in the certificate store. For example, for CitrixAdc, the key name that is optionally used to associate the certificate with a virtual server is <i>virtualServerName</i> and is returned by <i>GET CertificateStoreTypes</i> like so:             </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description	Data	A Boolean that indicates whether the certificate store can use the re-enrollment function (true) or not (false).	AgentId	A string indicating the Keyfactor Command GUID of the orchestrator that can re-enroll the certificate store.	Message	A string indicating the reason the certificate store cannot re-enroll, if applicable.	Job Properties	An array of strings containing the unique entry parameters defined for the certificate store type that need to be populated for the certificate. The <i>key</i> is the name of the specific entry parameter from the certificate store type definition as returned in the JobProperties on the store type using the <i>GET CertificateStoreTypes</i> method and the <i>value</i> is the value that should be set for that parameter on the certificate in the certificate store. For example, for CitrixAdc, the key name that is optionally used to associate the certificate with a virtual server is <i>virtualServerName</i> and is returned by <i>GET CertificateStoreTypes</i> like so:
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	 the authorized user will be prompted to enter the virtual server name based on an entry parameter. Values for entry parameters are entered at the time a management job is initiated (e.g. adding a certificate to a certificate store).				
Set New Password Allowed	A Boolean that indicates whether the store password can be changed (true) or not (false).				
Password	 <b>Note:</b> Secret data is stored in the secrets table or a PAM provider and is not returned in responses.				

 **Tip:** See the [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon  at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

#### 2.6.10.4 PUT Certificate Stores

The PUT /CertificateStores method is used to update an existing certificate store in Keyfactor Command. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with a message body containing the certificate store.

 **Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
 /certificate\_stores/modify/  
 OR  
 /certificate\_stores/modify/#/ (where # is a reference to a specific certificate store container ID)  
 Permissions for certificate stores can be set at either the global or certificate store container level. See *Container Permissions* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide* for more information about global vs container permissions.



**Important:** Any previously populated fields that are not submitted with their full existing data using this method will be cleared of their existing data. When using this method, you should first do a GET to retrieve all the values for the record you want to update, enter corrected data into the field(s) you want to update, and then submit all the fields using PUT, including the fields that contain values but which you are not changing.

Table 228: PUT Certificate Stores Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
Id	Body	A string indicating the GUID of the certificate store within Keyfactor Command. This ID is automatically set by Keyfactor Command.
ContainerId	Body	An integer indicating the ID of the certificate store's associated certificate store container, if applicable (see <a href="#">GET Certificate Store Containers on page 633</a> ).
ClientMachine	Body	<b>Required.</b> A string containing the client machine name. The value for this will vary depending on the certificate store type. Typically, it is the hostname of the machine on which the store is located, but this may vary. See <i>Certificate Store Operations: Adding or Modifying a Certificate Store</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information.
Storepath	Body	<b>Required.</b> A string indicating the path to the certificate store on the target. The format for this path will vary depending on the certificate store type. For example, for a Java keystore, this will be a file path (e.g. /opt/myapp/store.jks), but for an F5 device, this will be a partition name on the device (e.g. Common). See <i>Certificate Store Operations: Adding or Modifying a Certificate Store</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information. The maximum number of characters supported in this field is 722.
Cert Store Inventory JobId	Body	A string indicating the GUID that identifies the inventory job for the certificate store in the Keyfactor Command database. This will be null if an inventory schedule is not set for the certificate store.
Cert Store Type	Body	<b>Required.</b> An integer indicating the ID of the certificate store type, as defined in Keyfactor Command, for this certificate store. Built-in certificates store types are: (0-Javakeystore, 2-PEMFile, 3-F5SSLProfiles, 4-IISRoots, 5-NetScaler, 6-IISPersonal, 7-F5WebServer, 8-IISRevoked, 9-F5WebServerREST, 10-F5SSLProfilesREST, 11-F5CABundlesREST, 100-AmaonWebServices, 101-FileTransferProtocol). Any custom extensions for the Keyfactor Universal Orchestrator you add will have certificate store types numbered 102+.
Approved	Body	A Boolean that indicates whether a certificate store is approved (true) or not (false). If a certificate store is approved, it can be used and updated. A certificate store that has been discovered using the discover feature but not yet marked as approved will be false here. The default for new stores created with this method is <i>true</i> .
Create If Missing	Body	A Boolean that indicates whether a new certificate store should be created with the information provided (true) or not (false). This option is only valid for Java keystores and any custom certificate store types you have defined to support this functionality. The default is <i>false</i> .

Name	In	Description
Properties	Body	<p><b>Required.</b> Some types of certificate stores have additional properties that are stored in this parameter. The data is stored in a series of, typically, key value pairs that define the property name and value (see <a href="#">GET Certificate Store Types on page 699</a> for more information).</p> <p>When reading this field, the values are returned as simple key value pairs, with the values being individual values. When writing, the values are specified as objects, though they are typically single values.</p> <p>For example, on a GET request for a <i>PEM</i> store configured with a separate private key, the contents of this field might be:</p> <pre data-bbox="467 596 1403 810"> {   \"privateKeyPath\": \"/opt/app/mystore.key\",   \"separatePrivateKey\": \"true\" }</pre> <p>However, the syntax used when updating the properties sets the value as a key value pair using <i>value</i> as the key. For example, on a POST or PUT request for a <i>PEM</i> store configured with a separate private key, the contents of this field might be:</p> <pre data-bbox="467 919 1403 1134"> {   \"privateKeyPath\": {\"value\": \"/opt/app/mystore.key\"},   \"separatePrivateKey\": {\"value\": \"true\"} }</pre> <p>An example server properties parameter POST for an F5 or Citrix NetScaler store would contain:</p> <pre data-bbox="467 1213 1403 1528"> {   \"ServerUsername\": {\"value\":   {\"SecretValue\": \"KEYEXAMPLE\\\\jsmith\"}},   \"ServerPassword\": {\"value\": {\"SecretValue\": \"MySuperSecretPassword\"}},   \"ServerUseSsl\": {\"value\": \"true\"} }</pre> <p>An example server properties parameter POST for an F5 or Citrix NetScaler store with the username and password stored as PAM secrets would contain (where the Provider value—1 in this example—is the <i>Id value</i> from <a href="#">GET PAM Providers on page 1030</a>):</p>

Name	In	Description						
		<pre> {   "ServerUsername": {"value": {"Provider": "1", "Parameters": {"SecretId": "MyUserID"}},   "ServerPassword": {"value": {"Provider": "1", "Parameters": {"SecretId": "MyPasswordID"}},   "ServerUseSsl": {"value": "true"} } </pre> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; padding: 10px; margin-top: 10px; background-color: #e6f2ff;"> <p> <b>Note:</b> There are three standard properties that are used for certificate store types that require server credentials (e.g. F5):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ServerUsername</li> <li>• ServerPassword</li> <li>• ServerUseSsl</li> </ul> <p>These replace the separate certificate store server records that existed in previous versions of Keyfactor Command. For legacy support, if credentials are not provided through store properties during creation or editing of a certificate store, Keyfactor Command will attempt to find a certificate store server record and copy the credentials from it into the store properties for future use.</p> </div>						
AgentId	Body	<b>Required.</b> A string indicating the Keyfactor Command GUID of the orchestrator for this store.						
Agent Assigned	Body	A Boolean that indicates whether there is an orchestrator assigned to this certificate store (true) or not (false). The default is <i>true</i> .						
Container Name	Body	A string indicating the name of the certificate store's associated container, if applicable.						
Inventory Schedule	Body	An object indicating the inventory schedule for this certificate store. The following schedule types are supported: <table border="1" style="margin-top: 10px; border-radius: 10px; width: 100%;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Off</td> <td>Turn off a previously configured schedule.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Immediate</td> <td>A Boolean that indicates a job scheduled to run immediately (true) or not (false).</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description	Off	Turn off a previously configured schedule.	Immediate	A Boolean that indicates a job scheduled to run immediately (true) or not (false).
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Password	Body	<p>An object indicating the source for and details of the credential information Keyfactor Command will use to access the certificates in a specific certificate store (the store password). This is different from credential information Keyfactor Command uses to access a certificate store server as a whole. The former (this setting) is typically used for Java keystores; the latter is typically used for certificates stores on Citrix NetScaler and F5 devices and set at the server level, not the certificate store level (see <a href="#">POST Certificate Stores on page 503</a>).</p> <p>Certificate stores that require credentials support up to three possible credential options:</p>				

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Table 229: PUT Certificate Stores Response Data

Name	Description
Id	A string indicating the GUID of the certificate store within Keyfactor Command. This ID is automatically set by Keyfactor Command.
ContainerId	An integer indicating the ID of the certificate store's associated certificate store container, if applicable (see <a href="#">GET Certificate Store Containers on page 633</a> ).
ClientMachine	A string containing the client machine name. The value for this will vary depending on the certificate store type. Typically, it is the hostname of the machine on which the store is located, but this may vary. See <i>Certificate Store Operations: Adding or Modifying a Certificate Store</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information.
Storepath	A string indicating the path to the certificate store on the target. The format for this path will vary depending on the certificate store type. For example, for a Java keystore, this will be a file path (e.g. /opt/myapp/store.jks), but for an F5 device, this will be a partition name on the device (e.g. Common). See <i>Certificate Store Operations: Adding or Modifying a Certificate Store</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information. The maximum number of characters supported in this field is 722.
Cert Store Inventory JobId	A string indicating the GUID that identifies the inventory job for the certificate store in the Keyfactor Command database. This will be null if an inventory schedule is not set for the certificate store.
Cert Store Type	An integer indicating the ID of the certificate store type, as defined in Keyfactor Command, for this certificate store. Built-in certificates store types are: (0-Javakeystore, 2-PEMFile, 3-F5SSLProfiles, 4-IISRoots, 5-NetScaler, 6-IISPersonal, 7-F5WebServer, 8-IISRevoked, 9-F5WebServerREST, 10-F5SSLProfilesREST, 11-F5CABundlesREST, 100-AmazonWebServices, 101-FileTransferProtocol). Any custom extensions for the Keyfactor Universal Orchestrator you add will have certificate store types numbered 102+.
Approved	A Boolean that indicates whether a certificate store is approved (true) or not (false). If a certificate store is approved, it can be used and updated. A certificate store that has been discovered using the discover feature but not yet marked as approved will be false here.
Create If Missing	A Boolean that indicates whether a new certificate store should be created with the information provided (true) or not (false). This option is only valid for Java keystores and any custom certificate store types you have defined to support this functionality.
Properties	<p>Some types of certificate stores have additional properties that are stored in this parameter. The data is stored in a series of, typically, key value pairs that define the property name and value (see <a href="#">GET Certificate Store Types on page 699</a> for more information).</p> <p>When reading this field, the values are returned as simple key value pairs, with the values being individual values. When writing, the values are specified as objects, though they are typically single values.</p> <p>For example, on a GET request for a <i>PEM</i> store configured with a separate private key, the</p>

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	<p>contents of this field might be:</p> <pre data-bbox="391 310 1404 527"> {   \"privateKeyPath\": \"/opt/app/mystore.key\",   \"separatePrivateKey\": \"true\" } </pre> <p>However, the syntax used when updating the properties sets the value as a key value pair using <i>value</i> as the key. For example, on a POST or PUT request for a <i>PEM</i> store configured with a separate private key, the contents of this field might be:</p> <pre data-bbox="391 638 1404 854"> {   \"privateKeyPath\": {\"value\": \"/opt/app/mystore.key\"},   \"separatePrivateKey\": {\"value\": \"true\"} } </pre> <p>An example server properties parameter POST for an F5 or Citrix NetScaler store would contain:</p> <pre data-bbox="391 932 1404 1253"> {   \"ServerUsername\": {\"value\": {\"SecretValue\": \"KEYEXAMPLE\\\\j-smith\"}},   \"ServerPassword\": {\"value\": {\"SecretValue\": \"MySuperSecretPassword\"}},   \"ServerUseSsl\": {\"value\": \"true\"} } </pre> <p>An example server properties parameter POST for an F5 or Citrix NetScaler store with the username and password stored as PAM secrets would contain (where the Provider value—1 in this example—is the <i>Id value</i> from <a href="#">GET PAM Providers on page 1030</a>):</p> <pre data-bbox="391 1360 1404 1682"> {   \"ServerUsername\": {\"value\": {\"Provider\": \"1\", \"Parameters\": {\"SecretId\": \"MyUserID\"}}},   \"ServerPassword\": {\"value\": {\"Provider\": \"1\", \"Parameters\": {\"SecretId\": \"MyPasswordID\"}}},   \"ServerUseSsl\": {\"value\": \"true\"} } </pre> <p> <b>Note:</b> There are three standard properties that are used for certificate store types</p>

Name	Description												
	<p> that require server credentials (e.g. F5):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ServerUsername</li> <li>• ServerPassword</li> <li>• ServerUseSsl</li> </ul> <p>These replace the separate certificate store server records that existed in previous versions of Keyfactor Command. For legacy support, if credentials are not provided through store properties during creation or editing of a certificate store, Keyfactor Command will attempt to find a certificate store server record and copy the credentials from it into the store properties for future use.</p>												
AgentId	A string indicating the Keyfactor Command GUID of the orchestrator for this store.												
Agent Assigned	A Boolean that indicates whether there is an orchestrator assigned to this certificate store (true) or not (false).												
Container Name	A string indicating the name of the certificate store's associated container, if applicable.												
Inventory Schedule	<p>An object indicating the inventory schedule for this certificate store. The following schedule types are supported:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Off</td> <td>Turn off a previously configured schedule.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Immediate</td> <td> <p>A Boolean that indicates a job scheduled to run immediately (true) or not (false).</p> <p> <b>Tip:</b> In some instances, jobs initially scheduled as <i>Immediate</i> will appear on a GET as <i>null</i>.</p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>Interval</td> <td> <p>A dictionary that indicates a job scheduled to run every x minutes with the specified parameter. Any interval that is selected in the UI will be converted to minutes when stored in the database.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Minutes</td> <td>An integer indicating the number of minutes between each interval.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>For example, every hour:</p> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description	Off	Turn off a previously configured schedule.	Immediate	<p>A Boolean that indicates a job scheduled to run immediately (true) or not (false).</p> <p> <b>Tip:</b> In some instances, jobs initially scheduled as <i>Immediate</i> will appear on a GET as <i>null</i>.</p>	Interval	<p>A dictionary that indicates a job scheduled to run every x minutes with the specified parameter. Any interval that is selected in the UI will be converted to minutes when stored in the database.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Minutes</td> <td>An integer indicating the number of minutes between each interval.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>For example, every hour:</p>	Name	Description	Minutes	An integer indicating the number of minutes between each interval.
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Name	Description				
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Daily	<p>A dictionary that indicates a job scheduled to run every day at the same time with the parameter:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Time</td> <td>The date and time to next run the job. The date and time should be given using the ISO 8601 UTC time format YYYY-MM-DDTHH:mm:ss.000Z (e.g. 2023-11-19T16:23:01Z).</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>For example, daily at 11:30 pm:</p> <pre>"Daily": {   "Time": "2023-11-25T23:30:00Z" }</pre>	Name	Description	Time	The date and time to next run the job. The date and time should be given using the ISO 8601 UTC time format YYYY-MM-DDTHH:mm:ss.000Z (e.g. 2023-11-19T16:23:01Z).
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Reenrollment Status	<p data-bbox="386 842 1398 932">             An object that indicates whether the certificate store can use the re-enrollment function with accompanying data about the re-enrollment job. The following reenrollment fields are supported:           </p> <table border="1" data-bbox="391 961 1401 1675"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="391 961 605 1024">Name</th> <th data-bbox="605 961 1401 1024">Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="391 1024 605 1121">Data</td> <td data-bbox="605 1024 1401 1121">A Boolean that indicates whether the certificate store can use the re-enrollment function (true) or not (false).</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="391 1121 605 1213">AgentId</td> <td data-bbox="605 1121 1401 1213">A string indicating the Keyfactor Command GUID of the orchestrator that can re-enroll the certificate store.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="391 1213 605 1310">Message</td> <td data-bbox="605 1213 1401 1310">A string indicating the reason the certificate store cannot re-enroll, if applicable.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="391 1310 605 1675">Job Properties</td> <td data-bbox="605 1310 1401 1675">               An array of strings containing the unique entry parameters defined for the certificate store type that need to be populated for the certificate. The <i>key</i> is the name of the specific entry parameter from the certificate store type definition as returned in the JobProperties on the store type using the <i>GET CertificateStoreTypes</i> method and the <i>value</i> is the value that should be set for that parameter on the certificate in the certificate store. For example, for CitrixAdc, the key name that is optionally used to associate the certificate with a virtual server is <i>virtualServerName</i> and is returned by <i>GET CertificateStoreTypes</i> like so:             </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description	Data	A Boolean that indicates whether the certificate store can use the re-enrollment function (true) or not (false).	AgentId	A string indicating the Keyfactor Command GUID of the orchestrator that can re-enroll the certificate store.	Message	A string indicating the reason the certificate store cannot re-enroll, if applicable.	Job Properties	An array of strings containing the unique entry parameters defined for the certificate store type that need to be populated for the certificate. The <i>key</i> is the name of the specific entry parameter from the certificate store type definition as returned in the JobProperties on the store type using the <i>GET CertificateStoreTypes</i> method and the <i>value</i> is the value that should be set for that parameter on the certificate in the certificate store. For example, for CitrixAdc, the key name that is optionally used to associate the certificate with a virtual server is <i>virtualServerName</i> and is returned by <i>GET CertificateStoreTypes</i> like so:
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	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="391 275 597 338">Name</th> <th data-bbox="597 275 1401 338">Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="391 338 597 548"></td> <td data-bbox="597 338 1401 548">used to configure one custom parameter to display only if another custom parameter contains a value.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="391 548 597 852">DefaultValue</td> <td data-bbox="597 548 1401 852">A string containing the default value for the entry parameter. If <i>Type</i> is <i>Multiple Choice</i>, this field should contain a single value that represents the default selection from the provided list (see Options) for this entry parameter. If <i>Type</i> is <i>Boolean</i>, this field should contain <i>true</i> or <i>false</i>.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="391 852 597 978">Options</td> <td data-bbox="597 852 1401 978">A string containing a comma-separated list of multiple choice options for this entry parameter.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description		used to configure one custom parameter to display only if another custom parameter contains a value.	DefaultValue	A string containing the default value for the entry parameter. If <i>Type</i> is <i>Multiple Choice</i> , this field should contain a single value that represents the default selection from the provided list (see Options) for this entry parameter. If <i>Type</i> is <i>Boolean</i> , this field should contain <i>true</i> or <i>false</i> .	Options	A string containing a comma-separated list of multiple choice options for this entry parameter.	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="630 359 878 422">Name</th> <th data-bbox="878 359 1377 422">Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="630 422 878 548"></td> <td data-bbox="878 422 1377 548">used to configure one custom parameter to display only if another custom parameter contains a value.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="630 548 878 852">DefaultValue</td> <td data-bbox="878 548 1377 852">A string containing the default value for the entry parameter. If <i>Type</i> is <i>Multiple Choice</i>, this field should contain a single value that represents the default selection from the provided list (see Options) for this entry parameter. If <i>Type</i> is <i>Boolean</i>, this field should contain <i>true</i> or <i>false</i>.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="630 852 878 978">Options</td> <td data-bbox="878 852 1377 978">A string containing a comma-separated list of multiple choice options for this entry parameter.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <div data-bbox="630 1020 1377 1734" style="background-color: #e0f2f1; padding: 10px; border-radius: 10px;"> <p> <b>Tip:</b> What's the difference between properties (custom fields) and entry parameters?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Properties are about the certificate store definition itself and are static. For example, you might use a property to define the primary node name of an F5 instance. This node name is the same no matter what inventory or management jobs you do with the F5 device(s). Values for properties are entered in the certificate store record when creating or editing the certificate store record.</li> <li>• Entry parameters are about the specific certificate within the certificate store. They are used to send additional information related to the certificate to the server or device that hosts the certificate store when running management jobs for that certificate store. Often this is more fluid information that isn't the same for every use of that certificate store. For example, several virtual servers with separate certificates in the same folder may exist on a NetScaler device. When replacing one certificate, updates may need to be made to only the virtual server that is using the certificate. In this case,</li> </ul> </div>	Name	Description		used to configure one custom parameter to display only if another custom parameter contains a value.	DefaultValue	A string containing the default value for the entry parameter. If <i>Type</i> is <i>Multiple Choice</i> , this field should contain a single value that represents the default selection from the provided list (see Options) for this entry parameter. If <i>Type</i> is <i>Boolean</i> , this field should contain <i>true</i> or <i>false</i> .	Options	A string containing a comma-separated list of multiple choice options for this entry parameter.
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Name	Description				
	 the authorized user will be prompted to enter the virtual server name based on an entry parameter. Values for entry parameters are entered at the time a management job is initiated (e.g. adding a certificate to a certificate store).				
Set New Password Allowed	A Boolean that indicates whether the store password can be changed (true) or not (false).				
Password	 <b>Note:</b> Secret data is stored in the secrets table or a PAM provider and is not returned in responses.				

 **Tip:** See the *Keyfactor API Reference and Utility* [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon  at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

### 2.6.10.5 DELETE Certificate Stores ID

The DELETE `/CertificateStores/{id}` method is used to delete an existing certificate store with the specified GUID. This endpoint returns 204 with no content upon success.

 **Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
`/certificate_stores/modify/`  
OR  
`/certificate_stores/modify/#/` (where # is a reference to a specific certificate store container ID)  
Permissions for certificate stores can be set at either the global or certificate store container level. See *Container Permissions* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide* for more information about global vs container permissions.

Table 230: DELETE Certificate Stores Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
id	Path	<b>Required.</b> A string indicating the GUID of the certificate store to delete. Use the <a href="#">GET /CertificateStores</a> method (see <a href="#">GET Certificate Stores on page 492</a> ) to retrieve a list of all the certificate stores to determine the certificate store GUID.

 **Tip:** See the [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon  at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

### 2.6.10.6 GET Certificate Stores ID

The `GET /CertificateStores/{id}` method is used to return details for the certificate store with the specified ID. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with a message body containing certificate store details.

 **Tip:** The following permissions (see [Security Roles and Claims](#) in the [Keyfactor Command Reference Guide](#)) are required to use this feature:  
`/certificate_stores/read/`  
 OR  
`/certificate_stores/read/#/` (where # is a reference to a specific certificate store container ID)  
 Permissions for certificate stores can be set at either the global or certificate store container level. See [Container Permissions](#) in the [Keyfactor Command Reference Guide](#) for more information about global vs container permissions.

Table 231: GET Certificate Stores {id} Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
id	Path	<b>Required.</b> A string indicating the GUID of the certificate store within Keyfactor Command. Use the <a href="#">GET /CertificateStore</a> method (see <a href="#">GET Certificate Stores on page 492</a> ) to retrieve a list of all the certificate stores to determine the certificate store GUID.

Table 232: GET Certificate Stores {id} Response Data

Name	Description
Id	A string indicating the GUID of the certificate store within Keyfactor Command. This ID is automatically set by Keyfactor Command.
ContainerId	An integer indicating the ID of the certificate store's associated certificate store container, if applicable (see <a href="#">GET Certificate Store Containers on page 633</a> ).
ClientMachine	A string containing the client machine name. The value for this will vary depending on the certificate store type. Typically, it is the hostname of the machine on which the store is located, but this may vary. See <i>Certificate Store Operations: Adding or Modifying a Certificate Store</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information.
Storepath	A string indicating the path to the certificate store on the target. The format for this path will vary depending on the certificate store type. For example, for a Java keystore, this will be a file path (e.g. /opt/myapp/store.jks), but for an F5 device, this will be a partition name on the device (e.g. Common). See <i>Certificate Store Operations: Adding or Modifying a Certificate Store</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information. The maximum number of characters supported in this field is 722.
Cert Store Inventory JobId	A string indicating the GUID that identifies the inventory job for the certificate store in the Keyfactor Command database. This will be null if an inventory schedule is not set for the certificate store.
Cert Store Type	An integer indicating the ID of the certificate store type, as defined in Keyfactor Command, for this certificate store. Built-in certificates store types are: (0-Javakeystore, 2-PEMFile, 3-F5SSLProfiles, 4-IISRoots, 5-NetScaler, 6-IISPersonal, 7-F5WebServer, 8-IISRevoked, 9-F5WebServerREST, 10-F5SSLProfilesREST, 11-F5CABundlesREST, 100-AmazonWebServices, 101-FileTransferProtocol). Any custom extensions for the Keyfactor Universal Orchestrator you add will have certificate store types numbered 102+.
Approved	A Boolean that indicates whether a certificate store is approved (true) or not (false). If a certificate store is approved, it can be used and updated. A certificate store that has been discovered using the discover feature but not yet marked as approved will be false here.
Create If Missing	A Boolean that indicates whether a new certificate store should be created with the information provided (true) or not (false). This option is only valid for Java keystores and any custom certificate store types you have defined to support this functionality.
Properties	<p>Some types of certificate stores have additional properties that are stored in this parameter. The data is stored in a series of, typically, key value pairs that define the property name and value (see <a href="#">GET Certificate Store Types on page 699</a> for more information).</p> <p>When reading this field, the values are returned as simple key value pairs, with the values being individual values. When writing, the values are specified as objects, though they are typically single values.</p> <p>For example, on a GET request for a <i>PEM</i> store configured with a separate private key, the</p>

Name	Description
	<p>contents of this field might be:</p> <pre data-bbox="391 310 1404 527"> {   \"privateKeyPath\": \" /opt/app/mystore.key\",   \"separatePrivateKey\": \"true\" }</pre> <p>However, the syntax used when updating the properties sets the value as a key value pair using <i>value</i> as the key. For example, on a POST or PUT request for a <i>PEM</i> store configured with a separate private key, the contents of this field might be:</p> <pre data-bbox="391 638 1404 854"> {   \"privateKeyPath\": {\"value\": \" /opt/app/mystore.key\"},   \"separatePrivateKey\": {\"value\": \"true\"} }</pre> <p>An example server properties parameter POST for an F5 or Citrix NetScaler store would contain:</p> <pre data-bbox="391 930 1404 1251"> {   \"ServerUsername\": {\"value\": {\"SecretValue\": \"KEYEXAMPLE\\\\j-smith\"}},   \"ServerPassword\": {\"value\": {\"SecretValue\": \"MySuperSecretPassword\"}},   \"ServerUseSsl\": {\"value\": \"true\"} }</pre> <p>An example server properties parameter POST for an F5 or Citrix NetScaler store with the username and password stored as PAM secrets would contain (where the Provider value—1 in this example—is the <i>Id value</i> from <a href="#">GET PAM Providers on page 1030</a>):</p> <pre data-bbox="391 1362 1404 1684"> {   \"ServerUsername\": {\"value\": {\"Provider\": \"1\", \"Parameters\": {\"SecretId\": \"MyUserID\"}}},   \"ServerPassword\": {\"value\": {\"Provider\": \"1\", \"Parameters\": {\"SecretId\": \"MyPasswordID\"}}},   \"ServerUseSsl\": {\"value\": \"true\"} }</pre> <p> <b>Note:</b> There are three standard properties that are used for certificate store types</p>

Name	Description												
	<p> that require server credentials (e.g. F5):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ServerUsername</li> <li>• ServerPassword</li> <li>• ServerUseSsl</li> </ul> <p>These replace the separate certificate store server records that existed in previous versions of Keyfactor Command. For legacy support, if credentials are not provided through store properties during creation or editing of a certificate store, Keyfactor Command will attempt to find a certificate store server record and copy the credentials from it into the store properties for future use.</p>												
AgentId	A string indicating the Keyfactor Command GUID of the orchestrator for this store.												
Agent Assigned	A Boolean that indicates whether there is an orchestrator assigned to this certificate store (true) or not (false).												
Container Name	A string indicating the name of the certificate store's associated container, if applicable.												
Inventory Schedule	<p>An object indicating the inventory schedule for this certificate store. The following schedule types are supported:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Off</td> <td>Turn off a previously configured schedule.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Immediate</td> <td> <p>A Boolean that indicates a job scheduled to run immediately (true) or not (false).</p> <p> <b>Tip:</b> In some instances, jobs initially scheduled as <i>Immediate</i> will appear on a GET as <i>null</i>.</p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>Interval</td> <td> <p>A dictionary that indicates a job scheduled to run every x minutes with the specified parameter. Any interval that is selected in the UI will be converted to minutes when stored in the database.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Minutes</td> <td>An integer indicating the number of minutes between each interval.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>For example, every hour:</p> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description	Off	Turn off a previously configured schedule.	Immediate	<p>A Boolean that indicates a job scheduled to run immediately (true) or not (false).</p> <p> <b>Tip:</b> In some instances, jobs initially scheduled as <i>Immediate</i> will appear on a GET as <i>null</i>.</p>	Interval	<p>A dictionary that indicates a job scheduled to run every x minutes with the specified parameter. Any interval that is selected in the UI will be converted to minutes when stored in the database.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Minutes</td> <td>An integer indicating the number of minutes between each interval.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>For example, every hour:</p>	Name	Description	Minutes	An integer indicating the number of minutes between each interval.
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Name	Description				
	<pre>"Interval": {   "Minutes": 60 }</pre>				
Daily	<p>A dictionary that indicates a job scheduled to run every day at the same time with the parameter:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Time</td> <td>The date and time to next run the job. The date and time should be given using the ISO 8601 UTC time format YYYY-MM-DDTHH:mm:ss.000Z (e.g. 2023-11-19T16:23:01Z).</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>For example, daily at 11:30 pm:</p> <pre>"Daily": {   "Time": "2023-11-25T23:30:00Z" }</pre>	Name	Description	Time	The date and time to next run the job. The date and time should be given using the ISO 8601 UTC time format YYYY-MM-DDTHH:mm:ss.000Z (e.g. 2023-11-19T16:23:01Z).
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Name	Description										
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Reenrollment Status	<p data-bbox="386 842 1398 932">             An object that indicates whether the certificate store can use the re-enrollment function with accompanying data about the re-enrollment job. The following reenrollment fields are supported:           </p> <table border="1" data-bbox="391 961 1401 1675"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="391 961 605 1024">Name</th> <th data-bbox="605 961 1401 1024">Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="391 1024 605 1121">Data</td> <td data-bbox="605 1024 1401 1121">A Boolean that indicates whether the certificate store can use the re-enrollment function (true) or not (false).</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="391 1121 605 1213">AgentId</td> <td data-bbox="605 1121 1401 1213">A string indicating the Keyfactor Command GUID of the orchestrator that can re-enroll the certificate store.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="391 1213 605 1310">Message</td> <td data-bbox="605 1213 1401 1310">A string indicating the reason the certificate store cannot re-enroll, if applicable.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="391 1310 605 1675">Job Properties</td> <td data-bbox="605 1310 1401 1675">An array of strings containing the unique entry parameters defined for the certificate store type that need to be populated for the certificate. The <i>key</i> is the name of the specific entry parameter from the certificate store type definition as returned in the JobProperties on the store type using the <i>GET CertificateStoreTypes</i> method and the <i>value</i> is the value that should be set for that parameter on the certificate in the certificate store. For example, for CitrixAdc, the key name that is optionally used to associate the certificate with a virtual server is <i>virtualServerName</i> and is returned by <i>GET CertificateStoreTypes</i> like so:</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description	Data	A Boolean that indicates whether the certificate store can use the re-enrollment function (true) or not (false).	AgentId	A string indicating the Keyfactor Command GUID of the orchestrator that can re-enroll the certificate store.	Message	A string indicating the reason the certificate store cannot re-enroll, if applicable.	Job Properties	An array of strings containing the unique entry parameters defined for the certificate store type that need to be populated for the certificate. The <i>key</i> is the name of the specific entry parameter from the certificate store type definition as returned in the JobProperties on the store type using the <i>GET CertificateStoreTypes</i> method and the <i>value</i> is the value that should be set for that parameter on the certificate in the certificate store. For example, for CitrixAdc, the key name that is optionally used to associate the certificate with a virtual server is <i>virtualServerName</i> and is returned by <i>GET CertificateStoreTypes</i> like so:
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Custom Alias Allowed	<p data-bbox="626 909 1328 968">An integer indicating the option for a custom alias for this certificate store.</p> <ul data-bbox="634 978 808 1087" style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 0—forbidden</li> <li>• 1—optional</li> <li>• 2—required</li> </ul>								
Entry Parameters	<p data-bbox="626 1125 1360 1220">An array of objects indicating unique parameters that are required when performing management jobs on a certificate store of this type. Entry parameter options include:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="626 1241 1373 1661"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="626 1241 878 1304">Name</th> <th data-bbox="878 1241 1373 1304">Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="626 1304 878 1472">StoreTypeID</td> <td data-bbox="878 1304 1373 1472">An integer identifying the certificate store type. This is the same ID referenced by the StoreType parameter, above.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="626 1472 878 1566">Name</td> <td data-bbox="878 1472 1373 1566">A string containing the short name of the entry parameter.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="626 1566 878 1661">DisplayName</td> <td data-bbox="878 1566 1373 1661">A string containing the full display name of the entry parameter.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description	StoreTypeID	An integer identifying the certificate store type. This is the same ID referenced by the StoreType parameter, above.	Name	A string containing the short name of the entry parameter.	DisplayName	A string containing the full display name of the entry parameter.
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Password	<p>An object indicating the source for and details of the credential information Keyfactor Command will use to access the certificates in a specific certificate store (the store password). This is different from credential information Keyfactor Command uses to access a certificate store server as a whole. The former (this setting) is typically used for Java keystores; the latter is typically used for certificates stores on Citrix NetScaler and F5 devices and set at the server level, not the certificate store level (see <a href="#">POST Certificate Stores on page 503</a>).</p> <p>Certificate stores that require credentials support up to three possible credential options:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use no store password. This option is supported for Java keystores that would normally require a password, but can be configured with the no password option (see <i>Value</i>, below).</li> <li>• Store the credential information in the Keyfactor secrets table. A Keyfactor secret is a user-defined password that is encrypted and stored securely in the Keyfactor Command database.</li> <li>• Load the credential information from a PAM provider. See <i>Privileged Access Management (PAM)</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> and <a href="#">PAM Providers on page 1005</a> for more information.</li> </ul> <p>The possible values are:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="391 1409 540 1472">Name</th> <th data-bbox="540 1409 1403 1472">Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="391 1472 540 1577">Secret Value</td> <td data-bbox="540 1472 1403 1577">A string—submitted as an object—indicating a password to be stored as a Keyfactor secret.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p> <b>Tip:</b> To set the no password option on a store, submit the password with a null value. For example:</p>	Name	Description	Secret Value	A string—submitted as an object—indicating a password to be stored as a Keyfactor secret.
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**Tip:** See the *Keyfactor API Reference and Utility* [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (?) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

### 2.6.10.7 GET Certificate Stores ID Inventory

The GET /CertificateStores/{id}/Inventory method is used to return a list of all the certificates found in the selected certificate store based on an inventory done using Keyfactor Command an approved orchestrator. The results include both end entity certificates and chain certificates found in the store. This method allows URL parameters to specify paging and sorting. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with details about the certificates in the store.



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
/certificate\_stores/read/  
OR  
/certificate\_stores/read/#/ (where # is a reference to a specific certificate store container ID)  
Permissions for certificate stores can be set at either the global or certificate store container level. See *Container Permissions* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide* for more information about global vs container permissions.

Table 233: GET Certificate Stores {id} Inventory Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
id	Path	<b>Required.</b> A string indicating the GUID of the certificate store within Keyfactor Command.
PageReturned	Query	An integer that specifies how many multiples of the returnLimit to skip and offset by before returning results, to enable paging. The default is 1.
ReturnLimit	Query	An integer that specifies how many results to return per page. The default is 50.
SortField	Query	A string containing the property by which the results should be sorted. Fields available for sorting through the API for the most part match those that appear as sortable columns in the Keyfactor Command Management Portal. The default sort field is <i>Name</i> .
SortAscending	Query	An integer that sets the sort order on the returned results. A value of 0 sorts results in ascending order while a value of 1 sorts results in descending order. The default is ascending.

Table 234: GET Certificate Stores {id} Inventory Response Data

Name	Description																				
Name	A string indicating the alias for the certificate in the certificate store. The format for this varies depending on the certificate store type and whether the <i>Overwrite</i> flag is selected. See <i>PFX Enrollment</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information.																				
Certificates	<p>An array of objects indicating the certificates (end entity and chain) found in the certificate store. Certificate details include:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Id</td> <td>An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the certificate.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>IssuedDN</td> <td>A string indicating the distinguished name of the certificate.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SerialNumber</td> <td>A string indicating the serial number of the certificate.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NotBefore</td> <td>A string indicating the date, in UTC, on which the certificate was issued by the certificate authority.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NotAfter</td> <td>A string indicating the date, in UTC, on which the certificate expires.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SigningAlgorithm</td> <td>A string indicating the algorithm used to sign the certificate.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>IssuerDN</td> <td>A string indicating the distinguished name of the issuer.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Thumbprint</td> <td>A string indicating the thumbprint of the certificate.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CertStoreInventoryItemId</td> <td>An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command referenced ID of the certificate in the certificate store.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description	Id	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the certificate.	IssuedDN	A string indicating the distinguished name of the certificate.	SerialNumber	A string indicating the serial number of the certificate.	NotBefore	A string indicating the date, in UTC, on which the certificate was issued by the certificate authority.	NotAfter	A string indicating the date, in UTC, on which the certificate expires.	SigningAlgorithm	A string indicating the algorithm used to sign the certificate.	IssuerDN	A string indicating the distinguished name of the issuer.	Thumbprint	A string indicating the thumbprint of the certificate.	CertStoreInventoryItemId	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command referenced ID of the certificate in the certificate store.
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CertStoreInventoryItemId	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the certificate in the certificate store.																				
Parameters	An object containing the entry parameters associated with the certificate																				

Name	Description
	in the certificate store. Expected entry parameters will vary depending on the configuration of the certificate store type. See <a href="#">POST Certificate Store Types on page 705</a> for more information about entry parameters.

 **Tip:** See the *Keyfactor API Reference and Utility* [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon  at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

### 2.6.10.8 GET Certificate Stores Server

The GET /CertificateStores/Server method is used to retrieve all servers for certificate stores. Only select types of certificate stores have an associated server. These include F5, IIS, Citrix\NetScaler, and any other custom method you've defined to support this. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with details for each server.

 **Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
 /certificate\_stores/read/  
 OR  
 /certificate\_stores/read/#/ (where # is a reference to a specific certificate store container ID)  
 Permissions for certificate stores can be set at either the global or certificate store container level. See *Container Permissions* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide* for more information about global vs container permissions.

 **Note:** This method has been deprecated and will be removed from the Keyfactor API in release 12. Certificate store server information is now found in the Properties field of the certificate store (see [GET Certificate Stores on page 492](#)).

Table 235: GET Certificate Stores Server Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
QueryString	Query	A string containing a query to limit the results (e.g. field1 -eq value1 AND field2 -gt value2). The default is to return all records. Fields available for querying through the API for the most part match those that appear in the Keyfactor Command Management Portal search drop-downs for the same feature. For querying guidelines, refer to: <i>Using the Certificate Store Search Feature</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> . The query fields supported for this endpoint are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Id</li> <li>• Name</li> <li>• ServerType</li> </ul>
PageReturned	Query	An integer that specifies how many multiples of the returnLimit to skip and offset by before returning results, to enable paging. The default is 1.
SkipCount	Query	An integer indicating the number of records that should be skipped in providing results, starting from the beginning of the records (for pagination). This field is optional and no records will be skipped if not provided.
ReturnLimit	Query	An integer that specifies how many results to return per page. The default is 50.
SortField	Query	A string containing the property by which the results should be sorted. Fields available for sorting through the API for the most part match those that appear as sortable columns in the Keyfactor Command Management Portal. The default sort field is <i>Id</i> .
SortAscending	Query	An integer that sets the sort order on the returned results. A value of 0 sorts results in ascending order while a value of 1 sorts results in descending order. The default is ascending.

Table 236: GET Certificate Stores Server Response Data

Name	Description														
Id	The ID of the server.														
Username	<p>The username used to connect to the certificate store.</p> <p> <b>Note:</b> Secret data is stored in the secrets table or a PAM provider and is not returned in responses.</p>														
Password	<p>The password used to connect to the certificate store.</p> <p> <b>Note:</b> Secret data is stored in the secrets table or a PAM provider and is not returned in responses.</p>														
UseSSL	A Boolean that indicates whether Keyfactor Command will use SSL to communicate with the server (true) or not (false).														
ServerType	<p>An integer indicating the type of server. Possible values include (plus any custom values):</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Value</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>0</td> <td>F5 Web Server &amp; F5 SSL Profiles (Deprecated)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>NetScaler (Deprecated)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>FTP (Deprecated)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>F5 Web Server REST</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>F5 SSL Profiles REST</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td> <td>F5 CA Bundles REST</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Value	Description	0	F5 Web Server & F5 SSL Profiles (Deprecated)	1	NetScaler (Deprecated)	2	FTP (Deprecated)	3	F5 Web Server REST	4	F5 SSL Profiles REST	5	F5 CA Bundles REST
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2	FTP (Deprecated)														
3	F5 Web Server REST														
4	F5 SSL Profiles REST														
5	F5 CA Bundles REST														
Name	The host name of the server.														

 **Tip:** See the *Keyfactor API Reference and Utility* [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon  at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

### 2.6.10.9 POST Certificate Stores Server

The POST /CertificateStores/Server method is used to create a new server record for a certificate store in Keyfactor Command. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with details of the newly created server record.



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:

/certificate\_stores/modify/

OR

/certificate\_stores/modify/#!/ (where # is a reference to a specific certificate store container ID)

Permissions for certificate stores can be set at either the global or certificate store container level. Creating new certificate store server records requires permissions at the global level. See *Container Permissions* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide* for more information about global vs container permissions.



**Note:** This method has been deprecated and will be removed from the Keyfactor API in a future release. This method is retained until that time for backwards compatibility. Continuing to use this endpoint with the latest Keyfactor Command functionality could cause serious data issues. Certificate store server information is now found in the Properties field of the certificate store (see [POST Certificate Stores on page 503](#)).



**Tip:** If a certificate store that requires a server is missing a server definition within the store record, the certificate store server created with this method will be used. If no credentials are supplied in the request and no certificate store server exists, an error is returned and the request fails.

*Table 237: POST Certificate Stores Server Input Parameters*

Name	In	Description								
Username	Body	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>SecretValue</td> <td>A string containing the username. This value only needs to be supplied if you're storing your username in the Keyfactor Command database.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Provider</td> <td>An integer that identifies the PAM provider used to store the username. Use the <i>GET /PamProviders</i> method (see <a href="#">GET PAM Providers on page 1030</a>) to retrieve a list of your defined PAM providers to determine the PAM provider ID to use. See <i>PAM Provider Configuration in Keyfactor Command</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information. This value only needs to be supplied if you're storing your username using a PAM provider.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Parameters</td> <td>The parameters required by your PAM provider, containing the information that identifies the location of the username in the PAM solution. Use the <i>GET /PamProviders</i> method (see <a href="#">GET PAM Providers on page 1030</a>) to retrieve a list of the parameters used by your PAM provider. Only parameters where <i>InstanceLevel</i> is equal to <i>true</i> need to be supplied in the request. For example, for Delinea (formerly Thycotic), this might be: <pre> "Username": {   "Provider": 2,   "Parameters": {     "SecretId": 4   } }, </pre> For CyberArk, this might be: <pre> "Username": {   "Provider": 5,   "Parameters": {     "Folder": "Root",     "Object": "F5Username"   } }, </pre> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description	SecretValue	A string containing the username. This value only needs to be supplied if you're storing your username in the Keyfactor Command database.	Provider	An integer that identifies the PAM provider used to store the username. Use the <i>GET /PamProviders</i> method (see <a href="#">GET PAM Providers on page 1030</a> ) to retrieve a list of your defined PAM providers to determine the PAM provider ID to use. See <i>PAM Provider Configuration in Keyfactor Command</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information. This value only needs to be supplied if you're storing your username using a PAM provider.	Parameters	The parameters required by your PAM provider, containing the information that identifies the location of the username in the PAM solution. Use the <i>GET /PamProviders</i> method (see <a href="#">GET PAM Providers on page 1030</a> ) to retrieve a list of the parameters used by your PAM provider. Only parameters where <i>InstanceLevel</i> is equal to <i>true</i> need to be supplied in the request. For example, for Delinea (formerly Thycotic), this might be: <pre> "Username": {   "Provider": 2,   "Parameters": {     "SecretId": 4   } }, </pre> For CyberArk, this might be: <pre> "Username": {   "Provider": 5,   "Parameters": {     "Folder": "Root",     "Object": "F5Username"   } }, </pre>
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Name	In	Description								
Password	Body	<p><b>Required.</b> The password used to connect to the certificate store. Password parameters include:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>SecretValue</td> <td>A string containing the password. This value only needs to be supplied if you're storing your password in the Keyfactor Command database.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Provider</td> <td>An integer that identifies the PAM provider used to store the password. Use the <i>GET /PamProviders</i> method (see <a href="#">GET PAM Providers on page 1030</a>) to retrieve a list of your defined PAM providers to determine the PAM provider ID to use.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Parameters</td> <td> <p>The parameters required by your PAM provider, containing the information that identifies the location of the password in the PAM solution. Use the <i>GET /PamProviders</i> method (see <a href="#">GET PAM Providers on page 1030</a>) to retrieve a list of the parameters used by your PAM provider. Only parameters where <i>InstanceLevel</i> is equal to <i>true</i> need to be supplied in the request.</p> <p>For example, for Delinea, this might be:</p> <pre> "Password": {   "Provider": 2,   "Parameters": {     "SecretId": 5   } }, </pre> <p>For CyberArk, this might be:</p> <pre> "Password": {   "Provider": 5,   "Parameters": {     "Folder": "Root",     "Object": "F5Password"   } } </pre> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description	SecretValue	A string containing the password. This value only needs to be supplied if you're storing your password in the Keyfactor Command database.	Provider	An integer that identifies the PAM provider used to store the password. Use the <i>GET /PamProviders</i> method (see <a href="#">GET PAM Providers on page 1030</a> ) to retrieve a list of your defined PAM providers to determine the PAM provider ID to use.	Parameters	<p>The parameters required by your PAM provider, containing the information that identifies the location of the password in the PAM solution. Use the <i>GET /PamProviders</i> method (see <a href="#">GET PAM Providers on page 1030</a>) to retrieve a list of the parameters used by your PAM provider. Only parameters where <i>InstanceLevel</i> is equal to <i>true</i> need to be supplied in the request.</p> <p>For example, for Delinea, this might be:</p> <pre> "Password": {   "Provider": 2,   "Parameters": {     "SecretId": 5   } }, </pre> <p>For CyberArk, this might be:</p> <pre> "Password": {   "Provider": 5,   "Parameters": {     "Folder": "Root",     "Object": "F5Password"   } } </pre>
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UseSSL	Body	A Boolean that indicates whether Keyfactor Command will use SSL to communicate with the server (true) or not (false). The default is <i>false</i> .														
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2	FTP (Deprecated)															
3	F5 Web Server REST															
4	F5 SSL Profiles REST															
5	F5 CA Bundles REST															
Name	Body	<b>Required.</b> The host name of the server.														
Container	Body	An integer that identifies the certificate store container into which the certificate store should be placed for organizational and management purposes.														

Table 238: POST Certificate Stores Server Response Data

Name	Description														
Id	The ID of the server.														
UseSSL	A Boolean that indicates whether Keyfactor Command will use SSL to communicate with the server (true) or not (false).														
ServerType	An integer indicating the type of server. Possible values include (plus any custom values): <table border="1" data-bbox="430 562 1404 1003"> <thead> <tr> <th>Value</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>0</td> <td>F5 Web Server &amp; F5 SSL Profiles (Deprecated)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>NetScaler (Deprecated)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>FTP (Deprecated)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>F5 Web Server REST</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>F5 SSL Profiles REST</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td> <td>F5 CA Bundles REST</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Value	Description	0	F5 Web Server & F5 SSL Profiles (Deprecated)	1	NetScaler (Deprecated)	2	FTP (Deprecated)	3	F5 Web Server REST	4	F5 SSL Profiles REST	5	F5 CA Bundles REST
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5	F5 CA Bundles REST														
Name	The host name of the server.														

 **Tip:** See the [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (?) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

### 2.6.10.10 PUT Certificate Stores Server

The PUT /CertificateStores/Server method is used to update the server record for a certificate store in Keyfactor Command. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with details of the server record.

 **Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
/certificate\_stores/modify/  
OR  
OR



/certificate\_stores/modify/#!/ (where # is a reference to a specific certificate store container ID)

Permissions for certificate stores can be set at either the global or certificate store container level. Updating certificate store server records requires permissions at the global level. See *Container Permissions* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide* for more information about global vs container permissions.



**Note:** This method has been deprecated and will be removed from the Keyfactor API in a future release. This method is retained until that time for backwards compatibility. Continuing to use this endpoint with the latest Keyfactor Command functionality could cause serious data issues such as, for instance, overwriting all certificate stores on the server. Certificate store server information is now found in the Properties field of the certificate store (see [PUT Certificate Stores on page 529](#)). This endpoint has additional functionality, such as being able to set different credentials for different stores on the same server.



**Important:** Any previously populated fields that are not submitted with their full existing data using this method will be cleared of their existing data. When using this method, you should first do a GET to retrieve all the values for the record you want to update, enter corrected data into the field(s) you want to update, and then submit all the fields using PUT, including the fields that contain values but which you are not changing.

Table 239: PUT Certificate Stores Server Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
Id	Body	The ID of the server.

Name	In	Description								
Username	Body	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>SecretValue</td> <td> <p>A string containing the username.</p> <p>This value only needs to be supplied if you're storing your username in the Keyfactor Command data-base.</p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>Provider</td> <td> <p>An integer that identifies the PAM provider used to store the username. Use the <i>GET /PamProviders</i> method (see <a href="#">GET PAM Providers on page 1030</a>) to retrieve a list of your defined PAM providers to determine the PAM provider ID to use. See <i>PAM Provider Configuration in Keyfactor Command</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information.</p> <p>This value only needs to be supplied if you're storing your username using a PAM provider.</p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>Parameters</td> <td> <p>The parameters required by your PAM provider, containing the information that identifies the location of the username in the PAM solution. Use the <i>GET /PamProviders</i> method (see <a href="#">GET PAM Providers on page 1030</a>) to retrieve a list of the parameters used by your PAM provider. Only parameters where <i>InstanceLevel</i> is equal to <i>true</i> need to be supplied in the request.</p> <p>For example, for Delinea (formerly Thycotic), this might be:</p> <pre> "Username": {   "Provider": 2,   "Parameters": {     "SecretId": 4   } }, </pre> <p>For CyberArk, this might be:</p> <pre> "Username": {   "Provider": 5,   "Parameters": {     "Folder": "Root",     "Object": "F5Username"   } } </pre> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description	SecretValue	<p>A string containing the username.</p> <p>This value only needs to be supplied if you're storing your username in the Keyfactor Command data-base.</p>	Provider	<p>An integer that identifies the PAM provider used to store the username. Use the <i>GET /PamProviders</i> method (see <a href="#">GET PAM Providers on page 1030</a>) to retrieve a list of your defined PAM providers to determine the PAM provider ID to use. See <i>PAM Provider Configuration in Keyfactor Command</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information.</p> <p>This value only needs to be supplied if you're storing your username using a PAM provider.</p>	Parameters	<p>The parameters required by your PAM provider, containing the information that identifies the location of the username in the PAM solution. Use the <i>GET /PamProviders</i> method (see <a href="#">GET PAM Providers on page 1030</a>) to retrieve a list of the parameters used by your PAM provider. Only parameters where <i>InstanceLevel</i> is equal to <i>true</i> need to be supplied in the request.</p> <p>For example, for Delinea (formerly Thycotic), this might be:</p> <pre> "Username": {   "Provider": 2,   "Parameters": {     "SecretId": 4   } }, </pre> <p>For CyberArk, this might be:</p> <pre> "Username": {   "Provider": 5,   "Parameters": {     "Folder": "Root",     "Object": "F5Username"   } } </pre>
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SecretValue	<p>A string containing the username.</p> <p>This value only needs to be supplied if you're storing your username in the Keyfactor Command data-base.</p>									
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Name	In	Description								
Password	Body	<p><b>Required.</b> The password used to connect to the certificate store. Password parameters include:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>SecretValue</td> <td>A string containing the password. This value only needs to be supplied if you're storing your password in the Keyfactor Command database.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Provider</td> <td>An integer that identifies the PAM provider used to store the password. Use the <i>GET /PamProviders</i> method (see <a href="#">GET PAM Providers on page 1030</a>) to retrieve a list of your defined PAM providers to determine the PAM provider ID to use.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Parameters</td> <td> <p>The parameters required by your PAM provider, containing the information that identifies the location of the password in the PAM solution. Use the <i>GET /PamProviders</i> method (see <a href="#">GET PAM Providers on page 1030</a>) to retrieve a list of the parameters used by your PAM provider. Only parameters where <i>InstanceLevel</i> is equal to <i>true</i> need to be supplied in the request.</p> <p>For example, for Delinea, this might be:</p> <pre> "Password": {   "Provider": 2,   "Parameters": {     "SecretId": 5   } }, </pre> <p>For CyberArk, this might be:</p> <pre> "Password": {   "Provider": 5,   "Parameters": {     "Folder": "Root",     "Object": "F5Password"   } }, </pre> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description	SecretValue	A string containing the password. This value only needs to be supplied if you're storing your password in the Keyfactor Command database.	Provider	An integer that identifies the PAM provider used to store the password. Use the <i>GET /PamProviders</i> method (see <a href="#">GET PAM Providers on page 1030</a> ) to retrieve a list of your defined PAM providers to determine the PAM provider ID to use.	Parameters	<p>The parameters required by your PAM provider, containing the information that identifies the location of the password in the PAM solution. Use the <i>GET /PamProviders</i> method (see <a href="#">GET PAM Providers on page 1030</a>) to retrieve a list of the parameters used by your PAM provider. Only parameters where <i>InstanceLevel</i> is equal to <i>true</i> need to be supplied in the request.</p> <p>For example, for Delinea, this might be:</p> <pre> "Password": {   "Provider": 2,   "Parameters": {     "SecretId": 5   } }, </pre> <p>For CyberArk, this might be:</p> <pre> "Password": {   "Provider": 5,   "Parameters": {     "Folder": "Root",     "Object": "F5Password"   } }, </pre>
Name	Description									
SecretValue	A string containing the password. This value only needs to be supplied if you're storing your password in the Keyfactor Command database.									
Provider	An integer that identifies the PAM provider used to store the password. Use the <i>GET /PamProviders</i> method (see <a href="#">GET PAM Providers on page 1030</a> ) to retrieve a list of your defined PAM providers to determine the PAM provider ID to use.									
Parameters	<p>The parameters required by your PAM provider, containing the information that identifies the location of the password in the PAM solution. Use the <i>GET /PamProviders</i> method (see <a href="#">GET PAM Providers on page 1030</a>) to retrieve a list of the parameters used by your PAM provider. Only parameters where <i>InstanceLevel</i> is equal to <i>true</i> need to be supplied in the request.</p> <p>For example, for Delinea, this might be:</p> <pre> "Password": {   "Provider": 2,   "Parameters": {     "SecretId": 5   } }, </pre> <p>For CyberArk, this might be:</p> <pre> "Password": {   "Provider": 5,   "Parameters": {     "Folder": "Root",     "Object": "F5Password"   } }, </pre>									

Name	In	Description
UseSSL	Body	A Boolean that indicates whether Keyfactor Command will use SSL to communicate with the server (true) or not (false). The default is <i>false</i> .
Name	Body	<b>Required.</b> The host name of the server.
Container	Body	An integer that identifies the certificate store container into which the certificate store should be placed for organizational and management purposes.

Table 240: PUT Certificate Stores Server Response Data

Name	Description														
Id	The ID of the server.														
UseSSL	A Boolean that indicates whether Keyfactor Command will use SSL to communicate with the server (true) or not (false).														
ServerType	An integer indicating the type of server. Possible values include (plus any custom values): <table border="1" data-bbox="430 919 1404 1360"> <thead> <tr> <th>Value</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>0</td> <td>F5 Web Server &amp; F5 SSL Profiles (Deprecated)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>NetScaler (Deprecated)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>FTP (Deprecated)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>F5 Web Server REST</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>F5 SSL Profiles REST</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td> <td>F5 CA Bundles REST</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Value	Description	0	F5 Web Server & F5 SSL Profiles (Deprecated)	1	NetScaler (Deprecated)	2	FTP (Deprecated)	3	F5 Web Server REST	4	F5 SSL Profiles REST	5	F5 CA Bundles REST
Value	Description														
0	F5 Web Server & F5 SSL Profiles (Deprecated)														
1	NetScaler (Deprecated)														
2	FTP (Deprecated)														
3	F5 Web Server REST														
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Name	The host name of the server.														



**Tip:** See the [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (?) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

### 2.6.10.11 PUT Certificate Stores Password

The PUT /CertificateStores/Password method is used to update a password for a certificate store that supports this functionality. This updates the password stored in Keyfactor Command for the certificate store but does not update the certificate store itself. This endpoint returns 204 with no content upon success.



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
/certificate\_stores/modify/

Permissions for certificate stores can be set at either the global or certificate store container level. See *Container Permissions* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide* for more information about global vs container permissions.

Table 241: PUT Certificate Stores Password Input Parameters

Name	Type	Description								
CertStoreID	Body	<b>Required.</b> A string indicating the GUID of the certificate store. Use the <i>GET CertificateStores</i> method (see <a href="#">GET Certificate Stores on page 492</a> ) to retrieve a list of all your certificate stores to determine the GUID of the store.								
NewPassword	Body	<p><b>Required.</b> A object that sets the password used by Keyfactor Command to access the certificate store. It does not impact the certificate store itself, just Keyfactor Command’s definition of it. Password settings include:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>SecretValue</td> <td>A string containing the password. This value only needs to be supplied if you’re storing your password in the Keyfactor Command data-base.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Provider</td> <td>An integer that identifies the PAM provider used to store the password. Use the <i>GET /PamProviders</i> method (see <a href="#">GET PAM Providers on page 1030</a>) to retrieve a list of your defined PAM providers to determine the PAM provider ID to use.  This value only needs to be supplied if you’re storing your password using a PAM provider.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Parameters</td> <td>An object containing the parameters required by your PAM provider, including the information that identifies the location of the password in the PAM solution. Use the <i>GET /PamProviders</i> method (see <a href="#">GET PAM Providers on page 1030</a>) to retrieve a list of the parameters used by your PAM provider. Only parameters where <i>InstanceLevel</i> is equal to <i>true</i> need to be supplied in the request. For example, for Delinea (formerly Thycotic), this might be: <pre> "NewPassword": {   "Provider": 2,   "Parameters": { </pre> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description	SecretValue	A string containing the password. This value only needs to be supplied if you’re storing your password in the Keyfactor Command data-base.	Provider	An integer that identifies the PAM provider used to store the password. Use the <i>GET /PamProviders</i> method (see <a href="#">GET PAM Providers on page 1030</a> ) to retrieve a list of your defined PAM providers to determine the PAM provider ID to use.  This value only needs to be supplied if you’re storing your password using a PAM provider.	Parameters	An object containing the parameters required by your PAM provider, including the information that identifies the location of the password in the PAM solution. Use the <i>GET /PamProviders</i> method (see <a href="#">GET PAM Providers on page 1030</a> ) to retrieve a list of the parameters used by your PAM provider. Only parameters where <i>InstanceLevel</i> is equal to <i>true</i> need to be supplied in the request. For example, for Delinea (formerly Thycotic), this might be: <pre> "NewPassword": {   "Provider": 2,   "Parameters": { </pre>
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Name	Type	Description				
		<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td> <pre>"SecretId": 5 } },</pre> <p>For CyberArk, this might be:</p> <pre>"NewPassword": {   "Provider": 5,   "Parameters": {     "Folder": "Root",     "Object": "F5Password"   } } },</pre> <p>For a password stored in the Keyfactor Command database, this might be:</p> <pre>"NewPassword": {   "SecretValue": "P@ssw0rd" } }</pre> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description		<pre>"SecretId": 5 } },</pre> <p>For CyberArk, this might be:</p> <pre>"NewPassword": {   "Provider": 5,   "Parameters": {     "Folder": "Root",     "Object": "F5Password"   } } },</pre> <p>For a password stored in the Keyfactor Command database, this might be:</p> <pre>"NewPassword": {   "SecretValue": "P@ssw0rd" } }</pre>
Name	Description					
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### 2.6.10.12 PUT Certificate Stores Discovery Job

The PUT /CertificateStores/DiscoveryJob method is used to schedule a discovery job for certificate stores. The certificate store discovery feature is used to scan machines and devices for existing certificates and certificate stores, which can then be configured for management in Keyfactor Command. Certificate store discovery is supported for:

- PEM and Java certificate stores discovered by the Keyfactor Java Agent. Only stores to which the service account running the Keyfactor Java Agent has at least read permissions will be returned on a discover job.

- PEM, Java, F5, F5 bundle and SSL certificates discovered by the Keyfactor Universal Orchestrator with an appropriate custom extension. For more information about the Keyfactor Universal Orchestrator and custom extensions, see *Universal Orchestrator* in the *Keyfactor Orchestrators Installation and Configuration Guide*.
- Any custom certificate store types configured to support this function.

This endpoint returns 204 with no content upon success. The method schedules the discovery job through the orchestrator. The results of the discovery job are determined separately (see [POST Certificate Stores Approve on page 608](#)).



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:

/certificate\_stores/modify/

OR

/certificate\_stores/modify/#!/ (where # is a reference to a specific certificate store container ID)

Permissions for certificate stores can be set at either the global or certificate store container level. See *Container Permissions* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide* for more information about global vs container permissions.

Table 242: PUT Certificate Stores Discovery Job Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
ClientMachine	Body	<b>Required.</b> A string indicating the name in Keyfactor Command of the client machine that will do the discovery. This is not necessarily the actual DNS name of the server; the orchestrator may have been installed using an alternative as a reference name.
AgentId	Body	<b>Required.</b> A string indicating the Keyfactor Command reference GUID of the orchestrator for this store.
Type	Body	An integer indicating the ID of the certificate store type, as defined in Keyfactor Command, for this certificate store. Built-in certificates store types are: (0-Javakeystore, 2-PEMFile, 3-F5SSLProfiles, 4-IISRoots, 5-NetScaler, 6-IISPersonal, 7-F5WebServer, 8-IISRevoked, 9-F5WebServerREST, 10-F5SSLProfilesREST, 11-F5CABundlesREST, 100-AmazonWebServices, 101-FileTransferProtocol). Any custom extensions for the Keyfactor Universal Orchestrator you add will have certificate store types numbered 102+. The default is 0 for a JKS discovery using the Keyfactor Java Agent.
JobExecutionTimestamp	Body	The date and time at which the discovery job should run. If no date is provided, the job will be scheduled to run immediately. The date and time should be given using the ISO 8601 UTC time format YYYY-MM-DDTHH:mm:ss.000Z (e.g. 2023-11-19T16:23:01Z).
Dirs	Body	<b>Required.</b> A string containing the directory or directories to search during the discovery job. Multiple directories should be separated by commas. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Java</b> For Java discovery, enter at a minimum either “/” for a Linux server or “c:\” for a Windows server.</li> <li>• <b>PEM</b> For PEM discovery, enter at a minimum either “/” for a Linux server or “c:\” for a Windows server.</li> <li>• <b>F5</b> For F5 discovery, enter “/”.</li> </ul>
IgnoredDirs	Body	A string containing the directories that should not be included in the search. Multiple directories should be separated by commas.
Extensions	Body	A string containing the file extensions for which to search. For

Name	In	Description
		example, search for files with the extension <i>jks</i> in order to exclude files with other extensions such as <i>txt</i> . Use <i>noext</i> to search file files without extensions. The dot should not be included when specifying extensions.
NamePatterns	Body	A string against which to compare the file names of certificate store files and return only those that contain the specified string (e.g. <i>myjks</i> ).
SymLinks	Body	A Boolean that sets whether the job should follow symbolic links on Linux and UNIX operating systems and report both the actual location of a found certificate store file in addition to the symbolic link pointing to the file. This option is ignored on Windows.
Compatibility	Body	A Boolean that sets whether the job will run using the compatibility mode introduced in Java version 1.8 to locate both JKS and PKCS12 type files (true) or not (false). This option applies only to Java keystore discover jobs.

Name	In	Description								
ServerUsername	Body	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>SecretValue</td> <td>A string containing the username. This value only needs to be supplied if you're storing your username in the Keyfactor Command database.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Provider</td> <td>An integer that identifies the PAM provider used to store the username. Use the <i>GET /PamProviders</i> method (see <a href="#">GET PAM Providers on page 1030</a>) to retrieve a list of your defined PAM providers to determine the PAM provider ID to use. See <i>PAM Provider Configuration in Keyfactor Command</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information.  This value only needs to be supplied if you're storing your username using a PAM provider.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Parameters</td> <td>The parameters required by your PAM provider, containing the information that identifies the location of the username in the PAM solution. Use the <i>GET /PamProviders</i> method (see <a href="#">GET PAM Providers on page 1030</a>) to retrieve a list of the parameters used by your PAM provider. Only parameters where <i>InstanceLevel</i> is equal to <i>true</i> need to be supplied in the request.  For example, for Delinea (formerly Thycotic), this might be: <pre> "ServerUsername": {   "Provider": 2,   "Parameters": {     "SecretId": 4   } }, </pre>  For CyberArk, this might be: <pre> "ServerUsername": {   "Provider": 5,   "Parameters": {     "Folder": "Root",     "Object": "F5Username"   } }, </pre> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description	SecretValue	A string containing the username. This value only needs to be supplied if you're storing your username in the Keyfactor Command database.	Provider	An integer that identifies the PAM provider used to store the username. Use the <i>GET /PamProviders</i> method (see <a href="#">GET PAM Providers on page 1030</a> ) to retrieve a list of your defined PAM providers to determine the PAM provider ID to use. See <i>PAM Provider Configuration in Keyfactor Command</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information.  This value only needs to be supplied if you're storing your username using a PAM provider.	Parameters	The parameters required by your PAM provider, containing the information that identifies the location of the username in the PAM solution. Use the <i>GET /PamProviders</i> method (see <a href="#">GET PAM Providers on page 1030</a> ) to retrieve a list of the parameters used by your PAM provider. Only parameters where <i>InstanceLevel</i> is equal to <i>true</i> need to be supplied in the request.  For example, for Delinea (formerly Thycotic), this might be: <pre> "ServerUsername": {   "Provider": 2,   "Parameters": {     "SecretId": 4   } }, </pre> For CyberArk, this might be: <pre> "ServerUsername": {   "Provider": 5,   "Parameters": {     "Folder": "Root",     "Object": "F5Username"   } }, </pre>
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Parameters	The parameters required by your PAM provider, containing the information that identifies the location of the username in the PAM solution. Use the <i>GET /PamProviders</i> method (see <a href="#">GET PAM Providers on page 1030</a> ) to retrieve a list of the parameters used by your PAM provider. Only parameters where <i>InstanceLevel</i> is equal to <i>true</i> need to be supplied in the request.  For example, for Delinea (formerly Thycotic), this might be: <pre> "ServerUsername": {   "Provider": 2,   "Parameters": {     "SecretId": 4   } }, </pre> For CyberArk, this might be: <pre> "ServerUsername": {   "Provider": 5,   "Parameters": {     "Folder": "Root",     "Object": "F5Username"   } }, </pre>									

Name	In	Description								
ServerPassword	Body	<p><b>Required</b>*. The password used to connect to the certificate store server. Password parameters include:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="711 363 1403 1713"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="716 369 938 426">Name</th> <th data-bbox="938 369 1398 426">Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="716 426 938 590">SecretValue</td> <td data-bbox="938 426 1398 590">A string containing the password. This value only needs to be supplied if you're storing your password in the Keyfactor Command database.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="716 590 938 852">Provider</td> <td data-bbox="938 590 1398 852">An integer that identifies the PAM provider used to store the password. Use the <i>GET /PamProviders</i> method (see <a href="#">GET PAM Providers on page 1030</a>) to retrieve a list of your defined PAM providers to determine the PAM provider ID to use.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="716 852 938 1707">Parameters</td> <td data-bbox="938 852 1398 1707"> <p>The parameters required by your PAM provider, containing the information that identifies the location of the password in the PAM solution. Use the <i>GET /PamProviders</i> method (see <a href="#">GET PAM Providers on page 1030</a>) to retrieve a list of the parameters used by your PAM provider. Only parameters where <i>InstanceLevel</i> is equal to <i>true</i> need to be supplied in the request.</p> <p>For example, for Delinea, this might be:</p> <pre data-bbox="1008 1325 1382 1549">"Password": {   "Provider": 2,   "Parameters": {     "SecretId": 5   } },</pre> <p>For CyberArk, this might be:</p> <pre data-bbox="1008 1619 1382 1696">"Password": {   "Provider": 5,</pre> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description	SecretValue	A string containing the password. This value only needs to be supplied if you're storing your password in the Keyfactor Command database.	Provider	An integer that identifies the PAM provider used to store the password. Use the <i>GET /PamProviders</i> method (see <a href="#">GET PAM Providers on page 1030</a> ) to retrieve a list of your defined PAM providers to determine the PAM provider ID to use.	Parameters	<p>The parameters required by your PAM provider, containing the information that identifies the location of the password in the PAM solution. Use the <i>GET /PamProviders</i> method (see <a href="#">GET PAM Providers on page 1030</a>) to retrieve a list of the parameters used by your PAM provider. Only parameters where <i>InstanceLevel</i> is equal to <i>true</i> need to be supplied in the request.</p> <p>For example, for Delinea, this might be:</p> <pre data-bbox="1008 1325 1382 1549">"Password": {   "Provider": 2,   "Parameters": {     "SecretId": 5   } },</pre> <p>For CyberArk, this might be:</p> <pre data-bbox="1008 1619 1382 1696">"Password": {   "Provider": 5,</pre>
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SecretValue	A string containing the password. This value only needs to be supplied if you're storing your password in the Keyfactor Command database.									
Provider	An integer that identifies the PAM provider used to store the password. Use the <i>GET /PamProviders</i> method (see <a href="#">GET PAM Providers on page 1030</a> ) to retrieve a list of your defined PAM providers to determine the PAM provider ID to use.									
Parameters	<p>The parameters required by your PAM provider, containing the information that identifies the location of the password in the PAM solution. Use the <i>GET /PamProviders</i> method (see <a href="#">GET PAM Providers on page 1030</a>) to retrieve a list of the parameters used by your PAM provider. Only parameters where <i>InstanceLevel</i> is equal to <i>true</i> need to be supplied in the request.</p> <p>For example, for Delinea, this might be:</p> <pre data-bbox="1008 1325 1382 1549">"Password": {   "Provider": 2,   "Parameters": {     "SecretId": 5   } },</pre> <p>For CyberArk, this might be:</p> <pre data-bbox="1008 1619 1382 1696">"Password": {   "Provider": 5,</pre>									

Name	In	Description				
		<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td> <pre>"Parameters": {   "Folder": "Root",   "Object": "F5Password" } },</pre> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p> <b>Note:</b> Secret data is stored in the secrets table or a PAM provider and is not returned in responses.</p> <p>This field is <b>required</b> only for select certificate store types that require authentication at the server level. These include F5, Citrix/NetScaler, IIS, and any custom method you've defined to support this.</p>	Name	Description		<pre>"Parameters": {   "Folder": "Root",   "Object": "F5Password" } },</pre>
Name	Description					
	<pre>"Parameters": {   "Folder": "Root",   "Object": "F5Password" } },</pre>					
ServerUseSsl	Body	A Boolean that indicates whether Keyfactor Command will use SSL to communicate with the certificate store server (true) or not (false). The default is <i>false</i> .				

 **Tip:** See the [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon () at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

### 2.6.10.13 PUT Certificate Stores Assign Container

The PUT /CertificateStores/AssignContainer method is used to assign one or more certificate stores to a container. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with the certificate stores that were just assigned to a container.

If you are creating a new container and assigning stores to it in one action, you should include the following fields:

- NewContainerName
- NewContainerType
- KeystoreIds

If you are assigning stores to an already existing container, you should include the following fields:

- CertStoreContainerId
- KeystoreIds



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
 /certificate\_stores/modify/  
 OR  
 /certificate\_stores/modify/#!/ (where # is a reference to a specific certificate store container ID)  
 Permissions for certificate stores can be set at either the global or certificate store container level. See *Container Permissions* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide* for more information about global vs container permissions.

Table 243: PUT Certificate Stores Assign Container Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
CertStoreContainerId	Body	<b>Required*</b> . An integer that identifies the container into which you want to place the certificate store or stores. One of the following is <b>required</b> : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>CertStoreContainerId</i></li> <li>• <i>NewContainerName</i> and <i>NewContainerType</i></li> </ul>
KeystoreIds	Body	<b>Required</b> . An array of strings indicating the certificate store GUIDs for the stores you want to place into the container.
NewContainerName	Body	<b>Required*</b> . A string that sets the name of the container if you would like to create a new container while assigning store(s) to it. One of the following is <b>required</b> : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>CertStoreContainerId</i></li> <li>• <i>NewContainerName</i> and <i>NewContainerType</i></li> </ul>
NewContainerType	Body	<b>Required*</b> . An integer for the container type if you would like to create a new container while assigning store(s) to it. Container types match certificate store types. Use the <i>GET /CertificateStoreTypes</i> method with a query (e.g. <i>storetype -eq 7</i> ) or <i>GET /CertificateStoreTypes/{id}</i> method to determine what a particular certificate store type ID maps to. For example, type 2 maps to <i>PEM File</i> and type 10 maps to <i>F5 SSL Profiles REST</i> . One of the following is <b>required</b> : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>CertStoreContainerId</i></li> <li>• <i>NewContainerName</i> and <i>NewContainerType</i></li> </ul>

Table 244: PUT Certificate Stores Assign Container Response Data

Name	Description
Id	A string indicating the GUID of the certificate store within Keyfactor Command. This ID is automatically set by Keyfactor Command.
ContainerId	An integer indicating the ID of the certificate store's associated certificate store container, if applicable (see <a href="#">GET Certificate Store Containers on page 633</a> ).
ClientMachine	A string containing the client machine name. The value for this will vary depending on the certificate store type. Typically, it is the hostname of the machine on which the store is located, but this may vary. See <i>Certificate Store Operations: Adding or Modifying a Certificate Store</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information.
Storepath	A string indicating the path to the certificate store on the target. The format for this path will vary depending on the certificate store type. For example, for a Java keystore, this will be a file path (e.g. /opt/myapp/store.jks), but for an F5 device, this will be a partition name on the device (e.g. Common). See <i>Certificate Store Operations: Adding or Modifying a Certificate Store</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information. The maximum number of characters supported in this field is 722.
Cert Store Inventory JobId	A string indicating the GUID that identifies the inventory job for the certificate store in the Keyfactor Command database. This will be null if an inventory schedule is not set for the certificate store.
Cert Store Type	An integer indicating the ID of the certificate store type, as defined in Keyfactor Command, for this certificate store. Built-in certificates store types are: (0-Javakeystore, 2-PEMFile, 3-F5SSLProfiles, 4-IISRoots, 5-NetScaler, 6-IISPersonal, 7-F5WebServer, 8-IISRevoked, 9-F5WebServerREST, 10-F5SSLProfilesREST, 11-F5CABundlesREST, 100-AmazonWebServices, 101-FileTransferProtocol). Any custom extensions for the Keyfactor Universal Orchestrator you add will have certificate store types numbered 102+.
Approved	A Boolean that indicates whether a certificate store is approved (true) or not (false). If a certificate store is approved, it can be used and updated. A certificate store that has been discovered using the discover feature but not yet marked as approved will be false here.
Create If Missing	A Boolean that indicates whether a new certificate store should be created with the information provided (true) or not (false). This option is only valid for Java keystores and any custom certificate store types you have defined to support this functionality.
Properties	<p>Some types of certificate stores have additional properties that are stored in this parameter. The data is stored in a series of, typically, key value pairs that define the property name and value (see <a href="#">GET Certificate Store Types on page 699</a> for more information).</p> <p>When reading this field, the values are returned as simple key value pairs, with the values being individual values. When writing, the values are specified as objects, though they are typically single values.</p> <p>For example, on a GET request for a <i>PEM</i> store configured with a separate private key, the</p>

Name	Description
	<p>contents of this field might be:</p> <pre data-bbox="391 310 1404 527"> {   \"privateKeyPath\": \" /opt/app/mystore.key\",   \"separatePrivateKey\": \"true\" }</pre> <p>However, the syntax used when updating the properties sets the value as a key value pair using <i>value</i> as the key. For example, on a POST or PUT request for a <i>PEM</i> store configured with a separate private key, the contents of this field might be:</p> <pre data-bbox="391 638 1404 854"> {   \"privateKeyPath\": {\"value\": \" /opt/app/mystore.key\"},   \"separatePrivateKey\": {\"value\": \"true\"} }</pre> <p>An example server properties parameter POST for an F5 or Citrix NetScaler store would contain:</p> <pre data-bbox="391 930 1404 1251"> {   \"ServerUsername\": {\"value\": {\"SecretValue\": \"KEYEXAMPLE\\\\j-smith\"}},   \"ServerPassword\": {\"value\": {\"SecretValue\": \"MySuperSecretPassword\"}},   \"ServerUseSsl\": {\"value\": \"true\"} }</pre> <p>An example server properties parameter POST for an F5 or Citrix NetScaler store with the username and password stored as PAM secrets would contain (where the Provider value—1 in this example—is the <i>Id value</i> from <a href="#">GET PAM Providers on page 1030</a>):</p> <pre data-bbox="391 1362 1404 1684"> {   \"ServerUsername\": {\"value\": {\"Provider\": \"1\", \"Parameters\": {\"SecretId\": \"MyUserID\"}}},   \"ServerPassword\": {\"value\": {\"Provider\": \"1\", \"Parameters\": {\"SecretId\": \"MyPasswordID\"}}},   \"ServerUseSsl\": {\"value\": \"true\"} }</pre> <p> <b>Note:</b> There are three standard properties that are used for certificate store types</p>

Name	Description												
	<p> that require server credentials (e.g. F5):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ServerUsername</li> <li>• ServerPassword</li> <li>• ServerUseSsl</li> </ul> <p>These replace the separate certificate store server records that existed in previous versions of Keyfactor Command. For legacy support, if credentials are not provided through store properties during creation or editing of a certificate store, Keyfactor Command will attempt to find a certificate store server record and copy the credentials from it into the store properties for future use.</p>												
AgentId	A string indicating the Keyfactor Command GUID of the orchestrator for this store.												
Agent Assigned	A Boolean that indicates whether there is an orchestrator assigned to this certificate store (true) or not (false).												
Container Name	A string indicating the name of the certificate store's associated container, if applicable.												
Inventory Schedule	<p>An object indicating the inventory schedule for this certificate store. The following schedule types are supported:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Off</td> <td>Turn off a previously configured schedule.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Immediate</td> <td> <p>A Boolean that indicates a job scheduled to run immediately (true) or not (false).</p> <p> <b>Tip:</b> In some instances, jobs initially scheduled as <i>Immediate</i> will appear on a GET as <i>null</i>.</p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>Interval</td> <td> <p>A dictionary that indicates a job scheduled to run every x minutes with the specified parameter. Any interval that is selected in the UI will be converted to minutes when stored in the database.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Minutes</td> <td>An integer indicating the number of minutes between each interval.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>For example, every hour:</p> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description	Off	Turn off a previously configured schedule.	Immediate	<p>A Boolean that indicates a job scheduled to run immediately (true) or not (false).</p> <p> <b>Tip:</b> In some instances, jobs initially scheduled as <i>Immediate</i> will appear on a GET as <i>null</i>.</p>	Interval	<p>A dictionary that indicates a job scheduled to run every x minutes with the specified parameter. Any interval that is selected in the UI will be converted to minutes when stored in the database.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Minutes</td> <td>An integer indicating the number of minutes between each interval.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>For example, every hour:</p>	Name	Description	Minutes	An integer indicating the number of minutes between each interval.
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Name	Description				
	<pre>"Interval": {   "Minutes": 60 }</pre>				
Daily	<p>A dictionary that indicates a job scheduled to run every day at the same time with the parameter:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Time</td> <td>The date and time to next run the job. The date and time should be given using the ISO 8601 UTC time format YYYY-MM-DDTHH:mm:ss.000Z (e.g. 2023-11-19T16:23:01Z).</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>For example, daily at 11:30 pm:</p> <pre>"Daily": {   "Time": "2023-11-25T23:30:00Z" }</pre>	Name	Description	Time	The date and time to next run the job. The date and time should be given using the ISO 8601 UTC time format YYYY-MM-DDTHH:mm:ss.000Z (e.g. 2023-11-19T16:23:01Z).
Name	Description				
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Exactly Once	<p>A dictionary that indicates a job scheduled to run at the time specified with the parameter:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Time</td> <td>The date and time to next run the job. The date and time should be given using the ISO 8601 UTC time format YYYY-MM-DDTHH:mm:ss.000Z (e.g. 2023-11-19T16:23:01Z).</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>For example, exactly once at 11:45 am:</p> <pre>"ExactlyOnce": {   "Time": "2023-11-27T11:45:00Z" }</pre>	Name	Description	Time	The date and time to next run the job. The date and time should be given using the ISO 8601 UTC time format YYYY-MM-DDTHH:mm:ss.000Z (e.g. 2023-11-19T16:23:01Z).
Name	Description				
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	<table border="1" data-bbox="391 275 1401 604"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="391 275 589 338">Name</th> <th data-bbox="589 275 1401 338">Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="391 338 589 470"></td> <td data-bbox="589 338 1401 470"> <pre data-bbox="613 359 1377 464">}</pre> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p data-bbox="613 491 1377 590">  <b>Tip:</b> In some instances, jobs initially scheduled as <i>Immediate</i> will appear on a GET as <i>ExactlyOnce</i>.         </p> <p data-bbox="391 646 1401 800">  <b>Note:</b> Although the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility—Swagger—<i>Example Value</i> may show examples of various other schedules, only the schedules shown here—that are available in the Management Portal for this functionality—are valid for this endpoint.         </p>	Name	Description		<pre data-bbox="613 359 1377 464">}</pre>						
Name	Description										
	<pre data-bbox="613 359 1377 464">}</pre>										
Reenrollment Status	<p data-bbox="386 842 1398 932">An object that indicates whether the certificate store can use the re-enrollment function with accompanying data about the re-enrollment job. The following reenrollment fields are supported:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="391 961 1401 1675"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="391 961 605 1024">Name</th> <th data-bbox="605 961 1401 1024">Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="391 1024 605 1121">Data</td> <td data-bbox="605 1024 1401 1121">A Boolean that indicates whether the certificate store can use the re-enrollment function (true) or not (false).</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="391 1121 605 1213">AgentId</td> <td data-bbox="605 1121 1401 1213">A string indicating the Keyfactor Command GUID of the orchestrator that can re-enroll the certificate store.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="391 1213 605 1310">Message</td> <td data-bbox="605 1213 1401 1310">A string indicating the reason the certificate store cannot re-enroll, if applicable.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="391 1310 605 1675">Job Properties</td> <td data-bbox="605 1310 1401 1675">An array of strings containing the unique entry parameters defined for the certificate store type that need to be populated for the certificate. The <i>key</i> is the name of the specific entry parameter from the certificate store type definition as returned in the JobProperties on the store type using the <i>GET CertificateStoreTypes</i> method and the <i>value</i> is the value that should be set for that parameter on the certificate in the certificate store. For example, for CitrixAdc, the key name that is optionally used to associate the certificate with a virtual server is <i>virtualServerName</i> and is returned by <i>GET CertificateStoreTypes</i> like so:</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description	Data	A Boolean that indicates whether the certificate store can use the re-enrollment function (true) or not (false).	AgentId	A string indicating the Keyfactor Command GUID of the orchestrator that can re-enroll the certificate store.	Message	A string indicating the reason the certificate store cannot re-enroll, if applicable.	Job Properties	An array of strings containing the unique entry parameters defined for the certificate store type that need to be populated for the certificate. The <i>key</i> is the name of the specific entry parameter from the certificate store type definition as returned in the JobProperties on the store type using the <i>GET CertificateStoreTypes</i> method and the <i>value</i> is the value that should be set for that parameter on the certificate in the certificate store. For example, for CitrixAdc, the key name that is optionally used to associate the certificate with a virtual server is <i>virtualServerName</i> and is returned by <i>GET CertificateStoreTypes</i> like so:
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Custom Alias Allowed	<p data-bbox="626 909 1325 972">An integer indicating the option for a custom alias for this certificate store.</p> <ul data-bbox="634 982 805 1087" style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 0—forbidden</li> <li>• 1—optional</li> <li>• 2—required</li> </ul>								
Entry Parameters	<p data-bbox="626 1125 1357 1220">An array of objects indicating unique parameters that are required when performing management jobs on a certificate store of this type. Entry parameter options include:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="626 1241 1373 1661"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="626 1241 878 1304">Name</th> <th data-bbox="878 1241 1373 1304">Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="626 1304 878 1472">StoreTypeID</td> <td data-bbox="878 1304 1373 1472">An integer identifying the certificate store type. This is the same ID referenced by the StoreType parameter, above.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="626 1472 878 1566">Name</td> <td data-bbox="878 1472 1373 1566">A string containing the short name of the entry parameter.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="626 1566 878 1661">DisplayName</td> <td data-bbox="878 1566 1373 1661">A string containing the full display name of the entry parameter.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description	StoreTypeID	An integer identifying the certificate store type. This is the same ID referenced by the StoreType parameter, above.	Name	A string containing the short name of the entry parameter.	DisplayName	A string containing the full display name of the entry parameter.
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	 the authorized user will be prompted to enter the virtual server name based on an entry parameter. Values for entry parameters are entered at the time a management job is initiated (e.g. adding a certificate to a certificate store).				
Set New Password Allowed	A Boolean that indicates whether the store password can be changed (true) or not (false).				
Password	 <b>Note:</b> Secret data is stored in the secrets table or a PAM provider and is not returned in responses.				

 **Tip:** See the [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon  at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

#### 2.6.10.14 POST Certificate Stores Approve

The POST /CertificateStores/Approve method is used to approve one or more certificate stores currently in the pending state—having been discovered using the certificate store discover option (see [PUT Certificate Stores Discovery Job on page 592](#)). If more than one certificate store is included in the array, all stores must be of the same store type (e.g. Java keystore). This endpoint returns 204 with no content upon success.

 **Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
 /certificate\_stores/modify/  
 OR  
 /certificate\_stores/modify/#!/ (where # is a reference to a specific certificate store container ID)  
 Permissions for certificate stores can be set at either the global or certificate store container level. See *Container Permissions* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide* for more information about global vs container permissions.

Table 245: POST Certificate Stores Approve Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
Id	Body	<p><b>Required.</b> The GUID of the pending certificate store.</p> <p>Use the <a href="#">GET /CertificateStores</a> method (see <a href="#">GET Certificate Stores on page 492</a>) with a query of “Approved -eq false” to retrieve a list of all your unapproved certificate stores to determine the GUID of the store.</p>
ContainerId	Body	<p>An integer that identifies the container in which the certificate store should be placed on approval. Use the <a href="#">GET /CertificateStores/Containers</a> method (see <a href="#">GET Certificate Store Containers on page 633</a>) to retrieve a list of your defined certificate store containers to determine the container ID to use.</p>
CertStoreType	Body	<p><b>Required.</b> An integer indicating the ID of the certificate store type, as defined in Keyfactor Command, for this certificate store. Built-in certificates store types are: (0-Javakeystore, 2-PEMFile, 3-F5SSLProfiles, 4-IISRoots, 5-NetScaler, 6-IISPersonal, 7-F5WebServer, 8-IISRevoked, 9-F5WebServerREST, 10-F5SSLProfilesREST, 11-F5CABundlesREST, 100-AmazonWebServices, 101-FileTransferProtocol). Any custom extensions for the Keyfactor Universal Orchestrator you add will have certificate store types numbered 102+.</p>
Properties	Body	<p><b>Required*</b>. Some types of certificate stores have additional properties that are stored in this parameter. The data is stored in a series of, typically, key value pairs that define the property name and value (see <a href="#">GET Certificate Store Types on page 699</a> for more information).</p> <p>When reading this field, the values are returned as simple key value pairs, with the values being individual values. When writing, the values are specified as objects, though they are typically single values.</p> <p>For example, on a GET request for a <i>PEM</i> store configured with a separate private key, the contents of this field might be:</p> <pre style="background-color: #f0f0f0; padding: 10px;">"{   \"privateKeyPath\": \" /opt/app/mystore.key\",   \"separatePrivateKey\": \"true\" }"</pre> <p>However, the syntax used when updating the properties sets the value as a key value pair using <i>value</i> as the key. For example, on a POST or PUT request for a <i>PEM</i> store configured with a separate private key, the contents of this field might be:</p> <pre style="background-color: #f0f0f0; padding: 10px;">{   \"privateKeyPath\": {\"value\": \" /opt/app/mystore.key\"},   \"separatePrivateKey\": {\"value\": \"true\"} }</pre> <p>An example server properties parameter POST for an F5 or Citrix NetScaler store</p>

Name	In	Description
		<p>would contain:</p> <pre data-bbox="446 310 1404 632"> {   "ServerUsername": {"value": {"SecretValue": "KEYEXAMPLE\\j-smith"}},   "ServerPassword": {"value": {"SecretValue": "MySuperSecretPassword"}},   "ServerUseSsl": {"value": "true"} } </pre> <p>An example server properties parameter POST for an F5 or Citrix NetScaler store with the username and password stored as PAM secrets would contain (where the Provider value—1 in this example—is the Id value from <a href="#">GET PAM Providers on page 1030</a>):</p> <pre data-bbox="446 772 1404 1094"> {   "ServerUsername": {"value": {"Provider": "1", "Parameters": {"SecretId": "MyUserID"}}},   "ServerPassword": {"value": {"Provider": "1", "Parameters": {"SecretId": "MyPasswordID"}}},   "ServerUseSsl": {"value": "true"} } </pre> <div data-bbox="446 1129 1404 1549" style="background-color: #e0f0ff; padding: 10px;"> <p> <b>Note:</b> There are three standard properties that are used for certificate store types that require server credentials (e.g. F5):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ServerUsername</li> <li>• ServerPassword</li> <li>• ServerUseSsl</li> </ul> <p>These replace the separate certificate store server records that existed in previous versions of Keyfactor Command. For legacy support, if credentials are not provided through store properties during creation or editing of a certificate store, Keyfactor Command will attempt to find a certificate store server record and copy the credentials from it into the store properties for future use.</p> </div> <p>This field is <b>required</b> for certificate store types that store additional properties in this parameter.</p>
Pass-word	Body	<p><b>Required.</b> An object indicating the source for and details of the credential information Keyfactor Command will use to access the certificates in a specific certificate store (the store password). This is different from credential information Keyfactor Command</p>

Name	In	Description				
		<p>uses to access a certificate store server as a whole. The former (this setting) is typically used for Java keystores; the latter is typically used for certificates stores in Windows certificate stores and on Citrix NetScaler and F5 devices and set at the server level, not the certificate store level.</p> <p>Certificate stores that require credentials support up to three possible credential options:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use no store password. This option is supported for Java keystores that would normally require a password, but can be configured with the no password option (see <i>Value</i>, below).</li> <li>• Store the credential information in the Keyfactor secrets table. A Keyfactor secret is a user-defined password that is encrypted and stored securely in the Keyfactor Command database.</li> <li>• Load the credential information from a PAM provider. See <i>Privileged Access Management (PAM)</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> and <a href="#">PAM Providers on page 1005</a> for more information.</li> </ul> <p>The possible values are:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="446 871 1404 1705"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="451 879 703 942">Name</th> <th data-bbox="703 879 1399 942">Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="451 942 703 1696">SecretValue</td> <td data-bbox="703 942 1399 1696"> <p>A string—submitted as an object—indicating a password to be stored as a Keyfactor secret.</p> <div data-bbox="722 1039 1380 1680" style="border: 1px solid #c8e6c9; padding: 10px; margin: 10px 0;"> <p> <b>Tip:</b> To set the no password option on a store, submit the password with a null value. For example:</p> <pre data-bbox="803 1155 1364 1333">"Password": {   "SecretValue": {null} }</pre> <p>To set the value to a string to be stored in the Keyfactor secrets table, include the password in quotes. For example:</p> <pre data-bbox="803 1449 1364 1648">"Password": {   "SecretValue": "MyVerySecurePassword" }</pre> </div> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description	SecretValue	<p>A string—submitted as an object—indicating a password to be stored as a Keyfactor secret.</p> <div data-bbox="722 1039 1380 1680" style="border: 1px solid #c8e6c9; padding: 10px; margin: 10px 0;"> <p> <b>Tip:</b> To set the no password option on a store, submit the password with a null value. For example:</p> <pre data-bbox="803 1155 1364 1333">"Password": {   "SecretValue": {null} }</pre> <p>To set the value to a string to be stored in the Keyfactor secrets table, include the password in quotes. For example:</p> <pre data-bbox="803 1449 1364 1648">"Password": {   "SecretValue": "MyVerySecurePassword" }</pre> </div>
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 **Tip:** See the *Keyfactor API Reference and Utility* [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development.



It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (?) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

### 2.6.10.15 POST Certificate Stores Schedule

The POST /CertificateStores/Schedule method is used to create and assign a schedule to one or more certificate stores in Keyfactor Command. The POST request must contain an array of certificate store GUIDs and the properties that make up the schedule to attach to the store(s). This endpoint returns 204 with no content upon success.



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:

/certificate\_stores/schedule/

OR

/certificate\_stores/schedule/#!/ (where # is a reference to a specific certificate store container ID)

Permissions for certificate stores can be set at either the global or certificate store container level. See *Container Permissions* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide* for more information about global vs container permissions.

Table 246: POST Certificate Stores Schedule Input Parameters

Name	In	Description														
Storelds	Body	<b>Required.</b> An array of strings providing the certificate store GUIDs to schedule.														
Schedule	Body	<p><b>Required.</b> An object indicating the inventory schedule for the certificate store(s). Supported schedules are:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Off</td> <td>Turn off a previously configured schedule.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Immediate</td> <td>A Boolean that indicates a job scheduled to run immediately (true) or not (false).   <div style="border: 1px solid green; border-radius: 10px; padding: 5px; background-color: #e0f2f1;">  <b>Tip:</b> In some instances, jobs initially scheduled as <i>Immediate</i> will appear on a GET as <i>null</i>. </div> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>Interval</td> <td> <p>A dictionary that indicates a job scheduled to run every x minutes with the specified parameter. Any interval that is selected in the UI will be converted to minutes when stored in the database.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Minutes</td> <td>An integer indicating the number of minutes between each interval.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>For example, every hour:</p> <pre style="background-color: #f5f5f5; padding: 10px; border: 1px solid #ccc;"> "Interval": {   "Minutes": 60 } </pre> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>Daily</td> <td>A dictionary that indicates a job scheduled to run every day at the same time with the parameter:</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description	Off	Turn off a previously configured schedule.	Immediate	A Boolean that indicates a job scheduled to run immediately (true) or not (false).  <div style="border: 1px solid green; border-radius: 10px; padding: 5px; background-color: #e0f2f1;">  <b>Tip:</b> In some instances, jobs initially scheduled as <i>Immediate</i> will appear on a GET as <i>null</i>. </div>	Interval	<p>A dictionary that indicates a job scheduled to run every x minutes with the specified parameter. Any interval that is selected in the UI will be converted to minutes when stored in the database.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Minutes</td> <td>An integer indicating the number of minutes between each interval.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>For example, every hour:</p> <pre style="background-color: #f5f5f5; padding: 10px; border: 1px solid #ccc;"> "Interval": {   "Minutes": 60 } </pre>	Name	Description	Minutes	An integer indicating the number of minutes between each interval.	Daily	A dictionary that indicates a job scheduled to run every day at the same time with the parameter:
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Name	In	Description
		 <b>Note:</b> Although the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility—Swagger—Example Value may show examples of various other schedules, only the schedules shown here—that are available in the Management Portal for this functionality—are valid for this endpoint.

 **Tip:** See the *Keyfactor API Reference and Utility* [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon () at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

### 2.6.10.16 POST Certificate Stores Reenrollment

The POST /CertificateStores/Reenrollment method is used to schedule an existing certificate store for reenrollment. The reenrollment method is available for:

- PEM certificate stores managed by the Native Agent.
- PEM and Java certificate stores managed by Java and Android Agents.
- Any custom certificate store types created to support this functionality.

This endpoint returns 204 with no content upon success. Use the GET /OrchestratorJobs/JobHistory method to check on the progress of the job after submission (see [GET Orchestrator Jobs Job History on page 978](#)).

 **Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:

```

/certificates/enrollment/csr/
/certificate_stores/modify/
OR
/certificates/enrollment/csr/
/certificate_stores/modify/#/ (where # is a reference to a specific certificate store container ID)

```

Permissions for certificate stores can be set at either the global or certificate store container level. See *Container Permissions* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide* for more information about global vs container permissions.

In addition, either the user scheduling the reenrollment job or the user configured to provide authentication to the CA (see Authorization Methods Tab in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) must have enrollment permissions configured on the CA and template.

Table 247: POST Certificates Stores Reenrollment Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
KeystoreId	Body	<p><b>Required.</b> The GUID of the certificate store to schedule for reenrollment.</p> <p>Use the <a href="#">GET /CertificateStores</a> method (see <a href="#">GET Certificate Stores on page 492</a>) to retrieve a list of your certificate stores to determine the GUID of the store.</p>
SubjectName	Body	<p><b>Required.</b> A string containing the reenrollment subject name using X.500 format. For example:</p> <pre>"SubjectName": "CN=websrvr14.keyexample.com,OU=IT,O=\"Key Example, Inc.\",L=Independence,ST=OH,C=US"</pre>
AgentGuid	Body	<p><b>Required.</b> The GUID of the orchestrator that is registered with the certificate store.</p> <p>Use the <a href="#">GET /CertificateStores</a> method (see <a href="#">GET Certificate Stores on page 492</a>) to retrieve a list of your certificate stores to determine the GUID of the orchestrator associated with the store.</p>
Alias	Body	<p><b>Required.</b> The alias of the certificate in the certificate store.</p>
JobProperties	Body	<p>An object indicating the unique parameters defined for the certificate store type. The <i>key</i> is the name of the specific parameter from the certificate store type definition as returned in the JobProperties on the store type using the <a href="#">GET CertificateStoreTypes</a> method and the <i>value</i> is the value that should be set for that parameter on a certificate in the certificate store. For example, for NetScaler, the key name that is optionally used to associate a certificate with a virtual server is <i>NetscalerVserver</i> and is returned by <a href="#">GET CertificateStoreTypes</a> like so:</p> <pre>"JobProperties": [ "NetscalerVserver" ]</pre> <p>It can be seen in the Keyfactor Command Management Portal when editing the certificate store type in the field for <i>Management Job Custom Fields</i>.</p> <p>The setting is referenced using the following format:</p> <pre>"JobProperties": [ {"NetscalerVserver": "MyVirtualServerName"} ]</pre> <p> <b>Note:</b> The only built-in certificate store type that makes use of job properties that can be set on a certificate-by-</p>

Name	In	Description
		 certificate basis in the store is NetScaler, which does not support reenrollment. You may have custom certificate store types that make use of this functionality.
CertificateAuthority	Body	A string indicating the certificate authority to which to direct the enrollment request. If this parameter is not provided, the value set in the <i>Certificate Authority For Submitted CSRs</i> application setting will be used (see Application Settings: Agents Tab in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> ).
CertificateTemplate	Body	A string indicating the certificate template to use for the enrollment request. If this parameter is not provided, the value set in the <i>Template For Submitted CSRs</i> application setting will be used (see Application Settings: Agents Tab in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> ).

 **Tip:** See the *Keyfactor API Reference and Utility* [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon  at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

### 2.6.10.17 POST Certificate Stores Certificates Add

The POST `/CertificateStores/Certificates/Add` method is used to add a certificate to one or more certificate stores. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with an array of GUIDs for the add jobs. Use the GET `/OrchestratorJobs/JobHistory` method to check on the progress of the job after submission (see [GET Orchestrator Jobs Job History on page 978](#)).

 **Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:

- `/certificates/collections/read/`
- `/certificate_stores/schedule/`
- OR
- `/certificates/collections/read/#/` (where # is a reference to a specific certificate collection ID)
- `/certificate_stores/schedule/#/` (where # is a reference to a specific certificate store container ID)

Permissions for certificates and certificate stores can be set at either the global or certificate collection and certificate store container level. You can use a mixture with, for example, global certificate permissions and container-level certificate store permissions. See



*Certificate Permissions* and *Container Permissions* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide* for more information about global vs collection and container permissions.

Table 248: POST Certificate Stores Certificates Add Input Parameters

Name	In	Description												
CertificateId	Body	<b>Required.</b> An integer containing the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the certificate to be added to the certificate store(s).												
Certificate Stores	Body	<p><b>Required.</b> An array of objects indicating the certificate store GUIDs to identify the certificate stores to which the certificate should be added and provide appropriate reference information for the certificate in the store. Parameters include:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Certificate Store Ids</td> <td><b>Required.</b> A string containing the GUID for the certificate store to which the certificate should be added.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Alias</td> <td><b>Required*</b> A string providing an alias to be used for the certificate upon entry into the certificate store. The function of the alias varies depending on the certificate store type. For example, for an F5 device, it serves as the file name used to store the file in the device file system, minus the extension (e.g. use alias MyFile for a file named MyFile.pfx) while for a Java keystore, it is stored in the keystore associated with the certificate. Some certificate store types don't require an alias and some do. See <i>Add Certificate</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information. This field may be <b>required</b> depending on the store type selected.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Job Fields</td> <td>An object that sets extra values for the job fields that will be associated with the add job. This option is typically used with custom Any Agent implementations.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Overwrite</td> <td>A Boolean that sets whether a certificate in the store with the <i>Alias</i> provided should be overwritten with the certificate being added (true) or not (false). The default is <i>false</i>. Use the <a href="#">GET /Certificates/Locations/{id}</a> method (see <a href="#">GET Certificates Locations ID on page 284</a>) to retrieve a list of the locations an existing certificate is in to determine the alias used for the certificate in the certificate store.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Entry Password</td> <td>An object containing the password to set on the entry within the certificate store, if applicable. Only select certificate stores support entry passwords (e.g. Java keystores). Entry password values include:</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description	Certificate Store Ids	<b>Required.</b> A string containing the GUID for the certificate store to which the certificate should be added.	Alias	<b>Required*</b> A string providing an alias to be used for the certificate upon entry into the certificate store. The function of the alias varies depending on the certificate store type. For example, for an F5 device, it serves as the file name used to store the file in the device file system, minus the extension (e.g. use alias MyFile for a file named MyFile.pfx) while for a Java keystore, it is stored in the keystore associated with the certificate. Some certificate store types don't require an alias and some do. See <i>Add Certificate</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information. This field may be <b>required</b> depending on the store type selected.	Job Fields	An object that sets extra values for the job fields that will be associated with the add job. This option is typically used with custom Any Agent implementations.	Overwrite	A Boolean that sets whether a certificate in the store with the <i>Alias</i> provided should be overwritten with the certificate being added (true) or not (false). The default is <i>false</i> . Use the <a href="#">GET /Certificates/Locations/{id}</a> method (see <a href="#">GET Certificates Locations ID on page 284</a> ) to retrieve a list of the locations an existing certificate is in to determine the alias used for the certificate in the certificate store.	Entry Password	An object containing the password to set on the entry within the certificate store, if applicable. Only select certificate stores support entry passwords (e.g. Java keystores). Entry password values include:
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Schedule	Body	<p><b>Required.</b> An object indicating the inventory schedule for the add job. Possible schedule values include:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Off</td> <td>Turn off a previously configured schedule.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Immediate</td> <td>A Boolean that indicates a job scheduled to run immediately (true) or not (false).   <div style="background-color: #e0f2f1; padding: 5px; border-radius: 5px;">  <b>Tip:</b> In some instances, jobs initially scheduled as <i>Immediate</i> will appear on a GET as <i>null</i>. </div> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>Exactly Once</td> <td>A dictionary that indicates a job scheduled to run at the time specified with the parameter:   <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Time</td> <td>The date and time to next run the job. The date and time should be given using the ISO 8601 UTC time format YYYY-MM-DDTHH:mm:ss.000Z (e.g. 2023-11-19T16:23:01Z).</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>For example, exactly once at 11:45 am:</p> <pre> "ExactlyOnce": {   "Time": "2023-11-27T11:45:00Z" }</pre> <div style="background-color: #e0f2f1; padding: 5px; border-radius: 5px;">  <b>Tip:</b> In some instances, jobs initially scheduled as <i>Immediate</i> will appear on a GET as <i>ExactlyOnce</i>. </div> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description	Off	Turn off a previously configured schedule.	Immediate	A Boolean that indicates a job scheduled to run immediately (true) or not (false).  <div style="background-color: #e0f2f1; padding: 5px; border-radius: 5px;">  <b>Tip:</b> In some instances, jobs initially scheduled as <i>Immediate</i> will appear on a GET as <i>null</i>. </div>	Exactly Once	A dictionary that indicates a job scheduled to run at the time specified with the parameter:  <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Time</td> <td>The date and time to next run the job. The date and time should be given using the ISO 8601 UTC time format YYYY-MM-DDTHH:mm:ss.000Z (e.g. 2023-11-19T16:23:01Z).</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>For example, exactly once at 11:45 am:</p> <pre> "ExactlyOnce": {   "Time": "2023-11-27T11:45:00Z" }</pre> <div style="background-color: #e0f2f1; padding: 5px; border-radius: 5px;">  <b>Tip:</b> In some instances, jobs initially scheduled as <i>Immediate</i> will appear on a GET as <i>ExactlyOnce</i>. </div>	Name	Description	Time	The date and time to next run the job. The date and time should be given using the ISO 8601 UTC time format YYYY-MM-DDTHH:mm:ss.000Z (e.g. 2023-11-19T16:23:01Z).
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 **Note:** Although the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility—Swagger—Example Value may show examples of various other schedules, only the

Name	In	Description
		 schedules shown here—that are available in the Management Portal for this functionality—are valid for this endpoint.
CollectionId	Body	<p>An integer specifying an optional certificate collection identifier to validate that the user executing the request has sufficient permissions to do so. If a certificate collection ID is not supplied, the user must have global permissions to complete the action. Supplying a certificate collection ID allows for a check of the user’s certificate collection-level permissions to determine whether the user has sufficient permissions at a collection level to complete the action. See <i>Certificate Permissions</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information.</p>

 **Tip:** See the *Keyfactor API Reference and Utility* [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (🔍) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

### 2.6.10.18 POST Certificate Stores Certificates Remove

The POST /CertificateStores/Certificates/Remove method is used to remove a certificate from one or more certificate stores. The POST request must contain an array of certificate store GUIDs and the certificate properties that identify the certificate to remove. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with an array of GUIDs for the removal jobs. Use the GET /OrchestratorJobs/JobHistory method to check on the progress of the job after submission (see [GET Orchestrator Jobs Job History on page 978](#)).

 **Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:

- /certificates/collections/read/
- /certificate\_stores/schedule/
- OR
- /certificates/collections/read/#/ (where # is a reference to a specific certificate collection ID)
- /certificate\_stores/schedule/#/ (where # is a reference to a specific certificate store container ID)

Permissions for certificates and certificate stores can be set at either the global or certificate collection and certificate store container level. You can use a mixture with, for example, global certificate permissions and container-level certificate store permissions. See *Certificate Permissions* and *Container Permissions* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide* for more information about global vs collection and container permissions.

Table 249: POST Certificate Stores Certificates Remove Input Parameters

Name	In	Description								
Certificate Stores	Body	<p><b>Required.</b> An array of objects indicating the certificate store GUIDs and related information to identify the certificate to remove from the certificate store(s). Certificate store detail includes:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Alias</td> <td><b>Required.</b> A string containing the unique identifier for the certificate in the certificate store. Each type of certificate store has a different format for this alias. Use the <a href="#">GET /Certificates/{id}</a> method (see <a href="#">GET Certificates ID on page 292</a>) to retrieve the certificate store IDs in which the certificate is stored (CertStoreId) and the aliases under which the certificate is stored in these stores. This information is also available in the certificate details in the Management Portal.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Certificate Store Ids</td> <td><b>Required.</b> A string containing the GUID for the certificate store from which the certificate should be removed.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>JobFields</td> <td>An object that sets extra values for the job fields that will be associated with the removal job. This option is typically used with custom Any Agent implementations.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>For example, to remove from one IIS personal store and one NetScaler store:</p> <pre> "CertificateStores": [   {     "Alias": "MyCertificate.pfx",     "CertificateStoreId": "fde12aa7-6643-43db-88e8-5c91c5ce78b3"   },   {     "Alias": "C2107973A928859C21330E566B299CD4A0705AE8",     "CertificateStoreId": "322e12ea-43b2-4aab-80ae-c4ad4569b4e7"   } ] </pre>	Name	Description	Alias	<b>Required.</b> A string containing the unique identifier for the certificate in the certificate store. Each type of certificate store has a different format for this alias. Use the <a href="#">GET /Certificates/{id}</a> method (see <a href="#">GET Certificates ID on page 292</a> ) to retrieve the certificate store IDs in which the certificate is stored (CertStoreId) and the aliases under which the certificate is stored in these stores. This information is also available in the certificate details in the Management Portal.	Certificate Store Ids	<b>Required.</b> A string containing the GUID for the certificate store from which the certificate should be removed.	JobFields	An object that sets extra values for the job fields that will be associated with the removal job. This option is typically used with custom Any Agent implementations.
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JobFields	An object that sets extra values for the job fields that will be associated with the removal job. This option is typically used with custom Any Agent implementations.									
Schedule	Body	<p><b>Required.</b> An object indicating the inventory schedule for the removal job. Supported schedules are:</p>								

Name	In	Description												
		<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Off</td> <td>Turn off a previously configured schedule.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Immediate</td> <td>           A Boolean that indicates a job scheduled to run immediately (true) or not (false).           <div style="border: 1px solid green; border-radius: 10px; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;">  <b>Tip:</b> In some instances, jobs initially scheduled as <i>Immediate</i> will appear on a GET as <i>null</i>.           </div> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>Exactly Once</td> <td>           A dictionary that indicates a job scheduled to run at the time specified with the parameter:           <table border="1" style="margin-top: 10px;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Time</td> <td>               The date and time to next run the job. The date and time should be given using the ISO 8601 UTC time format YYYY-MM-DDTHH:mm:ss.000Z (e.g. 2023-11-19T16:23:01Z).             </td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>For example, exactly once at 11:45 am:</p> <pre style="border: 1px solid #ccc; padding: 10px; margin-top: 10px;"> "ExactlyOnce": {   "Time": "2023-11-27T11:45:00Z" } </pre> <div style="border: 1px solid green; border-radius: 10px; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;">  <b>Tip:</b> In some instances, jobs initially scheduled as <i>Immediate</i> will appear on a GET as <i>ExactlyOnce</i>.           </div> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <div style="border: 1px solid #add8e6; border-radius: 10px; padding: 10px; margin-top: 10px;">  <b>Note:</b> Although the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility—Swagger—<i>Example Value</i> may show examples of various other schedules, only the schedules shown here—that are available in the Management Portal for this functionality—are valid for this endpoint.         </div>	Name	Description	Off	Turn off a previously configured schedule.	Immediate	A Boolean that indicates a job scheduled to run immediately (true) or not (false). <div style="border: 1px solid green; border-radius: 10px; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;">  <b>Tip:</b> In some instances, jobs initially scheduled as <i>Immediate</i> will appear on a GET as <i>null</i>.           </div>	Exactly Once	A dictionary that indicates a job scheduled to run at the time specified with the parameter: <table border="1" style="margin-top: 10px;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Time</td> <td>               The date and time to next run the job. The date and time should be given using the ISO 8601 UTC time format YYYY-MM-DDTHH:mm:ss.000Z (e.g. 2023-11-19T16:23:01Z).             </td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>For example, exactly once at 11:45 am:</p> <pre style="border: 1px solid #ccc; padding: 10px; margin-top: 10px;"> "ExactlyOnce": {   "Time": "2023-11-27T11:45:00Z" } </pre> <div style="border: 1px solid green; border-radius: 10px; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;">  <b>Tip:</b> In some instances, jobs initially scheduled as <i>Immediate</i> will appear on a GET as <i>ExactlyOnce</i>.           </div>	Name	Description	Time	The date and time to next run the job. The date and time should be given using the ISO 8601 UTC time format YYYY-MM-DDTHH:mm:ss.000Z (e.g. 2023-11-19T16:23:01Z).
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Collection Id	Body	An integer specifying an optional certificate collection identifier to validate that the user executing the request has sufficient permissions to do so. If a certificate collection ID is not supplied, the user must have global permissions to complete the action. Supplying a certificate collection ID allows for a check of												

Name	In	Description
		the user's certificate collection-level permissions to determine whether the user has sufficient permissions at a collection level to complete the action. See <i>Certificate Permissions</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information.

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## 2.6.11 Certificate Store Containers

The CertificateStoreContainers component of the Keyfactor API provides a set of methods to support management of certificate store containers.

Table 250: Certificate Store Containers Endpoints

Endpoint	Method	Description	Link
/	GET	Returns a list of certificate store containers.	<a href="#">GET Certificate Store Containers below</a>
/	POST	Adds a certificate store container.	<a href="#">POST Certificate Store Containers on page 636</a>
/id	DELETE	Deletes a certificate store container.	<a href="#">DELETE Certificate Store Containers ID on page 664</a>
/id	GET	Returns details for the specified certificate store container.	<a href="#">GET Certificate Store Containers ID on page 665</a>
/id	PUT	Edits a certificate store container.	<a href="#">PUT Certificate Store Containers on page 641</a>

### 2.6.11.1 GET Certificate Store Containers

The GET /CertificateStoreContainers method is used to retrieve all certificate store containers. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with container details.



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:

/certificate\_stores/read/

OR

/certificate\_stores/read/#/ (where # is a reference to a specific certificate store container ID)

Permissions for certificate stores can be set at either the global or certificate store container level. See *Container Permissions* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide* for more information about global vs container permissions.

Table 251: GET Certificate Store Containers Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
PerformRoleCheck	Query	This parameter is not used.
RoleIdList	Query	This parameter is not used.
QueryString	Query	<p>A string containing a query to limit the results (e.g. field1 -eq value1 AND field2 -gt value2). The default is to return all records. Fields available for querying through the API for the most part match those that appear in the Keyfactor Command Management Portal search dropdowns for the same feature. For querying guidelines, refer to: <i>Using the Containers Search Feature in the Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i>. The query fields supported for this endpoint are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CertStoreType (0-Javakeystore, 2-PEMFile, 3-F5SSLProfiles, 4-IISRoots, 5-NetScaler, 6-IISPersonal, 7-F5WebServer, 8-IISRevoked, 9-F5WebServerREST, 10-F5SSLProfilesREST, 11-F5CABundlesREST, 100-AmazonWebServices, 101-FileTransferProtocol)</li> <li>• HasSchedule (True, False)</li> <li>• Id</li> <li>• Name (Short Name)</li> </ul>
PageReturned	Query	An integer that specifies how many multiples of the returnLimit to skip and offset by before returning results, to enable paging. The default is 1.
SkipCount	Query	An integer indicating the number of records that should be skipped in providing results, starting from the beginning of the records (for pagination). This field is optional and no records will be skipped if not provided.
ReturnLimit	Query	An integer that specifies how many results to return per page. The default is 50.
SortField	Query	A string containing the property by which the results should be sorted. Fields available for sorting through the API for the most part match those that appear as sortable columns in the Keyfactor Command Management Portal. The default sort field is <i>Name</i> .
SortAscending	Query	An integer that sets the sort order on the returned results. A value of 0 sorts results in ascending order while a value of 1 sorts results in descending order. The default is ascending.

Table 252: GET Certificate Stores Containers Response Data

Name	Description
Id	An integer indicating the ID of the container.
Name	A string indicating the name of the container.
Overwrite Schedules	A Boolean indicating whether the schedule set on the container will overwrite schedules set individually on the certificate stores (true) or not (false).
Schedule	A string containing the inventory schedule set for the container. Schedules are shown in cron syntax. For an interval schedule, this will look like I_mm where mm is the number of minutes (e.g. I_30 for every 30 minutes). For daily schedules, this will look like D_hh:mm where hh:mm is the time to run the job (e.g. D_14:30 for daily at 2:30 pm).
Cert Store Type	An integer indicating the ID of the certificate store type, as defined in Keyfactor Command, for this certificate store. Built-in certificates store types are: (0-Javakeystore, 2-PEMFile, 3-F5SSLProfiles, 4-IISRoots, 5-NetScaler, 6-IISPersonal, 7-F5WebServer, 8-IISRevoked, 9-F5WebServerREST, 10-F5SSLProfilesREST, 11-F5CABundlesREST, 100-AmazonWebServices, 101-FileTransferProtocol). Any custom extensions for the Keyfactor Universal Orchestrator you add will have certificate store types numbered 102+.
StoreCount	An integer indicating the number of stores of the type referenced by CertStoreType in the container.

 **Tip:** See the *Keyfactor API Reference and Utility* [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (🔍) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

### 2.6.11.2 POST Certificate Store Containers

The POST /CertificateStoreContainers method is used to add a new certificate store container. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with container details.

 **Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
 /certificate\_stores/modify/  
 OR  
 /certificate\_stores/modify/#/ (where # is a reference to a specific certificate store container ID)



Permissions for certificate stores can be set at either the global or certificate store container level. See *Container Permissions* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide* for more information about global vs container permissions.

Table 253: POST Certificate Stores Containers Input Parameters

Name	In	Description																
Name	Body	<b>Required.</b> A string indicating the name of the container.																
Schedule	Body	<p>An object containing the inventory schedule set for the container. Schedules are shown in cron syntax. Supported schedules are:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Off</td> <td>Turn off a previously configured schedule.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Interval</td> <td> <p>A dictionary that indicates a job scheduled to run every x minutes with the specified parameter. Any interval that is selected in the UI will be converted to minutes when stored in the database.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Minutes</td> <td>An integer indicating the number of minutes between each interval.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>For example, every hour:</p> <pre>"Interval": {   "Minutes": 60 }</pre> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>Daily</td> <td> <p>A dictionary that indicates a job scheduled to run every day at the same time with the parameter:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Time</td> <td>The date and time to next run the job. The date and time should be given using the ISO 8601 UTC time format YYYY-MM-DDTHH:mm:ss.000Z (e.g. 2023-11-19T16:23:01Z).</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>For example, daily at 11:30 pm:</p> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description	Off	Turn off a previously configured schedule.	Interval	<p>A dictionary that indicates a job scheduled to run every x minutes with the specified parameter. Any interval that is selected in the UI will be converted to minutes when stored in the database.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Minutes</td> <td>An integer indicating the number of minutes between each interval.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>For example, every hour:</p> <pre>"Interval": {   "Minutes": 60 }</pre>	Name	Description	Minutes	An integer indicating the number of minutes between each interval.	Daily	<p>A dictionary that indicates a job scheduled to run every day at the same time with the parameter:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Time</td> <td>The date and time to next run the job. The date and time should be given using the ISO 8601 UTC time format YYYY-MM-DDTHH:mm:ss.000Z (e.g. 2023-11-19T16:23:01Z).</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>For example, daily at 11:30 pm:</p>	Name	Description	Time	The date and time to next run the job. The date and time should be given using the ISO 8601 UTC time format YYYY-MM-DDTHH:mm:ss.000Z (e.g. 2023-11-19T16:23:01Z).
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Name	In	Description				
		<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td> <pre>"Daily": {   "Time": "2023-11-25T23:30:00Z" }</pre> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p> <b>Note:</b> Although the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility—Swagger—Example Value may show examples of various other schedules, only the schedules shown here—that are available in the Management Portal for this functionality—are valid for this endpoint.</p>	Name	Description		<pre>"Daily": {   "Time": "2023-11-25T23:30:00Z" }</pre>
Name	Description					
	<pre>"Daily": {   "Time": "2023-11-25T23:30:00Z" }</pre>					
Cert Store Type	Body	An integer indicating the ID of the certificate store type, as defined in Keyfactor Command, for this certificate store. Built-in certificates store types are: (0-Javakeystore, 2-PEMFile, 3-F5SSLProfiles, 4-IISRoots, 5-NetScaler, 6-IISPersonal, 7-F5WebServer, 8-IISRevoked, 9-F5WebServerREST, 10-F5SSLProfilesREST, 11-F5CABundlesREST, 100-AmazonWebServices, 101-FileTransferProtocol). Any custom extensions for the Keyfactor Universal Orchestrator you add will have certificate store types numbered 102+. The default is 0 for a JKS keystore.				

Table 254: POST Certificate Stores Containers Response Data

Name	Description																
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 **Tip:** See the *Keyfactor API Reference and Utility* [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon () at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

### 2.6.11.3 PUT Certificate Store Containers

The PUT /CertificateStoreContainers method is used to edit the specified certificate store container. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with container details.

 **Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
 /certificate\_stores/modify/  
 OR  
 /certificate\_stores/modify/#/ (where # is a reference to a specific certificate store container ID)



Permissions for certificate stores can be set at either the global or certificate store container level. See *Container Permissions* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide* for more information about global vs container permissions.



**Important:** Any previously populated fields that are not submitted with their full existing data using this method will be cleared of their existing data. When using this method, you should first do a GET to retrieve all the values for the record you want to update, enter corrected data into the field(s) you want to update, and then submit all the fields using PUT, including the fields that contain values but which you are not changing.

Table 255: PUT Certificate Store Containers Input Parameters

Name	In	Description																
Id	Path	<b>Required.</b> An integer indicating the ID of the container.																
Name	Body	<b>Required.</b> A string indicating the name of the container.																
Schedule	Body	<p>An object containing the inventory schedule set for the container. Schedules are shown in cron syntax. Supported schedules are:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Off</td> <td>Turn off a previously configured schedule.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Interval</td> <td> <p>A dictionary that indicates a job scheduled to run every x minutes with the specified parameter. Any interval that is selected in the UI will be converted to minutes when stored in the database.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Minutes</td> <td>An integer indicating the number of minutes between each interval.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>For example, every hour:</p> <pre>"Interval": {   "Minutes": 60 }</pre> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>Daily</td> <td> <p>A dictionary that indicates a job scheduled to run every day at the same time with the parameter:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Time</td> <td>The date and time to next run the job. The date and time should be given using the ISO 8601 UTC time format YYYY-MM-DDTHH:mm:ss.000Z (e.g. 2023-11-19T16:23:01Z).</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>For example, daily at 11:30 pm:</p> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description	Off	Turn off a previously configured schedule.	Interval	<p>A dictionary that indicates a job scheduled to run every x minutes with the specified parameter. Any interval that is selected in the UI will be converted to minutes when stored in the database.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Minutes</td> <td>An integer indicating the number of minutes between each interval.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>For example, every hour:</p> <pre>"Interval": {   "Minutes": 60 }</pre>	Name	Description	Minutes	An integer indicating the number of minutes between each interval.	Daily	<p>A dictionary that indicates a job scheduled to run every day at the same time with the parameter:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Time</td> <td>The date and time to next run the job. The date and time should be given using the ISO 8601 UTC time format YYYY-MM-DDTHH:mm:ss.000Z (e.g. 2023-11-19T16:23:01Z).</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>For example, daily at 11:30 pm:</p>	Name	Description	Time	The date and time to next run the job. The date and time should be given using the ISO 8601 UTC time format YYYY-MM-DDTHH:mm:ss.000Z (e.g. 2023-11-19T16:23:01Z).
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Cert Store Type	Body	An integer indicating the ID of the certificate store type, as defined in Keyfactor Command, for this certificate store. Built-in certificates store types are: (0-Javakeystore, 2-PEMFile, 3-F5SSLProfiles, 4-IISRoots, 5-NetScaler, 6-IISPersonal, 7-F5WebServer, 8-IISRevoked, 9-F5WebServerREST, 10-F5SSLProfilesREST, 11-F5CABundlesREST, 100-AmazonWebServices, 101-FileTransferProtocol). Any custom extensions for the Keyfactor Universal Orchestrator you add will have certificate store types numbered 102+. The default is 0 for a JKS keystore.				

Table 256: PUT Certificate Store Containers Response Data

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Properties	<p>A string containing additional properties for the container. Only some types of certificate stores have additional properties that are stored in this parameter. The data is stored in a series of, typically, key value pairs that define the property name and value (see <a href="#">GET Certificate Store Types on page 699</a> for more information).</p> <p>When reading this field, the values are returned as simple key value pairs, with the values being individual values. When writing, the values are specified as objects, though they are typically single values.</p> <p>For example, on a GET request for a <i>PEM</i> store configured with a separate private key, the contents of this field might be:</p>														

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Password	<p>An object indicating the source for and details of the credential information Keyfactor Command will use to access the certificates in a specific certificate store (the store password). This is different from credential information Keyfactor Command uses to access a certificate store server as a whole. The former (this setting) is typically used for Java keystores; the latter is typically used for certificates stores on Citrix NetScaler and F5 devices and set at the server level, not the certificate store level (see <a href="#">POST Certificate Stores Server on page 579</a>).</p> <p>Certificate stores that require credentials support up to three possible credential options:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use no store password. This option is supported for Java keystores that would normally require a password, but can be configured with the no password option (see <i>Value</i>, below).</li> <li>• Store the credential information in the Keyfactor secrets table. A Keyfactor secret is a user-defined password that is encrypted and stored securely in the Keyfactor Command database.</li> <li>• Load the credential information from a PAM provider. See <i>Privileged Access Management (PAM)</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> and <a href="#">PAM Providers on page 1005</a> for more information.</li> </ul> <p>The possible values are:</p>								

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 **Tip:** See the *Keyfactor API Reference and Utility* [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon  at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

#### 2.6.11.4 DELETE Certificate Store Containers ID

The DELETE `/CertificateStoreContainers/{id}` method is used to delete the certificate store container with the specified ID. This endpoint returns 204 with no content upon success.

 **Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
`/certificate_stores/modify/`  
 OR  
`/certificate_stores/modify/{#}/` (where # is a reference to a specific certificate store container ID)  
 Permissions for certificate stores can be set at either the global or certificate store container level. See *Container Permissions* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide* for more information about global vs container permissions.

Table 257: DELETE Certificate Store Containers {id} Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
id	Path	<b>Required.</b> A string containing the ID of the certificate store container to delete. Use the <code>GET /CertificateStoreContainers</code> method (see <a href="#">GET Certificate Store Containers on page 633</a> ) to retrieve a list of all the certificate store containers to determine the certificate store container ID.



**Tip:** See the *Keyfactor API Reference and Utility* [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (?) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

### 2.6.11.5 GET Certificate Store Containers ID

The GET `/CertificateStoreContainers/{id}` method is used to retrieve the certificate store container with the specified ID. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with container details.



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
`/certificate_stores/read/`  
 OR  
`/certificate_stores/read/#/` (where # is a reference to a specific certificate store container ID)  
 Permissions for certificate stores can be set at either the global or certificate store container level. See *Container Permissions* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide* for more information about global vs container permissions.

Table 258: GET Certificate Store Containers {id} Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
id	Path	<b>Required.</b> A string containing the ID of the certificate store container. Use the <code>GET /CertificateStoreContainers</code> method (see <a href="#">GET Certificate Store Containers on page 633</a> ) to retrieve a list of all the certificate store containers to determine the certificate store container ID.

Table 259: GET Certificate Stores Containers {id} Response Data

Name	Description												
Id	An integer indicating the ID of the container.												
Name	A string indicating the name of the container.												
Schedule	A string containing the inventory schedule set for the container. Schedules are shown in cron syntax. For an interval schedule, this will look like I_mm where mm is the number of minutes (e.g. I_30 for every 30 minutes). For daily schedules, this will look like D_hh:mm where hh:mm is the time to run the job (e.g. D_14:30 for daily at 2:30 pm).												
Cert Store Type	An integer indicating the ID of the certificate store type, as defined in Keyfactor Command, for this certificate store. Built-in certificates store types are: (0-Javakeystore, 2-PEMFile, 3-F5SSLProfiles,4-IISRoots, 5-NetScaler, 6-IISPersonal, 7-F5WebServer, 8-IISRevoked, 9-F5WebServerREST, 10-F5SSLProfilesREST, 11-F5CABundlesREST, 100-AmazonWebServices, 101-FileTransferProtocol). Any custom extensions for the Keyfactor Universal Orchestrator you add will have certificate store types numbered 102+.												
Certificate Stores	An array of objects indicating the certificate store data for the certificate stores within this container. Certificate store details include: <table border="1" data-bbox="341 924 1404 1711"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Id</td> <td>A string indicating the GUID of the certificate store within Keyfactor Command.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Display Name</td> <td>A string indicating the display name of the certificate store.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Container Id</td> <td>An integer indicating the ID of the certificate store's associated certificate store container.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Client Machine</td> <td>A string containing the client machine name. The value for this will vary depending on the certificate store type. Typically, it is the hostname of the machine on which the store is located, but this may vary. See <i>Certificate Store Operations: Adding or Modifying a Certificate Store</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Store-path</td> <td>A string indicating the path to the certificate store on the target. The format for this path will vary depending on the certificate store type. For example, for a Java keystore, this will be a file path (e.g. /opt/myapp/store.jks), but for an F5 device, this will be a partition name on the device (e.g. Common). See <i>Certificate Store Operations: Adding or Modifying a Certificate Store</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description	Id	A string indicating the GUID of the certificate store within Keyfactor Command.	Display Name	A string indicating the display name of the certificate store.	Container Id	An integer indicating the ID of the certificate store's associated certificate store container.	Client Machine	A string containing the client machine name. The value for this will vary depending on the certificate store type. Typically, it is the hostname of the machine on which the store is located, but this may vary. See <i>Certificate Store Operations: Adding or Modifying a Certificate Store</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information.	Store-path	A string indicating the path to the certificate store on the target. The format for this path will vary depending on the certificate store type. For example, for a Java keystore, this will be a file path (e.g. /opt/myapp/store.jks), but for an F5 device, this will be a partition name on the device (e.g. Common). See <i>Certificate Store Operations: Adding or Modifying a Certificate Store</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information.
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Name	Description
CertStore Inventory JobId	A string indicating the GUID that identifies the inventory job for the certificate store in the Keyfactor Command database. This will be null if an inventory schedule is not set for the certificate store.
CertStore Type	An integer indicating the ID of the certificate store type, as defined in Keyfactor Command, for this certificate store. Built-in certificates store types are: (0-Javakeystore, 2-PEMFile, 3-F5SSLProfiles, 4-IISRoots, 5-NetScaler, 6-IISPersonal, 7-F5WebServer, 8-IISRevoked, 9-F5WebServerREST, 10-F5SSLProfilesREST, 11-F5CABundlesREST, 100-AmazonWebServices, 101-FileTransferProtocol). Any custom extensions for the Keyfactor Universal Orchestrator you add will have certificate store types numbered 102+.
Approved	A Boolean that indicates whether a certificate store is approved (true) or not (false). If a certificate store is approved, it can be used and updated. A certificate store that has been discovered using the discover feature but not yet marked as approved will be false here.
Create If Missing	A Boolean that indicates whether a new certificate store should be created with the information provided (true) or not (false). This option is only valid for Java keystores and any custom certificate store types you have defined to support this functionality.
Properties	<p>A string containing additional properties for the container. Only some types of certificate stores have additional properties that are stored in this parameter. The data is stored in a series of, typically, key value pairs that define the property name and value (see <a href="#">GET Certificate Store Types on page 699</a> for more information).</p> <p>When reading this field, the values are returned as simple key value pairs, with the values being individual values. When writing, the values are specified as objects, though they are typically single values.</p> <p>For example, on a GET request for a <i>PEM</i> store configured with a separate private key, the contents of this field might be:</p> <pre> {   "privateKeyPath": "/opt/app/mystore.key",   "separatePrivateKey": "true" } </pre> <p>However, the syntax used when updating the properties sets the value as a</p>

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Name	Description										
Agent Assigned	A Boolean that indicates whether there is an orchestrator assigned to this certificate store (true) or not (false).										
Container Name	A string indicating the name of the certificate store's associated container.										
Inventory Schedule	An object containing the inventory schedule for this certificate store.										
Reenrollment Status	An object that indicates whether the certificate store can use the re-enrollment function with accompanying data about the re-enrollment job. Reenrollment status information includes: <table border="1" data-bbox="511 865 1377 1675"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Data</td> <td>A Boolean that indicates whether the certificate store can use the re-enrollment function (true) or not (false).</td> </tr> <tr> <td>AgentId</td> <td>A string indicating the Keyfactor Command GUID of the orchestrator that can re-enroll the certificate store.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Message</td> <td>A string indicating the reason the certificate store cannot re-enroll, if applicable.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Job Properties</td> <td>An object containing the unique entry parameters defined for the certificate store type. The <i>key</i> is the name of the specific parameter from the certificate store type definition as returned in the JobProperties on the store type using the <i>GET CertificateStoreTypes</i> method and the <i>value</i> is the value that should be set for that parameter on a certificate in the certificate store. For example, for CitrixAdc, the key name that is optionally used to associate the certificate with a virtual server is <i>virtualServerName</i> and is returned by <i>GET CertificateStoreTypes</i> like so: <pre>"JobProperties": [ "sniCert",</pre> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description	Data	A Boolean that indicates whether the certificate store can use the re-enrollment function (true) or not (false).	AgentId	A string indicating the Keyfactor Command GUID of the orchestrator that can re-enroll the certificate store.	Message	A string indicating the reason the certificate store cannot re-enroll, if applicable.	Job Properties	An object containing the unique entry parameters defined for the certificate store type. The <i>key</i> is the name of the specific parameter from the certificate store type definition as returned in the JobProperties on the store type using the <i>GET CertificateStoreTypes</i> method and the <i>value</i> is the value that should be set for that parameter on a certificate in the certificate store. For example, for CitrixAdc, the key name that is optionally used to associate the certificate with a virtual server is <i>virtualServerName</i> and is returned by <i>GET CertificateStoreTypes</i> like so: <pre>"JobProperties": [ "sniCert",</pre>
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Set New Password Allowed	A Boolean that indicates whether the store password can be changed (true) or not (false).								

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Pass-word	<p>An object indicating the source for and details of the credential information Keyfactor Command will use to access the certificates in a specific certificate store (the store password). This is different from credential information Keyfactor Command uses to access a certificate store server as a whole. The former (this setting) is typically used for Java keystores; the latter is typically used for certificates stores on Citrix NetScaler and F5 devices and set at the server level, not the certificate store level (see <a href="#">POST Certificate Stores Server on page 579</a>).</p> <p>Certificate stores that require credentials support up to three possible credential options:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use no store password. This option is supported for Java keystores that would normally require a password, but can be configured with the no password option (see <i>Value</i>, below).</li> <li>• Store the credential information in the Keyfactor secrets table. A Keyfactor secret is a user-defined password that is encrypted and stored securely in the Keyfactor Command database.</li> <li>• Load the credential information from a PAM provider. See <i>Privileged Access Management (PAM)</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> and <a href="#">PAM Providers on page 1005</a> for more information.</li> </ul> <p>The possible values are:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Secret Value</td> <td> <p>A string—submitted as an object—indicating a password to be stored as a Keyfactor secret.</p> <div data-bbox="665 1291 1356 1669" data-label="Complex-Block"> <p> <b>Tip:</b> To set the no password option on a store, submit the password with a null value. For example:</p> <pre data-bbox="738 1375 1339 1554"> "Password": {   "SecretValue": {null} } </pre> <p>To set the value to a string to be stored in the Keyfactor secrets table, include the password in quotes. For example:</p> </div> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description	Secret Value	<p>A string—submitted as an object—indicating a password to be stored as a Keyfactor secret.</p> <div data-bbox="665 1291 1356 1669" data-label="Complex-Block"> <p> <b>Tip:</b> To set the no password option on a store, submit the password with a null value. For example:</p> <pre data-bbox="738 1375 1339 1554"> "Password": {   "SecretValue": {null} } </pre> <p>To set the value to a string to be stored in the Keyfactor secrets table, include the password in quotes. For example:</p> </div>
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**Tip:** See the [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (?) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

## 2.6.12 Certificate Store Types

CertificateStoreTypes define constraints and properties of different kinds of certificates stores. Keyfactor Command contains default certificate store types and also allows users to define certificate store types for custom certificate stores.

Table 260: Certificate Store Type Endpoints

Endpoint	Method	Description	Link
/id}	DELETE	Deletes a certificate store type using StoreType number.	<a href="#">DELETE Certificate Store Types ID below</a>
/id}	GET	Returns certificate store type details for the specified certificate store type using StoreType number.	<a href="#">GET Certificate Store Types ID on the next page</a>
/Name/{name}	GET	Returns certificate store type details for the specified certificate store type using ShortName.	<a href="#">GET CertificateStoreTypes Name Name on page 691</a>
/	DELETE	Delete multiple certificate store types using StoreType number.	<a href="#">DELETE Certificate Store Types on page 698</a>
/	GET	Returns all certificate store types with paging and options to the specified detail level.	<a href="#">GET Certificate Store Types on page 699</a>
/	POST	Creates a new certificate store type.	<a href="#">POST Certificate Store Types on page 705</a>
/	PUT	Updates a certificate store type using StoreType number.	<a href="#">PUT Certificate Store Types on page 720</a>

### 2.6.12.1 DELETE Certificate Store Types ID

The DELETE /CertificateStoreTypes/{id} method is used to delete an existing certificate store type with the specified ID. This endpoint returns 204 with no content upon success.



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
/certificate\_stores/modify/

Table 261: DELETE Certificate Store Types {id} Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
id	Path	<b>Required.</b> The ID of the certificate store type to delete. Use the <i>GET /CertificateStoreTypes</i> method (see <a href="#">GET Certificate Store Types on page 699</a> ) to retrieve a list of all the certificate store types to determine the certificate store type ID.



**Tip:** See the *Keyfactor API Reference and Utility* [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (?) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

### 2.6.12.2 GET Certificate Store Types ID

The *GET /CertificateStoreTypes/{id}* method is used to return the certificate store type with the specified ID. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with details for the certificate store type specified.



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
/certificate\_stores/read/ OR container permission

Table 262: GET Certificate Store Types {id} Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
id	Path	<b>Required.</b> The ID of the certificate store type. Use the <i>GET /CertificateStoreTypes</i> method (see <a href="#">GET Certificate Store Types on page 699</a> ) to retrieve a list of all the certificate store types to determine the certificate store type ID.

Table 263: GET Certificate Store Types {id} Response Data

Name	Description								
Name	A string containing the full name of the certificate store type.								
ShortName	A string containing the short name assigned to the certificate store type.								
Capability	A string containing a reference name for the certificate store type (e.g. NS for a NetScaler store).								
StoreType	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the certificate store type. The ID is automatically assigned by Keyfactor Command.								
ImportType	An integer that indicates the import type for the certificate store type. The ID is automatically assigned by Keyfactor Command and generally matches the <i>StoreType</i> for custom certificate store types.								
LocalStore	A Boolean that indicates whether the store is local to the orchestrator machine (true) as, for example, JKS and PEM stores managed by the Keyfactor Java Agent or remote (false) as, for example, IIS stores managed by the Keyfactor Universal Orchestrator.								
SupportedOperations	An object containing Boolean values that indicate whether the certificate store type is enabled for the following functions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Add</li> <li>• Create</li> <li>• Discovery</li> <li>• Enrollment</li> <li>• Remove</li> </ul>								
Properties	An array of objects indicating unique parameters for the certificate store type. In the Keyfactor Command Management Portal these are known as <i>Custom Fields</i> . Property parameters include: <table border="1" data-bbox="545 1346 1403 1709"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Name</td> <td>A string containing the short name of the property.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DisplayName</td> <td>A string containing the full display name of the property.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Type</td> <td>A string containing the type of the property: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• String</li> <li>• Bool</li> </ul> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description	Name	A string containing the short name of the property.	DisplayName	A string containing the full display name of the property.	Type	A string containing the type of the property: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• String</li> <li>• Bool</li> </ul>
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PasswordOptions	<p>An object indicating options for the password in the certificate store type. Password options include:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>EntrySupported</td> <td>A Boolean that indicates whether entry of a password for the certificate in the certificate store is</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description	EntrySupported	A Boolean that indicates whether entry of a password for the certificate in the certificate store is						
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StorePathValue	A string containing the value(s) for the certificate store path.								
PrivateKeyAllowed	A string containing the option for private key requirements for certificates stored in stores with this certificate store type: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Forbidden</i>: Private key is not required; generally, applies to trust stores (e.g. Root CA certificates).</li> <li>• <i>Optional</i>: Private key is optional; applies to store types that could represent either a Trust Store or End-Entity Store.</li> <li>• <i>Required</i>: Private key is required; applies to stores that hold an End-Entity Certificate (server or client authorization).</li> </ul>								
JobProperties	An array of strings defining properties that are required when performing management jobs on a certificate store of this type. <div style="border: 1px solid #add8e6; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;">  <b>Note:</b> The <i>JobProperties</i> parameter has been deprecated and replaced by <i>EntryParameters</i>. New implementations should use <i>EntryParameters</i>. <i>JobProperties</i> is retained to maintain backwards compatibility.           </div>								
ServerRequired	A Boolean that indicates whether server access is required for adding certificate stores for this certificate store type (true) or not (false). If set to true, a user will be prompted for a username and password to connect to the remote								

Name	Description										
	server.										
PowerShell	A Boolean that indicates whether jobs for the store type are implemented using PowerShell (true) instead of a .NET class or not (false).										
BlueprintAllowed	A Boolean that indicates whether certificate stores of this type will be included when creating or applying blueprints. For more details, see <i>Orchestrator Blueprints</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> .										
CustomAliasAllowed	<p>A string containing the selected certificate store type alias option:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Forbidden</i>: A custom alias is not required and cannot be supplied.</li> <li>• <i>Optional</i>: A custom alias is optional.</li> <li>• <i>Required</i>: A custom alias is required.</li> </ul> <p>The certificate store alias serves as an identifier for the certificate in the store. Depending on the type of store, it may be a file name, a certificate thumbprint, a string reference, or some other information. Some types of stores may not support associating an alias with the certificate (e.g. IIS trusted root).</p>										
EntryParameters	<p>An array of objects indicating unique parameters that are required when performing management jobs on a certificate store of this type. Entry parameter options include:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Name</td> <td>A string containing the short name of the entry parameter.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DisplayName</td> <td>A string containing the full display name of the entry parameter.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Type</td> <td> <p>A string containing the type of the entry parameter:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• String</li> <li>• Bool</li> <li>• MultipleChoice</li> <li>• Secret</li> </ul> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>RequiredWhen</td> <td>An object containing Boolean values indicating the circumstances under which a value is required to be provided for this entry parameter. These are:</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description	Name	A string containing the short name of the entry parameter.	DisplayName	A string containing the full display name of the entry parameter.	Type	<p>A string containing the type of the entry parameter:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• String</li> <li>• Bool</li> <li>• MultipleChoice</li> <li>• Secret</li> </ul>	RequiredWhen	An object containing Boolean values indicating the circumstances under which a value is required to be provided for this entry parameter. These are:
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Options	A string containing a comma-separated list of multiple choice options for this entry parameter.										
	<p> <b>Tip:</b> What's the difference between properties (custom fields) and entry parameters?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Properties are about the certificate store definition itself and are static. For example, you might use a property to define the primary</li> </ul>										

Name	Description
	 <p>node name of an F5 instance. This node name is the same no matter what inventory or management jobs you do with the F5 device(s). Values for properties are entered in the certificate store record when creating or editing the certificate store record.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Entry parameters are about the specific certificate within the certificate store. They are used to send additional information related to the certificate to the server or device that hosts the certificate store when running management jobs for that certificate store. Often this is more fluid information that isn't the same for every use of that certificate store. For example, several virtual servers with separate certificates in the same folder may exist on a NetScaler device. When replacing one certificate, updates may need to be made to only the virtual server that is using the certificate. In this case, the authorized user will be prompted to enter the virtual server name based on an entry parameter. Values for entry parameters are entered at the time a management job is initiated (e.g. adding a certificate to a certificate store).</li> </ul>
InventoryEndpoint	A string containing the orchestrator endpoint to which inventory updates are sent.
InventoryJobType	A GUID identifying the job type for inventory jobs.
ManagementJobType	A GUID identifying the job type for management jobs.
DiscoveryJobType	A GUID identifying the job type for discovery jobs.
EnrollmentJobType	A GUID identifying the job type for reenrollment jobs.

 **Tip:** See the [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (🔍) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

### 2.6.12.3 GET CertificateStoreTypes Name Name

The GET /CertificateStoreTypes/Name/{name} method is used to return the certificate store type with the specified short name. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with details for the certificate store type specified.



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
`/certificate_stores/read/`

Table 264: GET Certificate Store Types Name {Name} Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
name	Path	<b>Required.</b> The short name of the certificate store type. Use the <code>GET /CertificateStoreTypes</code> method (see <a href="#">GET Certificate Store Types on page 699</a> ) to retrieve a list of all the certificate store types to determine the certificate store type short name.

Table 265: GET Certificate Store Types Name {Name} Response Data

Name	Description								
Name	A string containing the full name of the certificate store type.								
ShortName	A string containing the short name assigned to the certificate store type.								
Capability	A string containing a reference name for the certificate store type (e.g. NS for a NetScaler store).								
StoreType	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the certificate store type. The ID is automatically assigned by Keyfactor Command.								
ImportType	An integer that indicates the import type for the certificate store type. The ID is automatically assigned by Keyfactor Command and generally matches the <i>StoreType</i> for custom certificate store types.								
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StorePathValue	A string containing the value(s) for the certificate store path.								
PrivateKeyAllowed	A string containing the option for private key requirements for certificates stored in stores with this certificate store type: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Forbidden</i>: Private key is not required; generally, applies to trust stores (e.g. Root CA certificates).</li> <li>• <i>Optional</i>: Private key is optional; applies to store types that could represent either a Trust Store or End-Entity Store.</li> <li>• <i>Required</i>: Private key is required; applies to stores that hold an End-Entity Certificate (server or client authorization).</li> </ul>								
JobProperties	An array of strings defining properties that are required when performing management jobs on a certificate store of this type. <div style="border: 1px solid #add8e6; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;">  <b>Note:</b> The <i>JobProperties</i> parameter has been deprecated and replaced by <i>EntryParameters</i>. New implementations should use <i>EntryParameters</i>. <i>JobProperties</i> is retained to maintain backwards compatibility.           </div>								
ServerRequired	A Boolean that indicates whether server access is required for adding certificate stores for this certificate store type (true) or not (false). If set to true, a user will be prompted for a username and password to connect to the remote								

Name	Description										
	server.										
PowerShell	A Boolean that indicates whether jobs for the store type are implemented using PowerShell (true) instead of a .NET class or not (false).										
BlueprintAllowed	A Boolean that indicates whether certificate stores of this type will be included when creating or applying blueprints. For more details, see <i>Orchestrator Blueprints</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> .										
CustomAliasAllowed	<p>A string containing the selected certificate store type alias option:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Forbidden</i>: A custom alias is not required and cannot be supplied.</li> <li>• <i>Optional</i>: A custom alias is optional.</li> <li>• <i>Required</i>: A custom alias is required.</li> </ul> <p>The certificate store alias serves as an identifier for the certificate in the store. Depending on the type of store, it may be a file name, a certificate thumbprint, a string reference, or some other information. Some types of stores may not support associating an alias with the certificate (e.g. IIS trusted root).</p>										
EntryParameters	<p>An array of objects indicating unique parameters that are required when performing management jobs on a certificate store of this type. Entry parameter options include:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Name</td> <td>A string containing the short name of the entry parameter.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DisplayName</td> <td>A string containing the full display name of the entry parameter.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Type</td> <td> <p>A string containing the type of the entry parameter:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• String</li> <li>• Bool</li> <li>• MultipleChoice</li> <li>• Secret</li> </ul> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>RequiredWhen</td> <td>An object containing Boolean values indicating the circumstances under which a value is required to be provided for this entry parameter. These are:</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description	Name	A string containing the short name of the entry parameter.	DisplayName	A string containing the full display name of the entry parameter.	Type	<p>A string containing the type of the entry parameter:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• String</li> <li>• Bool</li> <li>• MultipleChoice</li> <li>• Secret</li> </ul>	RequiredWhen	An object containing Boolean values indicating the circumstances under which a value is required to be provided for this entry parameter. These are:
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Options	A string containing a comma-separated list of multiple choice options for this entry parameter.										
	<p> <b>Tip:</b> What's the difference between properties (custom fields) and entry parameters?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Properties are about the certificate store definition itself and are static. For example, you might use a property to define the primary</li> </ul>										

Name	Description
	 <p>node name of an F5 instance. This node name is the same no matter what inventory or management jobs you do with the F5 device(s). Values for properties are entered in the certificate store record when creating or editing the certificate store record.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Entry parameters are about the specific certificate within the certificate store. They are used to send additional information related to the certificate to the server or device that hosts the certificate store when running management jobs for that certificate store. Often this is more fluid information that isn't the same for every use of that certificate store. For example, several virtual servers with separate certificates in the same folder may exist on a NetScaler device. When replacing one certificate, updates may need to be made to only the virtual server that is using the certificate. In this case, the authorized user will be prompted to enter the virtual server name based on an entry parameter. Values for entry parameters are entered at the time a management job is initiated (e.g. adding a certificate to a certificate store).</li> </ul>
InventoryEndpoint	A string containing the orchestrator endpoint to which inventory updates are sent.
InventoryJobType	A GUID identifying the job type for inventory jobs.
ManagementJobType	A GUID identifying the job type for management jobs.
DiscoveryJobType	A GUID identifying the job type for discovery jobs.
EnrollmentJobType	A GUID identifying the job type for reenrollment jobs.

 **Tip:** See the [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (?) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

#### 2.6.12.4 DELETE Certificate Store Types

The DELETE /CertificateStoreTypes method is used to delete multiple certificate store types in one request. IDs of any certificate store types that could not be deleted are returned in the response body. Delete operations will continue until the entire array of IDs has been processed. This endpoint returns 204 with no content upon success.



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
/certificate\_stores/modify/

Table 266: DELETE Certificate Store Types Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
ids	Body	<p><b>Required.</b> An array of integers indicating the Keyfactor Command certificate store type IDs for certificate store types that should be deleted in the form (without parameter name):</p> <pre>[106,108,109]</pre> <p>Use the <i>GET /CertificateStoreTypes</i> method (see <a href="#">GET Certificate Store Types below</a>) to retrieve a list of all the certificate store types to determine the certificate store type IDs.</p>



**Tip:** See the *Keyfactor API Reference and Utility* [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (?) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

### 2.6.12.5 GET Certificate Store Types

The GET /CertificateStoreTypes method is used to retrieve a list of all certificate store types. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with details of the certificate store types.



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
/certificate\_stores/read/ OR container permission

Table 267: GET Certificate Store Types Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
PageReturned	Query	An integer that specifies how many multiples of the returnLimit to skip and offset by before returning results, to enable paging. The default is 1.
ReturnLimit	Query	An integer that specifies how many results to return per page. The default is 50.

Table 268: GET Certificate Store Types Response Data

Name	Description								
Name	A string containing the full name of the certificate store type.								
ShortName	A string containing the short name assigned to the certificate store type.								
Capability	A string containing a reference name for the certificate store type (e.g. NS for a NetScaler store).								
StoreType	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the certificate store type. The ID is automatically assigned by Keyfactor Command.								
ImportType	An integer that indicates the import type for the certificate store type. The ID is automatically assigned by Keyfactor Command and generally matches the <i>StoreType</i> for custom certificate store types.								
LocalStore	A Boolean that indicates whether the store is local to the orchestrator machine (true) as, for example, JKS and PEM stores managed by the Keyfactor Java Agent or remote (false) as, for example, IIS stores managed by the Keyfactor Universal Orchestrator.								
SupportedOperations	An object containing Boolean values that indicate whether the certificate store type is enabled for the following functions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Add</li> <li>• Create</li> <li>• Discovery</li> <li>• Enrollment</li> <li>• Remove</li> </ul>								
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JobProperties	An array of strings defining properties that are required when performing management jobs on a certificate store of this type. <div style="border: 1px solid #add8e6; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;">  <b>Note:</b> The <i>JobProperties</i> parameter has been deprecated and replaced by <i>EntryParameters</i>. New implementations should use <i>EntryParameters</i>. <i>JobProperties</i> is retained to maintain backwards compatibility.           </div>								
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	server.										
PowerShell	A Boolean that indicates whether jobs for the store type are implemented using PowerShell (true) instead of a .NET class or not (false).										
BlueprintAllowed	A Boolean that indicates whether certificate stores of this type will be included when creating or applying blueprints. For more details, see <i>Orchestrator Blueprints</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> .										
CustomAliasAllowed	<p>A string containing the selected certificate store type alias option:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Forbidden</i>: A custom alias is not required and cannot be supplied.</li> <li>• <i>Optional</i>: A custom alias is optional.</li> <li>• <i>Required</i>: A custom alias is required.</li> </ul> <p>The certificate store alias serves as an identifier for the certificate in the store. Depending on the type of store, it may be a file name, a certificate thumbprint, a string reference, or some other information. Some types of stores may not support associating an alias with the certificate (e.g. IIS trusted root).</p>										
EntryParameters	<p>An array of objects indicating unique parameters that are required when performing management jobs on a certificate store of this type. Entry parameter options include:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Name</td> <td>A string containing the short name of the entry parameter.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DisplayName</td> <td>A string containing the full display name of the entry parameter.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Type</td> <td> <p>A string containing the type of the entry parameter:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• String</li> <li>• Bool</li> <li>• MultipleChoice</li> <li>• Secret</li> </ul> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>RequiredWhen</td> <td>An object containing Boolean values indicating the circumstances under which a value is required to be provided for this entry parameter. These are:</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description	Name	A string containing the short name of the entry parameter.	DisplayName	A string containing the full display name of the entry parameter.	Type	<p>A string containing the type of the entry parameter:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• String</li> <li>• Bool</li> <li>• MultipleChoice</li> <li>• Secret</li> </ul>	RequiredWhen	An object containing Boolean values indicating the circumstances under which a value is required to be provided for this entry parameter. These are:
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Options	A string containing a comma-separated list of multiple choice options for this entry parameter.										
	<p> <b>Tip:</b> What's the difference between properties (custom fields) and entry parameters?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Properties are about the certificate store definition itself and are static. For example, you might use a property to define the primary</li> </ul>										

Name	Description
	 <p>node name of an F5 instance. This node name is the same no matter what inventory or management jobs you do with the F5 device(s). Values for properties are entered in the certificate store record when creating or editing the certificate store record.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Entry parameters are about the specific certificate within the certificate store. They are used to send additional information related to the certificate to the server or device that hosts the certificate store when running management jobs for that certificate store. Often this is more fluid information that isn't the same for every use of that certificate store. For example, several virtual servers with separate certificates in the same folder may exist on a NetScaler device. When replacing one certificate, updates may need to be made to only the virtual server that is using the certificate. In this case, the authorized user will be prompted to enter the virtual server name based on an entry parameter. Values for entry parameters are entered at the time a management job is initiated (e.g. adding a certificate to a certificate store).</li> </ul>
InventoryEndpoint	A string containing the orchestrator endpoint to which inventory updates are sent.
InventoryJobType	A GUID identifying the job type for inventory jobs.
ManagementJobType	A GUID identifying the job type for management jobs.
DiscoveryJobType	A GUID identifying the job type for discovery jobs.
EnrollmentJobType	A GUID identifying the job type for reenrollment jobs.

 **Tip:** See the [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (?) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

### 2.6.12.6 POST Certificate Store Types

The POST /CertificateStoresTypes method is used to create certificate store types in Keyfactor Command. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with a message body containing a list of certificate store type details.



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
`/certificate_stores/modify/`

Table 269: POST Certificate Store Types Input Parameters

Name	In	Description								
Name	Body	<b>Required.</b> A string containing the full name of the certificate store type. A unique value must be supplied.								
ShortName	Body	<b>Required.</b> A string containing the short name assigned to the certificate store type. A unique value must be supplied with a maximum of 10 characters.								
Capability	Body	A string containing a reference name for the certificate store type (e.g. NS for a NetScaler store).								
LocalStore	Body	A Boolean that indicates whether the store is local to the orchestrator machine (true) as, for example, JKS and PEM stores managed by the Keyfactor Java Agent or remote (false) as, for example, IIS stores managed by the Keyfactor Universal Orchestrator. The default is <i>false</i> .								
SupportedOperations	Body	An object containing Boolean values that indicate whether the certificate store type is enabled for the following functions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Add</li> <li>Create</li> <li>Discovery</li> <li>Enrollment</li> <li>Remove</li> </ul> The default for each value is <i>false</i> .								
Properties	Body	An array of objects indicating unique parameters for the certificate store type. In the Keyfactor Command Management Portal these are known as <i>Custom Fields</i> . Property parameters include: <table border="1" data-bbox="618 1268 1403 1734"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Name</td> <td><b>Required.</b> A string containing the short name of the property. If you choose to define a property, this field is <b>required</b>.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DisplayName</td> <td><b>Required.</b> A string containing the full display name of the property. If you choose to define a property, this field is <b>required</b>.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Type</td> <td><b>Required.</b> A string containing the type of the property: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>String</li> </ul> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description	Name	<b>Required.</b> A string containing the short name of the property. If you choose to define a property, this field is <b>required</b> .	DisplayName	<b>Required.</b> A string containing the full display name of the property. If you choose to define a property, this field is <b>required</b> .	Type	<b>Required.</b> A string containing the type of the property: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>String</li> </ul>
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Required	A Boolean that indicates whether the parameter is required (true) or not (false).											

Name	In	Description								
		<p>For example, to set a multiple choice property:</p> <pre data-bbox="618 310 1403 743"> "Properties": [   {     "Name": "Pets",     "DisplayName": "Popular Pets",     "Type": "MultipleChoice",     "DependsOn": "",     "DefaultValue": "Cat,Dog,Fish,Rat,Mouse",     "Required": false   } ] </pre> <p>This value is unset by default.</p>								
PasswordOptions	Body	<p>An object indicating options for the password in the certificate store type. Password options include:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="618 894 1403 1709"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="625 903 883 961">Name</th> <th data-bbox="883 903 1396 961">Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="625 961 883 1129">EntrySupported</td> <td data-bbox="883 961 1396 1129">A Boolean that indicates whether entry of a password for the certificate in the certificate store is allowed (true) or not (false). The default is <i>false</i>.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="625 1129 883 1287">StoreRequired</td> <td data-bbox="883 1129 1396 1287">A Boolean that indicates whether entry of a password on the certificate store as a whole is required (true) or not (false). The default is <i>false</i>.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="625 1287 883 1701">Style</td> <td data-bbox="883 1287 1396 1701">           A string containing the style of password:           <ul data-bbox="911 1346 1377 1682" style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Default</i>: Keyfactor Command will randomly generate a password.</li> <li>• <i>Custom</i>: Allow a password to be entered and authenticated when enrolling for a certificate through Keyfactor Command when installing to a store of this type. The Custom option can be selected only if the <i>Allow Custom Password</i> in the Application Settings, is equal to <i>True</i>. For more</li> </ul> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description	EntrySupported	A Boolean that indicates whether entry of a password for the certificate in the certificate store is allowed (true) or not (false). The default is <i>false</i> .	StoreRequired	A Boolean that indicates whether entry of a password on the certificate store as a whole is required (true) or not (false). The default is <i>false</i> .	Style	A string containing the style of password: <ul data-bbox="911 1346 1377 1682" style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Default</i>: Keyfactor Command will randomly generate a password.</li> <li>• <i>Custom</i>: Allow a password to be entered and authenticated when enrolling for a certificate through Keyfactor Command when installing to a store of this type. The Custom option can be selected only if the <i>Allow Custom Password</i> in the Application Settings, is equal to <i>True</i>. For more</li> </ul>
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StorePathType	Body	<p>A string containing the selected store type:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Freeform</i>: Users are required to enter a path defining the certificate store location.</li> <li><i>Fixed</i>: A store path does not apply, generally one store per device (e.g. IIS).</li> <li><i>MultipleChoice</i>: Allow a comma separated list of options to be entered that users will be able to select from when defining the certificate store location.</li> </ul> <p>This value is unset by default.</p>				
StorePathValue	Body	<p>A string containing the value(s) for the certificate store path if the <i>StorePathType</i> is set to <i>Fixed</i> or <i>Multiple Choice</i>.</p> <p>Multiple choice values should be provided in a comma-delimited list like so:</p> <pre>"StorePathValue": "Apple,Cherry,Peach,Pear"</pre> <p>This value is unset by default.</p>				
PrivateKeyAllowed	Body	<p>A string containing the option for private key requirements for certificates stored in stores with this certificate store type:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Forbidden</i>: Private key is not required; generally, applies to trust stores (e.g. Root CA certificates).</li> <li><i>Optional</i>: Private key is optional; applies to store types that could represent either a Trust Store or End-Entity Store.</li> <li><i>Required</i>: Private key is required; applies to stores that hold an End-Entity Certificate (server or client authorization).</li> </ul> <p>The default value is <i>Forbidden</i>.</p>				
JobProperties	Body	<p>An array of strings defining properties that are required when performing management jobs on a certificate store of this type.</p> <p> <b>Note:</b> The <i>JobProperties</i> parameter has been deprecated and replaced by <i>EntryParameters</i>. New implementations should use</p>				

Name	In	Description						
		 <i>EntryParameters. JobProperties</i> is retained to maintain backwards compatibility.						
ServerRequired	Body	A Boolean that indicates whether server access is required for adding certificate stores for this certificate store type (true) or not (false). If set to true, a user will be prompted for a username and password to connect to the remote server. The default is <i>false</i> .						
PowerShell	Body	A Boolean that indicates whether jobs for the store type are implemented using PowerShell (true) instead of a .NET class or not (false). The default is <i>false</i> .						
BlueprintAllowed	Body	A Boolean that indicates whether certificate stores of this type will be included when creating or applying blueprints. For more details, see <i>Orchestrator Blueprints</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> . The default is <i>false</i> .						
CustomAliasAllowed	Body	<p>A string containing the selected certificate store type alias option:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Forbidden</i>: A custom alias is not required and cannot be supplied.</li> <li><i>Optional</i>: A custom alias is optional.</li> <li><i>Required</i>: A custom alias is required.</li> </ul> <p>The certificate store alias serves as an identifier for the certificate in the store. Depending on the type of store, it may be a file name, a certificate thumbprint, a string reference, or some other information. Some types of stores may not support associating an alias with the certificate (e.g. IIS trusted root). The default value is <i>Forbidden</i>.</p>						
EntryParameters	Body	<p>An array of objects indicating unique parameters that are required when performing management jobs on a certificate store of this type. Entry parameter options include:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Name</td> <td><b>Required.</b> A string containing the short name of the entry parameter. If you choose to define an entry parameter, this field is <b>required</b>. The name should be entered without spaces.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DisplayName</td> <td><b>Required.</b> A string containing the full</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description	Name	<b>Required.</b> A string containing the short name of the entry parameter. If you choose to define an entry parameter, this field is <b>required</b> . The name should be entered without spaces.	DisplayName	<b>Required.</b> A string containing the full
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Name	In	Description	
		Name	Description
		Type	<p>display name of the entry parameter. If you choose to define an entry parameter, this field is <b>required</b>.</p> <p><b>Required.</b> A string containing the type of the entry parameter:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• String</li> <li>• Bool</li> <li>• MultipleChoice</li> <li>• Secret</li> </ul> <p>If you choose to define an entry parameter, this field is <b>required</b>.</p> <div data-bbox="894 814 1382 915" style="border: 1px solid #add8e6; border-radius: 10px; padding: 5px;">  <b>Note:</b> This field cannot be modified on an edit. </div>
		RequiredWhen	<p>An object containing Boolean values indicating the circumstances under which a value is required to be provided for this entry parameter. These are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>HasPrivateKey:</b> If set to <i>true</i>, a value must be provided for this field when configuring a management job (either add or remove) if the certificate has an associated private key in Keyfactor Command. This would be the case, for example, when doing a PFX enrollment and adding the resulting certificate to a certificate store. The default is <i>false</i>.</li> <li>• <b>OnAdd:</b> If set to <i>true</i>, a value must be provided for this field when configuring an add certificate job. The default is <i>false</i>.</li> <li>• <b>OnRemove:</b> If set to <i>true</i>, a value must be provided for this field when configuring a remove certificate job. The default is <i>false</i>.</li> <li>• <b>OnReenrollment:</b> If set to <i>true</i>, a value</li> </ul>

Name	In	Description										
		<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td>must be provided for this field when configuring a reenrollment job. The default is <i>false</i>.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DependsOn</td> <td>A string containing the name of the parameter on which this parameter depends. This only applies if at least two custom parameters have been created for this certificate store type. This option is used to configure one custom parameter to display only if another custom parameter contains a value.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DefaultValue</td> <td>A string containing the default value for the entry parameter. If <i>Type</i> is <i>Multiple Choice</i>, this field should contain a single value that represents the default selection from the provided list (see Options) for this entry parameter. If <i>Type</i> is <i>Boolean</i>, this field should contain <i>true</i> or <i>false</i>. This value is unset by default.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Options</td> <td>A string containing a comma-separated list of multiple choice options for this entry parameter. This field should only be populated if <i>Type</i> is set to <i>MultipleChoice</i>. This value is unset by default.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>For example, to set a multiple choice entry parameter:</p> <pre> "EntryParameter": [   {     "Name": "ZooAnimal",     "DisplayName": "Favorite Zoo Animal",     "Type": "MultipleChoice",     "RequiredWhen": {       "HasPrivateKey": false,       "OnAdd": true,       "OnRemove": true,       "OnReenrollment": true     }   } ] </pre>	Name	Description		must be provided for this field when configuring a reenrollment job. The default is <i>false</i> .	DependsOn	A string containing the name of the parameter on which this parameter depends. This only applies if at least two custom parameters have been created for this certificate store type. This option is used to configure one custom parameter to display only if another custom parameter contains a value.	DefaultValue	A string containing the default value for the entry parameter. If <i>Type</i> is <i>Multiple Choice</i> , this field should contain a single value that represents the default selection from the provided list (see Options) for this entry parameter. If <i>Type</i> is <i>Boolean</i> , this field should contain <i>true</i> or <i>false</i> . This value is unset by default.	Options	A string containing a comma-separated list of multiple choice options for this entry parameter. This field should only be populated if <i>Type</i> is set to <i>MultipleChoice</i> . This value is unset by default.
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Name	In	Description
		<pre data-bbox="618 275 1403 558"> },   "DefaultValue": "Penguin",   "Options": "Tiger- ,Bear,Giraffe,Lion,Wolf,Penguin,Zebra" } ] </pre> <p data-bbox="618 562 943 590">This value is unset by default.</p> <div data-bbox="618 617 1403 1457" style="background-color: #e0f2f1; padding: 10px;"> <p data-bbox="630 632 672 674"> <b>Tip:</b> What's the difference between properties (custom fields) and entry parameters?</p> <ul data-bbox="704 695 1403 1436" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="704 695 1403 926">• Properties are about the certificate store definition itself and are static. For example, you might use a property to define the primary node name of an F5 instance. This node name is the same no matter what inventory or management jobs you do with the F5 device(s). Values for properties are entered in the certificate store record when creating or editing the certificate store record.</li> <li data-bbox="704 940 1403 1436">• Entry parameters are about the specific certificate within the certificate store. They are used to send additional information related to the certificate to the server or device that hosts the certificate store when running management jobs for that certificate store. Often this is more fluid information that isn't the same for every use of that certificate store. For example, several virtual servers with separate certificates in the same folder may exist on a NetScaler device. When replacing one certificate, updates may need to be made to only the virtual server that is using the certificate. In this case, the authorized user will be prompted to enter the virtual server name based on an entry parameter. Values for entry parameters are entered at the time a management job is initiated (e.g. adding a certificate to a certificate store).</li> </ul> </div>

Table 270: POST Certificate Store Types Response Data

Name	Description								
Name	A string containing the full name of the certificate store type.								
ShortName	A string containing the short name assigned to the certificate store type.								
Capability	A string containing a reference name for the certificate store type (e.g. NS for a NetScaler store).								
StoreType	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the certificate store type. The ID is automatically assigned by Keyfactor Command.								
ImportType	An integer that indicates the import type for the certificate store type. The ID is automatically assigned by Keyfactor Command and generally matches the <i>StoreType</i> for custom certificate store types.								
LocalStore	A Boolean that indicates whether the store is local to the orchestrator machine (true) as, for example, JKS and PEM stores managed by the Keyfactor Java Agent or remote (false) as, for example, IIS stores managed by the Keyfactor Universal Orchestrator.								
SupportedOperations	An object containing Boolean values that indicate whether the certificate store type is enabled for the following functions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Add</li> <li>• Create</li> <li>• Discovery</li> <li>• Enrollment</li> <li>• Remove</li> </ul>								
Properties	An array of objects indicating unique parameters for the certificate store type. In the Keyfactor Command Management Portal these are known as <i>Custom Fields</i> . Property parameters include: <table border="1" data-bbox="544 1344 1404 1711"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Name</td> <td>A string containing the short name of the property.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DisplayName</td> <td>A string containing the full display name of the property.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Type</td> <td>A string containing the type of the property: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• String</li> <li>• Bool</li> </ul> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description	Name	A string containing the short name of the property.	DisplayName	A string containing the full display name of the property.	Type	A string containing the type of the property: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• String</li> <li>• Bool</li> </ul>
Name	Description								
Name	A string containing the short name of the property.								
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	<table border="1" data-bbox="545 275 1401 968"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="553 285 776 338">Name</th> <th data-bbox="776 285 1393 338">Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="553 338 776 443"></td> <td data-bbox="776 338 1393 443"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>MultipleChoice</li> <li>Secret</li> </ul> </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="553 443 776 674">DependsOn</td> <td data-bbox="776 443 1393 674">A string containing the name of the parameter on which this parameter depends. This only applies if at least two custom parameters have been created for this certificate store type. This option is used to configure one custom parameter to display only if another custom parameter contains a value.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="553 674 776 873">DefaultValue</td> <td data-bbox="776 674 1393 873">A string containing the default value(s) of the parameter. If <i>Type</i> is <i>Multiple Choice</i>, this field should contain a comma-separated list of multiple choice options for this parameter. If <i>Type</i> is <i>Boolean</i>, this field should contain <i>true</i> or <i>false</i>.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="553 873 776 957">Required</td> <td data-bbox="776 873 1393 957">A Boolean that indicates whether the parameter is required (true) or not (false).</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <div data-bbox="545 1003 1401 1423" style="background-color: #e6f2ff; padding: 10px; border: 1px solid #add8e6;"> <p> <b>Note:</b> There are three standard properties that are used for certificate store types that require server credentials (e.g. F5):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ServerUsername</li> <li>ServerPassword</li> <li>ServerUseSsl</li> </ul> <p>These replace the separate certificate store server records that existed in previous versions of Keyfactor Command. For legacy support, if credentials are not provided through store properties during creation or editing of a certificate store, Keyfactor Command will attempt to find a certificate store server record and copy the credentials from it into the store properties for future use.</p> </div>	Name	Description		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>MultipleChoice</li> <li>Secret</li> </ul>	DependsOn	A string containing the name of the parameter on which this parameter depends. This only applies if at least two custom parameters have been created for this certificate store type. This option is used to configure one custom parameter to display only if another custom parameter contains a value.	DefaultValue	A string containing the default value(s) of the parameter. If <i>Type</i> is <i>Multiple Choice</i> , this field should contain a comma-separated list of multiple choice options for this parameter. If <i>Type</i> is <i>Boolean</i> , this field should contain <i>true</i> or <i>false</i> .	Required	A Boolean that indicates whether the parameter is required (true) or not (false).
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Required	A Boolean that indicates whether the parameter is required (true) or not (false).										
PasswordOptions	<p>An object indicating options for the password in the certificate store type. Password options include:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="545 1549 1401 1717"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="553 1560 808 1612">Name</th> <th data-bbox="808 1560 1393 1612">Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="553 1612 808 1707">EntrySupported</td> <td data-bbox="808 1612 1393 1707">A Boolean that indicates whether entry of a password for the certificate in the certificate store is</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description	EntrySupported	A Boolean that indicates whether entry of a password for the certificate in the certificate store is						
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StorePathValue	A string containing the value(s) for the certificate store path.								
PrivateKeyAllowed	A string containing the option for private key requirements for certificates stored in stores with this certificate store type: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Forbidden</i>: Private key is not required; generally, applies to trust stores (e.g. Root CA certificates).</li> <li>• <i>Optional</i>: Private key is optional; applies to store types that could represent either a Trust Store or End-Entity Store.</li> <li>• <i>Required</i>: Private key is required; applies to stores that hold an End-Entity Certificate (server or client authorization).</li> </ul>								
JobProperties	An array of strings defining properties that are required when performing management jobs on a certificate store of this type. <div style="border: 1px solid #00aaff; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;">  <b>Note:</b> The <i>JobProperties</i> parameter has been deprecated and replaced by <i>EntryParameters</i>. New implementations should use <i>EntryParameters</i>. <i>JobProperties</i> is retained to maintain backwards compatibility.           </div>								
ServerRequired	A Boolean that indicates whether server access is required for adding certificate stores for this certificate store type (true) or not (false). If set to true, a user will be prompted for a username and password to connect to the remote								

Name	Description										
	server.										
PowerShell	A Boolean that indicates whether jobs for the store type are implemented using PowerShell (true) instead of a .NET class or not (false).										
BlueprintAllowed	A Boolean that indicates whether certificate stores of this type will be included when creating or applying blueprints. For more details, see <i>Orchestrator Blueprints</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> .										
CustomAliasAllowed	<p>A string containing the selected certificate store type alias option:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Forbidden</i>: A custom alias is not required and cannot be supplied.</li> <li>• <i>Optional</i>: A custom alias is optional.</li> <li>• <i>Required</i>: A custom alias is required.</li> </ul> <p>The certificate store alias serves as an identifier for the certificate in the store. Depending on the type of store, it may be a file name, a certificate thumbnail, a string reference, or some other information. Some types of stores may not support associating an alias with the certificate (e.g. IIS trusted root).</p>										
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InventoryEndpoint	A string containing the orchestrator endpoint to which inventory updates are sent.
InventoryJobType	A GUID identifying the job type for inventory jobs.
ManagementJobType	A GUID identifying the job type for management jobs.
DiscoveryJobType	A GUID identifying the job type for discovery jobs.
EnrollmentJobType	A GUID identifying the job type for reenrollment jobs.

 **Tip:** See the [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (🔍) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

### 2.6.12.7 PUT Certificate Store Types

The PUT /CertificateStoreTypes method is used to update a certificate store type in Keyfactor Command. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with a message body containing a list of certificate store type details.



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
`/certificate_stores/modify/`



**Important:** Any previously populated fields that are not submitted with their full existing data using this method will be cleared of their existing data. When using this method, you should first do a GET to retrieve all the values for the record you want to update, enter corrected data into the field(s) you want to update, and then submit all the fields using PUT, including the fields that contain values but which you are not changing.



**Note:** Certificate store types can only be updated in a very limited way if they are actively in use (there are any certificate stores defined for them). Updates to the Name, ShortName and adding a job type are supported in this case as are additions to the SupportedOperations, but no other updates can be saved.

Table 271: PUT Certificate Store Types Input Parameters

Name	In	Description				
StoreType	Body	<b>Required.</b> An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the certificate store type.				
Name	Body	<b>Required.</b> A string containing the full name of the certificate store type. A unique value must be supplied.				
ShortName	Body	<b>Required.</b> A string containing the short name assigned to the certificate store type. A unique value must be supplied with a maximum of 10 characters.				
Capability	Body	<p>A string containing a reference name for the certificate store type (e.g. NS for a NetScaler store).</p> <div style="border: 1px solid #add8e6; border-radius: 10px; padding: 10px; background-color: #e6f2ff;"> <p> <b>Note:</b> The <i>Capability</i> cannot be changed on an edit if an orchestrator has registered with Keyfactor Command, been approved, and included the certificate store type in its capability list.</p> </div>				
LocalStore	Body	A Boolean that indicates whether the store is local to the orchestrator machine (true) as, for example, JKS and PEM stores managed by the Keyfactor Java Agent or remote (false) as, for example, IIS stores managed by the Keyfactor Universal Orchestrator. The default is <i>false</i> .				
SupportedOperations	Body	<p>An object containing Boolean values that indicate whether the certificate store type is enabled for the following functions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Add</li> <li>• Create</li> <li>• Discovery</li> <li>• Enrollment</li> <li>• Remove</li> </ul> <p>The default for each value is <i>false</i>.</p>				
Properties	Body	<p>An array of objects indicating unique parameters for the certificate store type. In the Keyfactor Command Management Portal these are known as <i>Custom Fields</i>. Property parameters include:</p> <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto; border-radius: 15px;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>StoreTypeID</td> <td><b>Required.</b> An integer identifying the certificate store type. This is the same</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description	StoreTypeID	<b>Required.</b> An integer identifying the certificate store type. This is the same
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Name	In	Description						
		<div data-bbox="618 275 1406 737" style="background-color: #e6f2ff; padding: 10px; border-radius: 10px;">  <b>Note:</b> There are three standard properties that are used for certificate store types that require server credentials (e.g. F5): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ServerUsername</li> <li>• ServerPassword</li> <li>• ServerUseSsl</li> </ul> <p>These replace the separate certificate store server records that existed in previous versions of Keyfactor Command. For legacy support, if credentials are not provided through store properties during creation or editing of a certificate store, Keyfactor Command will attempt to find a certificate store server record and copy the credentials from it into the store properties for future use.</p> </div> <p data-bbox="613 758 1131 789">For example, to set a multiple choice property:</p> <pre data-bbox="618 800 1406 1262"> "Properties": [   {     "StoreTypeId": 111,     "Name": "Pets",     "DisplayName": "Popular Pets",     "Type": "MultipleChoice",     "DependsOn": "",     "DefaultValue": "Cat,Dog,Fish,Rat,Mouse",     "Required": false   } ] </pre> <p data-bbox="613 1268 945 1299">This value is unset by default.</p>						
PasswordOptions	Body	<p data-bbox="613 1329 1377 1392">An object indicating options for the password in the certificate store type. Password options include:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="618 1419 1406 1713"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="618 1419 883 1482">Name</th> <th data-bbox="883 1419 1406 1482">Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="618 1482 883 1650">EntrySupported</td> <td data-bbox="883 1482 1406 1650">A Boolean that indicates whether entry of a password for the certificate in the certificate store is allowed (true) or not (false). The default is <i>false</i>.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="618 1650 883 1713">StoreRequired</td> <td data-bbox="883 1650 1406 1713">A Boolean that indicates whether entry of</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description	EntrySupported	A Boolean that indicates whether entry of a password for the certificate in the certificate store is allowed (true) or not (false). The default is <i>false</i> .	StoreRequired	A Boolean that indicates whether entry of
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StorePathType	Body	<p>A string containing the selected store type:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Freeform</i>: Users are required to enter a path defining the certificate store location.</li> <li><i>Fixed</i>: A store path does not apply, generally one store per device (e.g. IIS).</li> <li><i>MultipleChoice</i>: Allow a comma separated list of options to be entered that users will be able to select from when defining the certificate store location.</li> </ul> <p>This value is unset by default.</p>						
StorePathValue	Body	<p>A string containing the value(s) for the certificate store path if the <i>StorePathType</i> is set to Fixed or Multiple Choice.</p> <p>Multiple choice values should be provided in a comma-delimited list like so:</p> <pre>"StorePathValue": "Apple,Cherry,Peach,Pear"</pre> <p>This value is unset by default.</p>						
PrivateKeyAllowed	Body	A string containing the option for private key requirements for certi-						

Name	In	Description
		<p>ificates stored in stores with this certificate store type:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Forbidden</i>: Private key is not required; generally, applies to trust stores (e.g. Root CA certificates).</li> <li>• <i>Optional</i>: Private key is optional; applies to store types that could represent either a Trust Store or End-Entity Store.</li> <li>• <i>Required</i>: Private key is required; applies to stores that hold an End-Entity Certificate (server or client authorization).</li> </ul> <p>The default value is <i>Forbidden</i>.</p>
JobProperties	Body	<p>An array of strings defining properties that are required when performing management jobs on a certificate store of this type.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid #add8e6; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p> <b>Note:</b> The <i>JobProperties</i> parameter has been deprecated and replaced by <i>EntryParameters</i>. New implementations should use <i>EntryParameters</i>. <i>JobProperties</i> is retained to maintain backwards compatibility.</p> </div>
ServerRequired	Body	<p>A Boolean that indicates whether server access is required for adding certificate stores for this certificate store type (true) or not (false). If set to true, a user will be prompted for a username and password to connect to the remote server. The default is <i>false</i>.</p>
PowerShell	Body	<p>A Boolean that indicates whether jobs for the store type are implemented using PowerShell (true) instead of a .NET class or not (false). The default is <i>false</i>.</p>
BlueprintAllowed	Body	<p>A Boolean that indicates whether certificate stores of this type will be included when creating or applying blueprints. For more details, see <i>Orchestrator Blueprints</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i>. The default is <i>false</i>.</p>
CustomAliasAllowed	Body	<p>A string containing the selected certificate store type alias option:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Forbidden</i>: A custom alias is not required and cannot be supplied.</li> <li>• <i>Optional</i>: A custom alias is optional.</li> <li>• <i>Required</i>: A custom alias is required.</li> </ul> <p>The certificate store alias serves as an identifier for the certificate in the store. Depending on the type of store, it may be a file name, a certificate thumbprint, a string reference, or some other information. Some types of stores may not support associating an alias with the certificate (e.g. IIS trusted root).</p> <p>The default value is <i>Forbidden</i>.</p>

Name	In	Description												
EntryParameters	Body	<p>An array of objects indicating unique parameters that are required when performing management jobs on a certificate store of this type. Entry parameter options include:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>StoreTypeID</td> <td><b>Required.</b> An integer identifying the certificate store type. This is the same ID referenced by the StoreType parameter, above. If you are updating a certificate store type, this field is <b>required</b>.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Name</td> <td><b>Required.</b> A string containing the short name of the entry parameter. If you choose to define an entry parameter, this field is <b>required</b>. The name should be entered without spaces.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DisplayName</td> <td><b>Required.</b> A string containing the full display name of the entry parameter. If you choose to define an entry parameter, this field is <b>required</b>.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Type</td> <td> <p><b>Required.</b> A string containing the type of the entry parameter:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• String</li> <li>• Bool</li> <li>• MultipleChoice</li> <li>• Secret</li> </ul> <p>If you choose to define an entry parameter, this field is <b>required</b>.</p> <div style="background-color: #e1f5fe; padding: 5px; border-radius: 5px;">  <b>Note:</b> This field cannot be modified on an edit. </div> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>RequiredWhen</td> <td> <p>An object containing Boolean values indicating the circumstances under which a value is required to be provided for this entry parameter. These are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>HasPrivateKey:</b> If set to <i>true</i>, a value must be provided for this field when</li> </ul> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description	StoreTypeID	<b>Required.</b> An integer identifying the certificate store type. This is the same ID referenced by the StoreType parameter, above. If you are updating a certificate store type, this field is <b>required</b> .	Name	<b>Required.</b> A string containing the short name of the entry parameter. If you choose to define an entry parameter, this field is <b>required</b> . The name should be entered without spaces.	DisplayName	<b>Required.</b> A string containing the full display name of the entry parameter. If you choose to define an entry parameter, this field is <b>required</b> .	Type	<p><b>Required.</b> A string containing the type of the entry parameter:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• String</li> <li>• Bool</li> <li>• MultipleChoice</li> <li>• Secret</li> </ul> <p>If you choose to define an entry parameter, this field is <b>required</b>.</p> <div style="background-color: #e1f5fe; padding: 5px; border-radius: 5px;">  <b>Note:</b> This field cannot be modified on an edit. </div>	RequiredWhen	<p>An object containing Boolean values indicating the circumstances under which a value is required to be provided for this entry parameter. These are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>HasPrivateKey:</b> If set to <i>true</i>, a value must be provided for this field when</li> </ul>
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Name	In	Description	
		Name	Description
			<p>configuring a management job (either add or remove) if the certificate has an associated private key in Keyfactor Command. This would be the case, for example, when doing a PFX enrollment and adding the resulting certificate to a certificate store. The default is <i>false</i>.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>OnAdd:</b> If set to <i>true</i>, a value must be provided for this field when configuring an add certificate job. The default is <i>false</i>.</li> <li>• <b>OnRemove:</b> If set to <i>true</i>, a value must be provided for this field when configuring a remove certificate job. The default is <i>false</i>.</li> <li>• <b>OnReenrollment:</b> If set to <i>true</i>, a value must be provided for this field when configuring a reenrollment job. The default is <i>false</i>.</li> </ul>
		DependsOn	<p>A string containing the name of the parameter on which this parameter depends. This only applies if at least two custom parameters have been created for this certificate store type. This option is used to configure one custom parameter to display only if another custom parameter contains a value.</p>
		DefaultValue	<p>A string containing the default value for the entry parameter. If <i>Type</i> is <i>Multiple Choice</i>, this field should contain a single value that represents the default selection from the provided list (see Options) for this entry parameter. If <i>Type</i> is <i>Boolean</i>, this field should contain <i>true</i> or <i>false</i>. This value is unset by default.</p>
		Options	<p>A string containing a comma-separated list of multiple choice options for this entry</p>

Name	In	Description				
		<table border="1" data-bbox="618 275 1403 478"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="625 283 873 338">Name</th> <th data-bbox="873 283 1396 338">Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="625 338 873 470"></td> <td data-bbox="873 338 1396 470">parameter. This field should only be populated if <i>Type</i> is set to <i>MultipleChoice</i>. This value is unset by default.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p data-bbox="613 512 1214 541">For example, to set a multiple choice entry parameter:</p> <pre data-bbox="618 548 1403 1230"> "EntryParameter": [   {     "StoreTypeId": 111,     "Name": "ZooAnimal",     "DisplayName": "Favorite Zoo Animal",     "Type": "MultipleChoice",     "RequiredWhen": {       "HasPrivateKey": false,       "OnAdd": true,       "OnRemove": true,       "OnReenrollment": true     },     "DefaultValue": "Penguin",     "Options": "Tiger- ,Bear,Giraffe,Lion,Wolf,Penguin,Zebra"   } ] </pre> <p data-bbox="613 1234 943 1264">This value is unset by default.</p> <div data-bbox="618 1283 1403 1759" style="background-color: #e0f2f1; padding: 10px; border-radius: 10px;"> <p data-bbox="630 1297 678 1348"></p> <p data-bbox="690 1297 1386 1360"><b>Tip:</b> What's the difference between properties (custom fields) and entry parameters?</p> <ul data-bbox="706 1367 1386 1738" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="706 1367 1386 1598">• Properties are about the certificate store definition itself and are static. For example, you might use a property to define the primary node name of an F5 instance. This node name is the same no matter what inventory or management jobs you do with the F5 device(s). Values for properties are entered in the certificate store record when creating or editing the certificate store record.</li> <li data-bbox="706 1612 1386 1738">• Entry parameters are about the specific certificate within the certificate store. They are used to send additional information related to the certificate to the server or device that hosts the certificate store when running</li> </ul> </div>	Name	Description		parameter. This field should only be populated if <i>Type</i> is set to <i>MultipleChoice</i> . This value is unset by default.
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Name	In	Description
		 management jobs for that certificate store. Often this is more fluid information that isn't the same for every use of that certificate store. For example, several virtual servers with separate certificates in the same folder may exist on a NetScaler device. When replacing one certificate, updates may need to be made to only the virtual server that is using the certificate. In this case, the authorized user will be prompted to enter the virtual server name based on an entry parameter. Values for entry parameters are entered at the time a management job is initiated (e.g. adding a certificate to a certificate store).

Table 272: PUT Certificate Store Types Response Data

Name	Description								
Name	A string containing the full name of the certificate store type.								
ShortName	A string containing the short name assigned to the certificate store type.								
Capability	A string containing a reference name for the certificate store type (e.g. NS for a NetScaler store).								
StoreType	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the certificate store type. The ID is automatically assigned by Keyfactor Command.								
ImportType	An integer that indicates the import type for the certificate store type. The ID is automatically assigned by Keyfactor Command and generally matches the <i>StoreType</i> for custom certificate store types.								
LocalStore	A Boolean that indicates whether the store is local to the orchestrator machine (true) as, for example, JKS and PEM stores managed by the Keyfactor Java Agent or remote (false) as, for example, IIS stores managed by the Keyfactor Universal Orchestrator.								
SupportedOperations	An object containing Boolean values that indicate whether the certificate store type is enabled for the following functions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Add</li> <li>• Create</li> <li>• Discovery</li> <li>• Enrollment</li> <li>• Remove</li> </ul>								
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StorePathValue	A string containing the value(s) for the certificate store path.								
PrivateKeyAllowed	A string containing the option for private key requirements for certificates stored in stores with this certificate store type: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Forbidden</i>: Private key is not required; generally, applies to trust stores (e.g. Root CA certificates).</li> <li>• <i>Optional</i>: Private key is optional; applies to store types that could represent either a Trust Store or End-Entity Store.</li> <li>• <i>Required</i>: Private key is required; applies to stores that hold an End-Entity Certificate (server or client authorization).</li> </ul>								
JobProperties	An array of strings defining properties that are required when performing management jobs on a certificate store of this type. <div style="border: 1px solid #add8e6; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;">  <b>Note:</b> The <i>JobProperties</i> parameter has been deprecated and replaced by <i>EntryParameters</i>. New implementations should use <i>EntryParameters</i>. <i>JobProperties</i> is retained to maintain backwards compatibility.           </div>								
ServerRequired	A Boolean that indicates whether server access is required for adding certificate stores for this certificate store type (true) or not (false). If set to true, a user will be prompted for a username and password to connect to the remote								

Name	Description										
	server.										
PowerShell	A Boolean that indicates whether jobs for the store type are implemented using PowerShell (true) instead of a .NET class or not (false).										
BlueprintAllowed	A Boolean that indicates whether certificate stores of this type will be included when creating or applying blueprints. For more details, see <i>Orchestrator Blueprints</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> .										
CustomAliasAllowed	<p>A string containing the selected certificate store type alias option:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Forbidden</i>: A custom alias is not required and cannot be supplied.</li> <li>• <i>Optional</i>: A custom alias is optional.</li> <li>• <i>Required</i>: A custom alias is required.</li> </ul> <p>The certificate store alias serves as an identifier for the certificate in the store. Depending on the type of store, it may be a file name, a certificate thumbnail, a string reference, or some other information. Some types of stores may not support associating an alias with the certificate (e.g. IIS trusted root).</p>										
EntryParameters	<p>An array of objects indicating unique parameters that are required when performing management jobs on a certificate store of this type. Entry parameter options include:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Name</td> <td>A string containing the short name of the entry parameter.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DisplayName</td> <td>A string containing the full display name of the entry parameter.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Type</td> <td> <p>A string containing the type of the entry parameter:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• String</li> <li>• Bool</li> <li>• MultipleChoice</li> <li>• Secret</li> </ul> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>RequiredWhen</td> <td>An object containing Boolean values indicating the circumstances under which a value is required to be provided for this entry parameter. These are:</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description	Name	A string containing the short name of the entry parameter.	DisplayName	A string containing the full display name of the entry parameter.	Type	<p>A string containing the type of the entry parameter:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• String</li> <li>• Bool</li> <li>• MultipleChoice</li> <li>• Secret</li> </ul>	RequiredWhen	An object containing Boolean values indicating the circumstances under which a value is required to be provided for this entry parameter. These are:
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Options	A string containing a comma-separated list of multiple choice options for this entry parameter.										
	<p> <b>Tip:</b> What's the difference between properties (custom fields) and entry parameters?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Properties are about the certificate store definition itself and are static. For example, you might use a property to define the primary</li> </ul>										

Name	Description
	 <p>node name of an F5 instance. This node name is the same no matter what inventory or management jobs you do with the F5 device(s). Values for properties are entered in the certificate store record when creating or editing the certificate store record.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Entry parameters are about the specific certificate within the certificate store. They are used to send additional information related to the certificate to the server or device that hosts the certificate store when running management jobs for that certificate store. Often this is more fluid information that isn't the same for every use of that certificate store. For example, several virtual servers with separate certificates in the same folder may exist on a NetScaler device. When replacing one certificate, updates may need to be made to only the virtual server that is using the certificate. In this case, the authorized user will be prompted to enter the virtual server name based on an entry parameter. Values for entry parameters are entered at the time a management job is initiated (e.g. adding a certificate to a certificate store).</li> </ul>
InventoryEndpoint	A string containing the orchestrator endpoint to which inventory updates are sent.
InventoryJobType	A GUID identifying the job type for inventory jobs.
ManagementJobType	A GUID identifying the job type for management jobs.
DiscoveryJobType	A GUID identifying the job type for discovery jobs.
EnrollmentJobType	A GUID identifying the job type for reenrollment jobs.

 **Tip:** See the [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (🔍) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

### 2.6.13 Component Installation

The Component Installation methods are used to list the servers that various Keyfactor Command components have been installed on or to decommission a Keyfactor Command server that is no longer in use.

Table 273: Component Installation Endpoints

Endpoint	Method	Description	Link
/	GET	Return a list of all the Keyfactor Command servers in the current implementation including the components installed on each, with paging (number of pages to return and number of results per page) and sorting options.	<a href="#">GET Component Installation on the next page</a>
/id	DELETE	Delete the Keyfactor Command server with the specified ID from the Keyfactor Command database.	<a href="#">DELETE Component Installation ID below</a>

### 2.6.13.1 DELETE Component Installation ID

The DELETE /ComponentInstallation/{id} method is used to delete the Keyfactor Command server with the specified ID and all its components from the Keyfactor Command database. This endpoint returns 204 with no content upon success.

 **Important:** Servers should not be deleted if they are serving any active role in the Keyfactor Command environment, as this operation cannot be undone.

 **Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
/system\_settings/modify/

Table 274: DELETE Component Installation {id} Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
id	Path	<b>Required.</b> The Keyfactor Command reference ID of the Keyfactor Command server to delete.  Use the <i>GET /ComponentInstallation</i> method (see <a href="#">GET Component Installation on the next page</a> ) to determine the ID.

 **Tip:** See the *Keyfactor API Reference and Utility* [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (?) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

## 2.6.13.2 GET Component Installation

The GET /ComponentInstallation method is used to return a list of all the Keyfactor Command components installed for the current implementation. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with details about the installed components on each server. This method allows URL parameters to specify paging and the level of information detail.



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
`/system_settings/read/`

Table 275: GET Component Installation Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
QueryString	Query	A string containing a query to limit the results (e.g. field1 -eq value1 AND field2 -gt value2). The default is to return all records. Fields available for querying through the API for the most part match those that appear in the Keyfactor Command Management Portal search drop-downs for the same feature. For querying guidelines, refer to: <i>Certificate Search Page</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> . The query fields supported for this endpoint are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Machine</li><li>• Version</li></ul>
PageReturned	Query	An integer that specifies how many multiples of the returnLimit to skip and offset by before returning results, to enable paging. The default is 1.
SkipCount	Query	An integer indicating the number of records that should be skipped in providing results, starting from the beginning of the records (for pagination). This field is optional and no records will be skipped if not provided.
ReturnLimit	Query	An integer that specifies how many results to return per page. The default is 50.
SortField	Query	A string containing the property by which the results should be sorted. Fields available for sorting through the API for the most part match those that appear as sortable columns in the Keyfactor Command Management Portal. The default sort field is <i>Name</i> .
SortAscending	Query	An integer that sets the sort order on the returned results. A value of 0 sorts results in ascending order while a value of 1 sorts results in descending order. The default is ascending.

Table 276: GET Component Installation Response Data

Name	Description
ID	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the server installation.
Machine	A string containing the FQDN of the server.
Version	A string containing the version of Keyfactor Command installed on the server.
Components	<p>A string containing a comma-separated list of the components installed on the server. Possible components include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Console The server with this role provides the web-based administration interface (the Management Portal) that is used to view and report on certificates issued in the environment and enroll for certificates. This role is required on all Keyfactor Command servers.</li> <li>• Logi The server with this role hosts the Logi Analytics Platform for reporting. This role is required on all Keyfactor Command servers.</li> <li>• Agents The server with this role hosts the back-end service for receiving requests from and sending requests to Keyfactor agents and orchestrators. This role is optional.</li> <li>• KeyfactorAPI The server with this role hosts the newer Keyfactor API. This role is required on all Keyfactor Command servers.</li> <li>• Service The server with this role hosts back-end services required to support Keyfactor Command. This includes the Keyfactor Command Service, which is used for all periodic tasks throughout Keyfactor Command, including CA synchronization, monitoring alerts, and report automation. This role is required on all Keyfactor Command servers.</li> </ul>

 **Tip:** See the [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon  at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

### 2.6.14 CSR Generation

The CSR Generation component of the Keyfactor API includes methods necessary to generate certificate signing requests and determine which ones are pending.

Table 277: CSR Generation Endpoints

Endpoint	Method	Description	Link
/Pending/{id}	DELETE	Deletes a pending CSR by ID.	<a href="#">DELETE CSR Generation Pending ID below</a>
/Pending/{id}	GET	Returns the details of a specific CSR request based on the ID number.	<a href="#">GET CSR Generation Pending ID on the next page</a>
/Pending	DELETE	Deletes multiple pending CSRs.	<a href="#">DELETE CSR Generation Pending on the next page</a>
/Pending	GET	Returns a list of all pending CSRs.	<a href="#">GET CSR Generation Pending on page 742</a>
/Generate	POST	Generate and configure a CSR request.	<a href="#">POST CSR Generation Generate on page 743</a>

### 2.6.14.1 DELETE CSR Generation Pending ID

The DELETE /CSRGeneration/Pending/{id} method is used to delete a certificate signing request with the defined ID that has not yet been enrolled. This endpoint returns 204 with no content upon success.

 **Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
/certificates/requests/manage/

Table 278: DELETE CSR Generation Pending {id} Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
id	Path	<b>Required.</b> The ID of the certificate signing request for the CSR that should be deleted. Use the <i>GET /CSRGeneration/Pending</i> method (see <a href="#">GET CSR Generation Pending on page 742</a> ) to retrieve a list of all the pending CSRs to determine the CSR IDs.

 **Tip:** See the *Keyfactor API Reference and Utility* [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (?) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

## 2.6.14.2 GET CSR Generation Pending ID

The GET /CSRGeneration/Pending/{id} method is used to return a generated CSR with the defined ID that has not yet been enrolled. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with the CSR in PEM format. This method does not return the parsed subject name or CSR request time. If you need that information, use the [GET /CSRGeneration/Pending](#) method (see [GET CSR Generation Pending on the next page](#)).



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
/certificates/requests/manage/

Table 279: GET CSR Generation Pending {id} Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
id	Path	<b>Required.</b> The ID of the CSR that should be retrieved.

Table 280: GET CSR Generation Pending {id} Response Data

Name	Description
CSRFilePath	The proposed file name for the CSR file. This is considered deprecated and may be removed in a future release.
CSR	The text of the CSR in PEM format.



**Tip:** See the *Keyfactor API Reference and Utility* [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (?) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

## 2.6.14.3 DELETE CSR Generation Pending

The DELETE /CSRGeneration/Pending method is used to delete multiple certificate signing requests that have not yet been enrolled in one request. Delete operations will continue until the entire array of IDs has been processed. This endpoint returns 204 with no content upon success.



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
/certificates/requests/manage/

Table 281: DELETE CSR Generation Pending Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
ids	Body	<p><b>Required.</b> An array of integers indicating the Keyfactor Command certificate signing request IDs for CSRs that should be deleted in the form (without parameter name):</p> <pre>[8,14,27]</pre> <p>Use the <a href="#">GET /CSRGeneration/Pending</a> method (see <a href="#">GET CSR Generation Pending below</a>) to retrieve a list of all the pending CSRs to determine the CSR IDs.</p>



**Tip:** See the [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (?) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

#### 2.6.14.4 GET CSR Generation Pending

The GET /CSRGeneration/Pending method is used to return details for generated CSRs that have not yet been enrolled. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with details of the pending CSRs with details.



**Tip:** The following permissions (see [Security Roles and Claims](#) in the [Keyfactor Command Reference Guide](#)) are required to use this feature:  
/certificates/requests/manage/

Table 282: GET CSR Generation Pending Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
PageReturned	Query	An integer that specifies how many multiples of the returnLimit to skip and offset by before returning results, to enable paging. The default is 1.
ReturnLimit	Query	An integer that specifies how many results to return per page. The default is 50.
SortField	Query	A string containing the property by which the results should be sorted. Fields available for sorting through the API for the most part match those that appear as sortable columns in the Keyfactor Command Management Portal. The default sort field is <i>Id</i> .
SortAscending	Query	An integer that sets the sort order on the returned results. A value of 0 sorts results in ascending order while a value of 1 sorts results in descending order. The default is ascending.

Table 283: GET CSR Generation Pending Response Data

Name	Description
Id	A unique integer for the CSR generated.
CSR	A string containing the text of the CSR in PEM format.
RequestTime	A string containing the date and time that the CSR was generated in UTC time.
Subject	An array or strings containing the subject of the certificate including the certificate subject information, the subject alternative names, the key length, and the hash algorithm.



**Tip:** See the [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (?) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

### 2.6.14.5 POST CSR Generation Generate

The POST /CSRGeneration/Generate method is used to generate and configure a CSR. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with a message body containing the text of the CSR file created.

This method generates a private key and stores it in the Keyfactor Command database. When you use the CSR resulting from this method to enroll for a certificate through Keyfactor Command (see [POST Enrollment CSR on page 807](#)), the resulting certificate is married together with the stored private key and may then be download with private key (see [POST Certificates Recover on page 339](#)).



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
`/certificates/enrollment/csr/generation/`



**Note:** This endpoint no longer includes the `CSRFilePath` return value in the response from the API call. Code separate from the API should be used to handle receipt of the CSR and placement on the file system.

Table 284: POST CSR Generation Generate Input Parameters

Name	In	Description								
Curve	Body	<p>A string indicating the elliptic curve for the requested key. ECC curves may be specified using the well-known OIDs for ECC algorithms. Well-known OIDs include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.2.840.10045.3.1.7 = P-256/prime256v1/ secp256r1</li> <li>1.3.132.0.34 = P-384/secp384r1</li> <li>1.3.132.0.35 = P-521/secp521r1</li> </ul>								
Key Length	Body	<p><b>Required*</b>. An integer indicating the desired key size of the certificate. Supported key sizes are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>255</li> <li>256</li> <li>384</li> <li>448</li> <li>521</li> <li>2048</li> <li>3072</li> <li>4096</li> <li>8192</li> </ul> <p>This value is <b>required</b> only if <i>KeyType</i> = RSA.</p>								
KeyType	Body	<p><b>Required</b>. A string indicating the desired key encryption of the certificate. Supported key types are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>RSA</li> <li>ECC</li> <li>Ed448</li> <li>Ed25519</li> </ul>								
SANs	Body	<p>An object that contains the elements for Keyfactor Command to use when generating the subject alternative name (SAN) for the certificate requested by the CSR, each of which is supplied as an array of strings. Possible values for the key are:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Value</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>rfc822</td> <td>RFC 822 Name</td> </tr> <tr> <td>dns</td> <td>DNS Name</td> </tr> <tr> <td>directory</td> <td>Directory Name</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Value	Description	rfc822	RFC 822 Name	dns	DNS Name	directory	Directory Name
Value	Description									
rfc822	RFC 822 Name									
dns	DNS Name									
directory	Directory Name									

Name	In	Description														
		<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Value</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>uri</td> <td>Uniform Resource Identifier</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ip4</td> <td>IP v4 Address</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ip6</td> <td>IP v6 Address</td> </tr> <tr> <td>registered id</td> <td>Registered ID (an OID)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ms_ ntpincipal name</td> <td>MS_ NTPincipal Name (a string)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ms_ ntds replication</td> <td>MS_ NTDS Replication (a GUID)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>For example:</p> <pre> {   "SANS": {     "dns": [       "dnssan1.keyexample.com",       "dnssan2.keyexample.com",       "dnssan3.keyexample.com"     ],     "ip4": [       "192.168.2.73"     ]   } } </pre>	Value	Description	uri	Uniform Resource Identifier	ip4	IP v4 Address	ip6	IP v6 Address	registered id	Registered ID (an OID)	ms_ ntpincipal name	MS_ NTPincipal Name (a string)	ms_ ntds replication	MS_ NTDS Replication (a GUID)
Value	Description															
uri	Uniform Resource Identifier															
ip4	IP v4 Address															
ip6	IP v6 Address															
registered id	Registered ID (an OID)															
ms_ ntpincipal name	MS_ NTPincipal Name (a string)															
ms_ ntds replication	MS_ NTDS Replication (a GUID)															
Subject	Body	<p><b>Required.</b> A string containing the subject name for the certificate using X.500 format for the full distinguished name (DN). For example:</p> <pre> "Subject": "CN=websrvr14.keyexample.com, OU=IT, O=\"Key Example, Inc.\", L=Independence, ST=OH, C=US" </pre> <p>Supported subject name fields are:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Abbreviation</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Common Name</td> <td>CN</td> <td><b>Required*</b>. The desired common name of the certificate to be requested with the CSR.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Abbreviation	Description	Common Name	CN	<b>Required*</b> . The desired common name of the certificate to be requested with the CSR.								
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Template	Body	<p>A string indicating the desired template to be used for the certificate to be requested with the CSR. The template must have been configured in Keyfactor Command to support CSR generation. This field is optional.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid orange; padding: 10px; background-color: #f9cb9c;"> <p> <b>Important:</b> The template will not be included in the CSR. The template is referenced in order to retrieve key and other information to help populate the CSR. In addition, the CSR generation function supports template-level regular expressions for both subject parts and SANs. If system-wide and template-level regular expressions exists for the same field and you select a template, the template-level regular expression is applied.</p> <p>If you choose to select a template during CSR generation, you will need to choose the same template during CSR Enrollment, because the CSR file will contain elements from the template which may conflict with other template configurations.</p> </div>																								

Table 285: POST CSR Generation Generate Response Data

Name	Description
CSR	The text of the CSR in PEM format.

 **Tip:** See the *Keyfactor API Reference and Utility* [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon  at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

## 2.6.15 Custom Job Types

The Custom Job Types component of the Keyfactor API includes methods necessary to create, update, list and delete custom orchestrator job types. Custom job types are intended to execute jobs on an orchestrator built using the AnyAgent framework that are outside the standard list of job functions built into Keyfactor Command. This powerful feature can execute just about any job that requires processing on the orchestrator and submitting data back to Keyfactor Command. The data submitted by custom jobs to Keyfactor Command is stored as a string and is limited to 2 MB.

Table 286: Custom Job Types Endpoints

Endpoint	Method	Description	Link
/id}	DELETE	Deletes the custom job type for the specified ID.	<a href="#">DELETE Custom Job Types ID below</a>
/id}	GET	Returns details for the custom job type for the specified ID.	<a href="#">GET Custom Job Types ID on the next page</a>
/	GET	Returns all the custom job types.	<a href="#">GET Custom Job Types on page 751</a>
/	POST	Creates a custom job type.	<a href="#">POST Custom Job Types on page 753</a>
/	PUT	Updates an existing custom job type.	<a href="#">PUT Custom Job Types on page 757</a>

### 2.6.15.1 DELETE Custom Job Types ID

The DELETE /JobTypes/Custom/{id} method is used to delete an existing custom job type with the specified GUID. This endpoint returns 204 with no content upon success.



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
/agents/management/modify/

Table 287: DELETE JobTypes Custom {id} Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
id	Path	<b>Required.</b> The Keyfactor Command reference GUID of the custom job type. Use the <i>GET /JobTypes/Custom</i> method (see <a href="#">GET Custom Job Types on page 751</a> ) to retrieve a list of all the custom job types to determine the job type GUID.



**Tip:** See the *Keyfactor API Reference and Utility* [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (?) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

### 2.6.15.2 GET Custom Job Types ID

The *GET /JobTypes/Custom/{id}* method is used to return a custom job type with the specified GUID. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with details for the custom job type.



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
/agents/management/read/

Table 288: GET JobTypes Custom {id} Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
id	Path	<b>Required.</b> The Keyfactor Command reference GUID of the custom job type. Use the <i>GET /JobTypes/Custom</i> method (see <a href="#">GET Custom Job Types on page 751</a> ) to retrieve a list of all the custom job types to determine the job type GUID.

Table 289: GET JobTypes Custom {id} Response Data

Name	Description																									
Id	The Keyfactor Command reference GUID for the custom job type. This ID is automatically set by Keyfactor Command.																									
Job Type Name	A string containing the short name for the custom job type. This is used to reference the job type when submitting a job for it.																									
Description	A string containing a description for the custom job type.																									
Job Type Fields	<p>An array of job type fields that indicate the type of tasks the job type is designed to perform. Job type fields parameters are:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Name</td> <td>A string that indicates the name for the job type field.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Type</td> <td> <p>A value that indicates the data type of the job type field.</p> <p>Possible values are:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Integer Value</th> <th>Enum Value</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>String</td> <td>String</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>Int</td> <td>Integer</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>DateTime</td> <td>Date</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>Bool</td> <td>Boolean</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>Default Value</td> <td>A string containing the default value of the job type field. If <i>Type</i> is <i>Boolean</i>, this field should contain <i>true</i> or <i>false</i>.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Required</td> <td>A Boolean that sets whether the job type field is required (true) or not (false).</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description	Name	A string that indicates the name for the job type field.	Type	<p>A value that indicates the data type of the job type field.</p> <p>Possible values are:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Integer Value</th> <th>Enum Value</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>String</td> <td>String</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>Int</td> <td>Integer</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>DateTime</td> <td>Date</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>Bool</td> <td>Boolean</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Integer Value	Enum Value	Description	1	String	String	2	Int	Integer	3	DateTime	Date	4	Bool	Boolean	Default Value	A string containing the default value of the job type field. If <i>Type</i> is <i>Boolean</i> , this field should contain <i>true</i> or <i>false</i> .	Required	A Boolean that sets whether the job type field is required (true) or not (false).
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### 2.6.15.3 GET Custom Job Types

The GET /JobTypes/Custom method is used to retrieve a list of all custom job types. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with details for each job type.



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
`/agents/management/read/`

Table 290: GET Job Types Custom Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
PageReturned	Query	An integer that specifies how many multiples of the returnLimit to skip and offset by before returning results, to enable paging. The default is 1.
ReturnLimit	Query	An integer that specifies how many results to return per page. The default is 50.

Table 291: GET Job Types Custom Response Data

Name	Description																									
Id	The Keyfactor Command reference GUID for the custom job type. This ID is automatically set by Keyfactor Command.																									
Job Type Name	A string containing the short name for the custom job type. This is used to reference the job type when submitting a job for it.																									
Description	A string containing a description for the custom job type.																									
Job Type Fields	<p>An array of job type fields that indicate the type of tasks the job type is designed to perform. Job type fields parameters are:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Name</td> <td>A string that indicates the name for the job type field.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Type</td> <td> <p>A value that indicates the data type of the job type field.</p> <p>Possible values are:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Integer Value</th> <th>Enum Value</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>String</td> <td>String</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>Int</td> <td>Integer</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>DateTime</td> <td>Date</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>Bool</td> <td>Boolean</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>Default Value</td> <td>A string containing the default value of the job type field. If <i>Type</i> is <i>Boolean</i>, this field should contain <i>true</i> or <i>false</i>.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Required</td> <td>A Boolean that sets whether the job type field is required (true) or not (false).</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description	Name	A string that indicates the name for the job type field.	Type	<p>A value that indicates the data type of the job type field.</p> <p>Possible values are:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Integer Value</th> <th>Enum Value</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>String</td> <td>String</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>Int</td> <td>Integer</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>DateTime</td> <td>Date</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>Bool</td> <td>Boolean</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Integer Value	Enum Value	Description	1	String	String	2	Int	Integer	3	DateTime	Date	4	Bool	Boolean	Default Value	A string containing the default value of the job type field. If <i>Type</i> is <i>Boolean</i> , this field should contain <i>true</i> or <i>false</i> .	Required	A Boolean that sets whether the job type field is required (true) or not (false).
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#### 2.6.15.4 POST Custom Job Types

The POST /JobTypes/Custom method is used to create a custom orchestrator job type in Keyfactor Command. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with a message body containing a list of custom job type details.



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
/agents/management/modify/

Table 292: POST JobTypes Custom Input Parameters

Name	In	Description																									
Job Type Name	Body	<b>Required.</b> A string containing the short name for the custom job type. This is used to reference the job type when submitting a job for it. This name should not contain spaces.																									
Description	Body	A string containing a description for the custom job type.																									
Job Type Fields	Body	<p>An array of job type fields that indicate the type of tasks the job type is designed to perform. Job type fields parameters are:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Name</td> <td><b>Required.</b> A string that indicates the name for the job type field.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Type</td> <td> <p><b>Required.</b> A value that indicates the data type of the job type field.</p> <p>It may be entered as either an integer or the matching enum value. Possible values are:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Integer Value</th> <th>Enum Value</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>String</td> <td>String</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>Int</td> <td>Integer</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>DateTime</td> <td>Date</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>Bool</td> <td>Boolean</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>Default Value</td> <td> <p><b>Required*</b>. A string containing the default value of the job type field.</p> <p>If <i>Type</i> is <i>Boolean</i>, this field should contain <i>true</i> or <i>false</i>. This field is <b>required</b> if the <i>Required</i> parameter is set to <i>true</i>.</p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>Required</td> <td>A Boolean that sets whether the job type field is required (true) or not (false). The default is <i>false</i>.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>For example:</p>	Name	Description	Name	<b>Required.</b> A string that indicates the name for the job type field.	Type	<p><b>Required.</b> A value that indicates the data type of the job type field.</p> <p>It may be entered as either an integer or the matching enum value. Possible values are:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Integer Value</th> <th>Enum Value</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>String</td> <td>String</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>Int</td> <td>Integer</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>DateTime</td> <td>Date</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>Bool</td> <td>Boolean</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Integer Value	Enum Value	Description	1	String	String	2	Int	Integer	3	DateTime	Date	4	Bool	Boolean	Default Value	<p><b>Required*</b>. A string containing the default value of the job type field.</p> <p>If <i>Type</i> is <i>Boolean</i>, this field should contain <i>true</i> or <i>false</i>. This field is <b>required</b> if the <i>Required</i> parameter is set to <i>true</i>.</p>	Required	A Boolean that sets whether the job type field is required (true) or not (false). The default is <i>false</i> .
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Required	A Boolean that sets whether the job type field is required (true) or not (false). The default is <i>false</i> .																										

Name	In	Description
		<pre>"JobTypeFields": [   {     "Name": "Favorite Type of Pet",     "Type": "String",     "DefaultValue": "Cat",     "Required": true   },   {     "Name": "Model Year of First Car",     "Type": "Int"   },   {     "Name": "Mother's Birthday",     "Type": "DateTime"   } ]</pre>

Table 293: POST JobTypes Custom Response Data

Name	Description																									
Id	The Keyfactor Command reference GUID for the custom job type. This ID is automatically set by Keyfactor Command.																									
Job Type Name	A string containing the short name for the custom job type. This is used to reference the job type when submitting a job for it.																									
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**Tip:** See the [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (?) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

### 2.6.15.5 PUT Custom Job Types

The PUT /JobTypes/Custom method is used to create a custom orchestrator job type in Keyfactor Command. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with a message body containing a list of certificate store type details.



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
/agents/management/modify/



**Important:** Any previously populated fields that are not submitted with their full existing data using this method will be cleared of their existing data. When using this method, you should first do a GET to retrieve all the values for the record you want to update, enter corrected data into the field(s) you want to update, and then submit all the fields using PUT, including the fields that contain values but which you are not changing.

Table 294: PUT JobTypes Custom Input Parameters

Name	In	Description																									
Id	Body	The Keyfactor Command reference GUID for the custom job type. This ID is automatically set by Keyfactor Command.																									
Job Type Name	Body	<b>Required.</b> A string containing the short name for the custom job type. This is used to reference the job type when submitting a job for it. This name should not contain spaces.																									
Description	Body	A string containing a description for the custom job type.																									
Job Type Fields	Body	<p>An array of job type fields that indicate the type of tasks the job type is designed to perform. Job type fields parameters are:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Name</td> <td><b>Required.</b> A string that indicates the name for the job type field.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Type</td> <td> <p><b>Required.</b> A value that indicates the data type of the job type field.</p> <p>It may be entered as either an integer or the matching enum value. Possible values are:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Integer Value</th> <th>Enum Value</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>String</td> <td>String</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>Int</td> <td>Integer</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>DateTime</td> <td>Date</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>Bool</td> <td>Boolean</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>Default Value</td> <td> <p><b>Required*</b>. A string containing the default value of the job type field.</p> <p>If <i>Type</i> is <i>Boolean</i>, this field should contain <i>true</i> or <i>false</i>. This field is <b>required</b> if the <i>Required</i> parameter is set to <i>true</i>.</p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>Required</td> <td>A Boolean that sets whether the job type field is required (true) or not (false). The default is <i>false</i>.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>For example:</p>	Name	Description	Name	<b>Required.</b> A string that indicates the name for the job type field.	Type	<p><b>Required.</b> A value that indicates the data type of the job type field.</p> <p>It may be entered as either an integer or the matching enum value. Possible values are:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Integer Value</th> <th>Enum Value</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>String</td> <td>String</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>Int</td> <td>Integer</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>DateTime</td> <td>Date</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>Bool</td> <td>Boolean</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Integer Value	Enum Value	Description	1	String	String	2	Int	Integer	3	DateTime	Date	4	Bool	Boolean	Default Value	<p><b>Required*</b>. A string containing the default value of the job type field.</p> <p>If <i>Type</i> is <i>Boolean</i>, this field should contain <i>true</i> or <i>false</i>. This field is <b>required</b> if the <i>Required</i> parameter is set to <i>true</i>.</p>	Required	A Boolean that sets whether the job type field is required (true) or not (false). The default is <i>false</i> .
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Name	In	Description
		<pre>"JobTypeFields": [   {     "Name": "Favorite Type of Pet",     "Type": "String",     "DefaultValue": "Cat",     "Required": true   },   {     "Name": "Model Year of First Car",     "Type": "Int"   },   {     "Name": "Mother's Birthday",     "Type": "DateTime"   } ]</pre>

Table 295: PUT JobTypes Custom Response Data

Name	Description																									
Id	The Keyfactor Command reference GUID for the custom job type. This ID is automatically set by Keyfactor Command.																									
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**Tip:** See the [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (?) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

## 2.6.16 Enrollment

The Enrollment component of the Keyfactor API includes methods necessary to enroll certificate signing requests (CSRs) and personal information exchanges (PFxs).

Table 296: Enrollment Endpoints

Endpoint	Method	Description	Link
/Settings/{Id}	GET	Returns the template settings to use during enrollment.	<a href="#">GET Enrollment Settings ID on the next page</a>
/CSR/Context/My	GET	Returns the templates available for CSR enrollment by the current user.	<a href="#">GET Enrollment CSR Content My on page 769</a>
/PFX/Context/My	GET	Returns the templates available for PFX enrollment by the current user.	<a href="#">GET Enrollment PFX Content My on page 786</a>
/AvailableRenewal/Id/{id}	GET	Returns the type of renewals available for the referenced certificate ID.	<a href="#">GET Enrollment Available Renewal ID on page 803</a>
/AvailableRenewal/Thumbprint/{thumbprint}	GET	Returns the type of renewals available for the referenced certificate thumbprint.	<a href="#">GET Enrollment Available Renewal Thumbprint on page 805</a>
/CSR	POST	Performs a CSR enrollment.	<a href="#">POST Enrollment CSR on page 807</a>
/PFX	POST	Performs a PFX enrollment.	<a href="#">POST Enrollment PFX on page 812</a>
/CSR/Parse	POST	Returns information found in a CSR in a human friendly form.	<a href="#">POST Enrollment CSR Parse on page 829</a>
/PFX/Deploy	POST	Adds a certificate into a certificate store following a PFX enrollment or certificate renewal.	<a href="#">POST Enrollment PFX Deploy on page 831</a>
/PFX/Replace	POST	Replaces a certificate in a certificate store following a PFX enrollment.	<a href="#">POST Enrollment PFX Replace on page 837</a>

Endpoint	Method	Description	Link
/Renew	POST	Performs a certificate renewal.	<a href="#">POST Enrollment Renew on page 840</a>

### 2.6.16.1 GET Enrollment Settings ID

The GET /Enrollment/Settings/{id} method is used to return the template settings to use during enrollment for a given template. The response will be the resolved values for the template settings (based on whether they are global or template-specific). This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with details of the template regular expressions, defaults, and policy. If there is a template-specific setting, the template-specific setting will be shown in the response. If there is not a template-specific setting, the global settings will be shown in the response.

 **Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
 /certificates/enrollment/csr/  
 OR  
 /certificates/enrollment/pfx/  
 OR  
 /certificates/enrollment/csr/generation/

Table 297: GET Enrollment Settings {id} Input Parameters

Name	Description
id	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the enrollment template. Use the <i>GET /Templates</i> method (see <a href="#">GET Templates on page 1548</a> ) to retrieve a list of all the templates to determine the template ID.

Table 298: GET Enrollment Settings {id} Response Data

Name	Description												
Template Regexes	<p>An array of objects containing the regular expressions resolved for the template. Regular expression details are:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Subject Part</td> <td>A string indicating the portion of the subject the regular expression applies to (e.g. CN).</td> </tr> <tr> <td>RegEx</td> <td> <p>A string specifying the regular expression against which data entered in the indicated subject part field (e.g. CN) in the enrollment pages of the Keyfactor Command Management Portal or using an API enrollment method will be validated.</p> <p>Use the <a href="#">GET /Templates/SubjectParts</a> method (see <a href="#">GET Templates Subject Parts on page 1548</a>) to retrieve a list of all the supported subject parts.</p> <p>The following are some regular expression examples:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Subject Part</th> <th>Example</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>CN (Common Name)</td> <td> <p>This regular expression specifies that the data entered in the field must consist of some number of characters in the first portion of the field made up only of lowercase letters, uppercase letters, numbers, apostrophes, underscores, periods, and/or hyphens followed by exactly <i>.keyexample.com</i>:</p> <pre>^[a-zA-Z0-9' _\.\-]*\.keyexample\.com\$</pre> <p>The default value for the Common Name regular expression is:</p> <pre>.+</pre> <p>This requires entry of at least one character in the Common Name field in the enrollment pages.</p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>O (Organization)</td> <td>This regular expression requires that the organization name entered in the field be one of “Key Example Inc”,</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description	Subject Part	A string indicating the portion of the subject the regular expression applies to (e.g. CN).	RegEx	<p>A string specifying the regular expression against which data entered in the indicated subject part field (e.g. CN) in the enrollment pages of the Keyfactor Command Management Portal or using an API enrollment method will be validated.</p> <p>Use the <a href="#">GET /Templates/SubjectParts</a> method (see <a href="#">GET Templates Subject Parts on page 1548</a>) to retrieve a list of all the supported subject parts.</p> <p>The following are some regular expression examples:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Subject Part</th> <th>Example</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>CN (Common Name)</td> <td> <p>This regular expression specifies that the data entered in the field must consist of some number of characters in the first portion of the field made up only of lowercase letters, uppercase letters, numbers, apostrophes, underscores, periods, and/or hyphens followed by exactly <i>.keyexample.com</i>:</p> <pre>^[a-zA-Z0-9' _\.\-]*\.keyexample\.com\$</pre> <p>The default value for the Common Name regular expression is:</p> <pre>.+</pre> <p>This requires entry of at least one character in the Common Name field in the enrollment pages.</p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>O (Organization)</td> <td>This regular expression requires that the organization name entered in the field be one of “Key Example Inc”,</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Subject Part	Example	CN (Common Name)	<p>This regular expression specifies that the data entered in the field must consist of some number of characters in the first portion of the field made up only of lowercase letters, uppercase letters, numbers, apostrophes, underscores, periods, and/or hyphens followed by exactly <i>.keyexample.com</i>:</p> <pre>^[a-zA-Z0-9' _\.\-]*\.keyexample\.com\$</pre> <p>The default value for the Common Name regular expression is:</p> <pre>.+</pre> <p>This requires entry of at least one character in the Common Name field in the enrollment pages.</p>	O (Organization)	This regular expression requires that the organization name entered in the field be one of “Key Example Inc”,
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**Tip:** See the [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (?) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

## 2.6.16.2 GET Enrollment CSR Content My

The GET /Enrollment/CSR/Context/My method is used to check the templates and CAs available for CSR enrollment for the current user. This method has no input parameters other than the standard headers (see [Endpoint Common Features on page 8](#)). It returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with the list of templates that are available for enrollment via Keyfactor Command and the CAs those templates may be enrolled from along with template and CA configuration details. Results are returned based on the enrollment permissions of the user making the request—both Keyfactor Command permissions and template and CA level permissions on the originating CA. Templates or standalone CAs are included in the results only if the user has appropriate permissions in both locations and the template and CA are configured for CSR enrollment in Keyfactor Command.



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
`/certificates/enrollment/csr/`

Table 299: GET Enrollment CSR Content My Response Data

Name	Description																		
Templates	<p>An array of objects containing the templates available for enrollment by the user. Each object contains the following parameters:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Id</td> <td>An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the certificate template.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Name</td> <td>A string containing the common name (short name) of the template. This name typically does not contain spaces. For a template created using a Microsoft management tool, this will be the Microsoft template name.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Display Name</td> <td>A string containing the common name (short name) of the template. This name typically does not contain spaces. For a template created using a Microsoft management tool, this will be the Microsoft template name.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Requires Approval</td> <td>A Boolean indicating whether the template has been configured with the Microsoft <i>CA certificate manager approval</i> option enabled (true) or not (false).</td> </tr> <tr> <td>RFC Enforcement</td> <td>A Boolean indicating whether certificate enrollments made through Keyfactor Command for this template must include at least one DNS SAN (true) or not (false). In the Keyfactor Command Management Portal, this causes the CN entered in PFX enrollment to automatically be replicated as a SAN, which the user can either change or accept. For CSR enrollment, if the CSR does not have a SAN that matches the CN, one will automatically be added to the certificate if this is set. By default, this is set to <i>false</i> at a system-wide level and may be overridden on a template-by-template basis.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CAs</td> <td> <p>An array of objects indicating the certificate authorities that allow enrollment for the template and the requesting user. The template must be available for enrollment on the CA, the template and CA must be configured for enrollment in Keyfactor Command, and the requesting user must have enrollment permissions. Information about the CA includes:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Name</td> <td>A string indicating the full name of the CA, made up of the DNS hostname of the certificate authority (e.g.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description	Id	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the certificate template.	Name	A string containing the common name (short name) of the template. This name typically does not contain spaces. For a template created using a Microsoft management tool, this will be the Microsoft template name.	Display Name	A string containing the common name (short name) of the template. This name typically does not contain spaces. For a template created using a Microsoft management tool, this will be the Microsoft template name.	Requires Approval	A Boolean indicating whether the template has been configured with the Microsoft <i>CA certificate manager approval</i> option enabled (true) or not (false).	RFC Enforcement	A Boolean indicating whether certificate enrollments made through Keyfactor Command for this template must include at least one DNS SAN (true) or not (false). In the Keyfactor Command Management Portal, this causes the CN entered in PFX enrollment to automatically be replicated as a SAN, which the user can either change or accept. For CSR enrollment, if the CSR does not have a SAN that matches the CN, one will automatically be added to the certificate if this is set. By default, this is set to <i>false</i> at a system-wide level and may be overridden on a template-by-template basis.	CAs	<p>An array of objects indicating the certificate authorities that allow enrollment for the template and the requesting user. The template must be available for enrollment on the CA, the template and CA must be configured for enrollment in Keyfactor Command, and the requesting user must have enrollment permissions. Information about the CA includes:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Name</td> <td>A string indicating the full name of the CA, made up of the DNS hostname of the certificate authority (e.g.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description	Name	A string indicating the full name of the CA, made up of the DNS hostname of the certificate authority (e.g.
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Meta- ta Fields	<p>An array of objects containing template-level metadata field settings. Template-level metadata field configurations can override global metadata field configurations in these possible ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Configuration on the metadata field of <i>required</i>, <i>optional</i> or <i>hidden</i>.</li> <li>• The <i>default value</i> for the metadata field.</li> <li>• A <i>regular expression</i> defined for the field (string fields only) against which entered data will be validated along with its associated message.</li> <li>• For fields of data type <i>multiple choice</i>, the list of values that appear in multiple choice dropdowns.</li> </ul> <p>Metadata field settings defined on a template apply to enrollments made with that template only. Template-level metadata field settings, if defined, take precedence over global-level metadata field settings.</p> <p>The metadata field settings array contains the following parameters:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Id</td> <td>An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the template-specific metadata setting.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Default Value</td> <td>A string containing the default value defined for the metadata field for the specific template.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Metadata Id</td> <td>An integer indicating the global metadata field associated with the template-specific settings.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Validation</td> <td>A string containing the template-specific regular expression against which data entered in a string field will be validated. When a user enters information in a metadata field that</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description	Id	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the template-specific metadata setting.	Default Value	A string containing the default value defined for the metadata field for the specific template.	Metadata Id	An integer indicating the global metadata field associated with the template-specific settings.	Validation	A string containing the template-specific regular expression against which data entered in a string field will be validated. When a user enters information in a metadata field that
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DNS (Subject Alternative Name: DNS Name)	<p>This regular expression specifies that the data entered in the field must consist of some number of characters in the first portion of the field made up only of lowercase letters, uppercase letters, numbers, apostrophes, underscores, periods, and/or hyphens followed by exactly either “.keyexample1.com” or “.keyexample2.com”:</p> <pre>^[a-zA-Z0-9'_.\ -]*\ .(?:keyexample1\ . -com keyexample2\ .com)\$</pre>																
IPv4 (Subject Alternative Name: IPv4 Address)	<p>This regular expression specifies that the data entered in the field must be exactly “130.101.” followed by anywhere between 1 and 3 numbers followed by exactly “.” followed by anywhere between 1 and 3 numbers:</p> <pre>^130\.101\ .(?:[0-9]{1,3})\ .(?:[0-9]{1,3})\$</pre>																

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 **Tip:** See the *Keyfactor API Reference and Utility* [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API



Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (🔍) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

### 2.6.16.3 GET Enrollment PFX Content My

The GET /Enrollment/PFX/Context/My method is used to check the templates and CAs available for PFX enrollment for the current user. This method has no input parameters other than the standard headers (see [Endpoint Common Features on page 8](#)). It returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with the list of templates that are available for enrollment via Keyfactor Command and the CAs those templates may be enrolled from along with template and CA configuration details. Results are returned based on the enrollment permissions of the user making the request—both Keyfactor Command permissions and template and CA level permissions on the originating CA. Templates or standalone CAs are included in the results only if the user has appropriate permissions in both locations and the template and CA are configured for PFX enrollment in Keyfactor Command.



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
`/certificates/enrollment/pfx/`

Table 300: GET Enrollment PFX Content My Response Data

Name	Description																		
Templates	<p>An array of objects containing the templates available for enrollment by the user. Each object contains the following parameters:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Id</td> <td>An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the certificate template.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Name</td> <td>A string containing the common name (short name) of the template. This name typically does not contain spaces. For a template created using a Microsoft management tool, this will be the Microsoft template name.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Display Name</td> <td>A string containing the common name (short name) of the template. This name typically does not contain spaces. For a template created using a Microsoft management tool, this will be the Microsoft template name.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Requires Approval</td> <td>A Boolean indicating whether the template has been configured with the Microsoft <i>CA certificate manager approval</i> option enabled (true) or not (false).</td> </tr> <tr> <td>RFC Enforcement</td> <td>A Boolean indicating whether certificate enrollments made through Keyfactor Command for this template must include at least one DNS SAN (true) or not (false). In the Keyfactor Command Management Portal, this causes the CN entered in PFX enrollment to automatically be replicated as a SAN, which the user can either change or accept. For CSR enrollment, if the CSR does not have a SAN that matches the CN, one will automatically be added to the certificate if this is set. By default, this is set to <i>false</i> at a system-wide level and may be overridden on a template-by-template basis.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CAs</td> <td> <p>An array of objects indicating the certificate authorities that allow enrollment for the template and the requesting user. The template must be available for enrollment on the CA, the template and CA must be configured for enrollment in Keyfactor Command, and the requesting user must have enrollment permissions. Information about the CA includes:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Name</td> <td>A string indicating the full name of the CA, made up of the DNS hostname of the certificate authority (e.g.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description	Id	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the certificate template.	Name	A string containing the common name (short name) of the template. This name typically does not contain spaces. For a template created using a Microsoft management tool, this will be the Microsoft template name.	Display Name	A string containing the common name (short name) of the template. This name typically does not contain spaces. For a template created using a Microsoft management tool, this will be the Microsoft template name.	Requires Approval	A Boolean indicating whether the template has been configured with the Microsoft <i>CA certificate manager approval</i> option enabled (true) or not (false).	RFC Enforcement	A Boolean indicating whether certificate enrollments made through Keyfactor Command for this template must include at least one DNS SAN (true) or not (false). In the Keyfactor Command Management Portal, this causes the CN entered in PFX enrollment to automatically be replicated as a SAN, which the user can either change or accept. For CSR enrollment, if the CSR does not have a SAN that matches the CN, one will automatically be added to the certificate if this is set. By default, this is set to <i>false</i> at a system-wide level and may be overridden on a template-by-template basis.	CAs	<p>An array of objects indicating the certificate authorities that allow enrollment for the template and the requesting user. The template must be available for enrollment on the CA, the template and CA must be configured for enrollment in Keyfactor Command, and the requesting user must have enrollment permissions. Information about the CA includes:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Name</td> <td>A string indicating the full name of the CA, made up of the DNS hostname of the certificate authority (e.g.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description	Name	A string indicating the full name of the CA, made up of the DNS hostname of the certificate authority (e.g.
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Meta-data Fields	<p>An array of objects containing template-level metadata field settings. Template-level metadata field configurations can override global metadata field configurations in these possible ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Configuration on the metadata field of <i>required</i>, <i>optional</i> or <i>hidden</i>.</li> <li>• The <i>default value</i> for the metadata field.</li> <li>• A <i>regular expression</i> defined for the field (string fields only) against which entered data will be validated along with its associated message.</li> <li>• For fields of data type <i>multiple choice</i>, the list of values that appear in multiple choice dropdowns.</li> </ul> <p>Metadata field settings defined on a template apply to enrollments made with that template only. Template-level metadata field settings, if defined, take precedence over global-level metadata field settings.</p> <p>The metadata field settings array contains the following parameters:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Id</td> <td>An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the template-specific metadata setting.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Default Value</td> <td>A string containing the default value defined for the metadata field for the specific template.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Metadata Id</td> <td>An integer indicating the global metadata field associated with the template-specific settings.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Validation</td> <td>A string containing the template-specific regular expression against which data entered in a string field will be validated. When a user enters information in a metadata field that</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description	Id	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the template-specific metadata setting.	Default Value	A string containing the default value defined for the metadata field for the specific template.	Metadata Id	An integer indicating the global metadata field associated with the template-specific settings.	Validation	A string containing the template-specific regular expression against which data entered in a string field will be validated. When a user enters information in a metadata field that
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Name	Description								
Key Size	A string indicating the minimum supported key size of the template.								
Curve	A string indicating the OID of the elliptical curve algorithm configured for the template, for ECC templates.								
Standalone CAs	<p>An array of objects containing enrollment information for standalone certificate authorities available for enrollment for the current user. Information about the CA includes:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Name</td> <td>The full name of the CA, made up of the DNS hostname of the certificate authority (e.g. myca.keyexample.com) and the logical name (e.g. CorpStandaloneCA1) for a full name similar to myca.keyexample.-com\\CorpStandaloneCA1.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>RFC Enforcement</td> <td>A Boolean that sets whether certificate enrollments made through Keyfactor Command for this CA must include at least one DNS SAN (<i>true</i>) or not (<i>false</i>). In the Keyfactor Command Management Portal, this causes the CN entered in PFX enrollment to automatically be replicated as a SAN, which the user can either change or accept. For CSR enrollment, if the CSR does not have a SAN that matches the CN, one will automatically be added to the certificate if this is set. This setting at the CA level applies only to standalone CAs. For CAs that use templates, this setting is controlled at the template level and is ignored at the CA level.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Subscriber Terms</td> <td>A Boolean that sets whether to add a checkbox on the enrollment pages to force users to agree to a custom set of terms before enrolling (<i>true</i>) or not (<i>false</i>).</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <div style="border: 1px solid green; border-radius: 10px; padding: 10px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p> <b>Tip:</b> Configure a link to the custom terms using the <i>URL to Subscriber Terms</i> application setting. See <i>Application Settings: Enrollment Tab</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information.</p> </div>	Name	Description	Name	The full name of the CA, made up of the DNS hostname of the certificate authority (e.g. myca.keyexample.com) and the logical name (e.g. CorpStandaloneCA1) for a full name similar to myca.keyexample.-com\\CorpStandaloneCA1.	RFC Enforcement	A Boolean that sets whether certificate enrollments made through Keyfactor Command for this CA must include at least one DNS SAN ( <i>true</i> ) or not ( <i>false</i> ). In the Keyfactor Command Management Portal, this causes the CN entered in PFX enrollment to automatically be replicated as a SAN, which the user can either change or accept. For CSR enrollment, if the CSR does not have a SAN that matches the CN, one will automatically be added to the certificate if this is set. This setting at the CA level applies only to standalone CAs. For CAs that use templates, this setting is controlled at the template level and is ignored at the CA level.	Subscriber Terms	A Boolean that sets whether to add a checkbox on the enrollment pages to force users to agree to a custom set of terms before enrolling ( <i>true</i> ) or not ( <i>false</i> ).
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 **Tip:** See the *Keyfactor API Reference and Utility* [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API



Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (?) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

### 2.6.16.4 GET Enrollment Available Renewal ID

The GET /Enrollment/AvailableRenewal/ID/{id} method is used to check a specific certificate by ID to determine which renewal types are supported, if any. This method or the GET /Enrollment/AvailableRenewal/Thumbprint method can be used before using the POST /Enrollment/Renew method to make a determination as to which fields need to be submitted, depending on whether one-click renewal is supported. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with the supported renewal type.



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:

/certificates/collections/read/

OR

/certificates/collections/read/#/ (where # is a reference to a specific certificate collection ID)

Permissions for certificates can be set at either the global or certificate collection level. See *Certificate Permissions* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide* for more information about global vs collection permissions. See also the note under the *CollectionId* input parameter, below.

Table 301: GET Enrollment Available Renewal ID {id} Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
id	Path	<b>Required.</b> An integer specifying the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the certificate on which to check the renewal status.  Use the <i>GET /Certificates</i> method to determine the certificate ID. This information is also available in the certificate details for a certificate in the Keyfactor Command Management Portal.
CollectionId	Query	An integer specifying an optional certificate collection identifier to validate that the user executing the request has sufficient permissions to do so. If a certificate collection ID is not supplied, the user must have global permissions to complete the action. Supplying a certificate collection ID allows for a check of the user's certificate collection-level permissions to determine whether the user has sufficient permissions at a collection level to complete the action. See <i>Certificate Permissions</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information.

Table 302: GET Enrollment Available Renewal ID {id} Response Data

Name	Description								
AvailableRenewalType	<p>An integer indicating the supported renewal type. Possible values are:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Value</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>0</td> <td>None—renewal is not supported for this certificate.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>Seeded PFX is supported. A renewal can be done if a template and certificate authority are supplied in the renewal request, but one-click renewal is not supported.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td> <p>One-click renewal is supported. A renewal can be done using the same template and certificate authority used in the original certificate, and a template and certificate authority do not need to be supplied in the renewal request.</p> <p>One-click renewal is only supported if either one of the following is true:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The certificate is located together with its private key in one or more managed certificate store(s).</li> <li>• The certificate was enrolled with a template that has been configured in Keyfactor Command to allow private keys to be encrypted and stored in the Keyfactor Command database. See <i>Certificate Templates</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information.</li> </ul> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p> <b>Tip:</b> If the <i>AvailableRenewalType</i> is 2, 1 is also supported for the certificate.</p>	Value	Description	0	None—renewal is not supported for this certificate.	1	Seeded PFX is supported. A renewal can be done if a template and certificate authority are supplied in the renewal request, but one-click renewal is not supported.	2	<p>One-click renewal is supported. A renewal can be done using the same template and certificate authority used in the original certificate, and a template and certificate authority do not need to be supplied in the renewal request.</p> <p>One-click renewal is only supported if either one of the following is true:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The certificate is located together with its private key in one or more managed certificate store(s).</li> <li>• The certificate was enrolled with a template that has been configured in Keyfactor Command to allow private keys to be encrypted and stored in the Keyfactor Command database. See <i>Certificate Templates</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information.</li> </ul>
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0	None—renewal is not supported for this certificate.								
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Message	A message providing more details about the available renewal type result (e.g. “One click renewal is not available for this certificate. Template does not have PFX enrollment enabled.”).								

 **Tip:** See the *Keyfactor API Reference and Utility* [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (🔍) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

## 2.6.16.5 GET Enrollment Available Renewal Thumbprint

The GET /Enrollment/AvailableRenewal/Thumbprint/{thumbprint} method is used to check a specific certificate by thumbprint to determine which renewal types are supported, if any. This method or the GET /Enrollment/AvailableRenewal/ID method can be used before using the POST /Enrollment/Renew method to make a determination as to which fields need to be submitted, depending on whether one-click renewal is supported. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with the supported renewal type.



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:

/certificates/collections/read/

OR

/certificates/collections/read/#/ (where # is a reference to a specific certificate collection ID)

Permissions for certificates can be set at either the global or certificate collection level. See *Certificate Permissions* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide* for more information about global vs collection permissions. See also the note under the *CollectionId* input parameter, below.

Table 303: GET Enrollment Available Renewal Thumbprint {thumbprint} Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
thumbprint	Path	<b>Required.</b> The thumbprint of the certificate on which to check the renewal status. Use the <i>GET /Certificates</i> method to determine the certificate thumbprint. This information is also available in the certificate details for a certificate in the Keyfactor Command Management Portal.
CollectionId	Query	An integer specifying an optional certificate collection identifier to validate that the user executing the request has sufficient permissions to do so. If a certificate collection ID is not supplied, the user must have global permissions to complete the action. Supplying a certificate collection ID allows for a check of the user's certificate collection-level permissions to determine whether the user has sufficient permissions at a collection level to complete the action. See <i>Certificate Permissions</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information.

Table 304: GET Enrollment Available Renewal Thumbprint {thumbprint} Response Data

Name	Description								
AvailableRenewalType	<p>An integer indicating the supported renewal type. Possible values are:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Value</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>0</td> <td>None—renewal is not supported for this certificate.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>Seeded PFX is supported. A renewal can be done if a template and certificate authority are supplied in the renewal request, but one-click renewal is not supported.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td> <p>One-click renewal is supported. A renewal can be done using the same template and certificate authority used in the original certificate, and a template and certificate authority do not need to be supplied in the renewal request.</p> <p>One-click renewal is only supported if either one of the following is true:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The certificate is located together with its private key in one or more managed certificate store(s).</li> <li>• The certificate was enrolled with a template that has been configured in Keyfactor Command to allow private keys to be encrypted and stored in the Keyfactor Command database. See <i>Certificate Templates</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information.</li> </ul> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p> <b>Tip:</b> If the <i>AvailableRenewalType</i> is 2, 1 is also supported for the certificate.</p>	Value	Description	0	None—renewal is not supported for this certificate.	1	Seeded PFX is supported. A renewal can be done if a template and certificate authority are supplied in the renewal request, but one-click renewal is not supported.	2	<p>One-click renewal is supported. A renewal can be done using the same template and certificate authority used in the original certificate, and a template and certificate authority do not need to be supplied in the renewal request.</p> <p>One-click renewal is only supported if either one of the following is true:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The certificate is located together with its private key in one or more managed certificate store(s).</li> <li>• The certificate was enrolled with a template that has been configured in Keyfactor Command to allow private keys to be encrypted and stored in the Keyfactor Command database. See <i>Certificate Templates</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information.</li> </ul>
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1	Seeded PFX is supported. A renewal can be done if a template and certificate authority are supplied in the renewal request, but one-click renewal is not supported.								
2	<p>One-click renewal is supported. A renewal can be done using the same template and certificate authority used in the original certificate, and a template and certificate authority do not need to be supplied in the renewal request.</p> <p>One-click renewal is only supported if either one of the following is true:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The certificate is located together with its private key in one or more managed certificate store(s).</li> <li>• The certificate was enrolled with a template that has been configured in Keyfactor Command to allow private keys to be encrypted and stored in the Keyfactor Command database. See <i>Certificate Templates</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information.</li> </ul>								
Message	A message providing more details about the available renewal type result (e.g. “One click renewal is not available for this certificate. Template does not have PFX enrollment enabled.”).								

 **Tip:** See the *Keyfactor API Reference and Utility* [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (?) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

### 2.6.16.6 POST Enrollment CSR

The POST /Enrollment/CSR method is used to enroll for a certificate using a certificate signing request (CSR). This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with a message body containing a list of certificate details and any metadata that was associated with the certificate request.



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
`/certificates/enrollment/csr/`



**Tip:** Use the GET /Enrollment/CSR/Context/My method before this method to check which templates and CAs are available for enrollment for the requesting user before submitting the enrollment request.



**Note:** As of Keyfactor Command version 10, enrollment (PFX and CSR), renewal, and revocation requests all flow through Keyfactor Command workflow. This will result in no changes to the enrollment, renewal, and revocation user experience unless customizations have been added in workflow (see *Workflow Definitions* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*).

Table 305: POST Enrollment CSR Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
CSR	Body	<b>Required.</b> The base-64 encoded CSR that will be passed in for enrollment.
PrivateKey	Body	A string containing the base-64 encoded private key that corresponds to the CSR to be saved with the enrollment. This is done to support private key retention in Keyfactor Command for requests made through CSR enrollment. The key should be provided in unencrypted PKCS#8 format. The private key option is only supported for enrollments done using templates configured in Keyfactor Command for private key retention.
Timestamp	Body	<b>Required.</b> The current date and time. The date and time should be given using the ISO 8601 UTC time format YYYY-MM-DDTHH:mm:ss.000Z (e.g. 2023-11-19T16:23:01Z).
Template	Body	<b>Required*</b> A string that sets the name of the certificate template that should be used to issue the certificate. The template short name should be used. This field is <b>required</b> unless the enrollment is being done against a standalone CA.
CertificateAuthority	Body	<p><b>Required*</b> A string that sets the name of the certificate authority that will be used to enroll against if there is more than one available with the provided template name. The certificate authority name can either be provided in <i>hostname\\logical name</i> format or as just the <i>logical name</i>. For example:</p> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 10px; padding: 10px; background-color: #f9f9f9; margin: 10px 0;"> <p>corpca01.keyexample.com\\CorplIssuingCA1 <b>OR</b> Corpls- suingCA1</p> </div> <p>If no certificate authority is provided, one will be chosen at random from the certificate authorities available for enrollment with the provided <i>Template</i>. This field is optional unless the enrollment is being done against a standalone CA, in which case it is <b>required</b>.</p>
IncludeChain	Body	A Boolean that sets whether to include the certificate chain in the response (true) or not (false). The default is <i>false</i> .
Metadata	Body	<p>An object of key/value pairs that set the values for the metadata fields that will be associated with the certificate once it is in Keyfactor Command. The <i>key</i> is the field name and the <i>value</i> is the value for the field. For example:</p> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 10px; padding: 10px; background-color: #f9f9f9; margin: 10px 0;"> <pre>"Metadata": {   "AppOwnerFirstName": "William", // This is a String   field.   "AppOwnerLastName": "Smith",</pre> </div>

Name	In	Description																				
		<pre> "AppOwnerEmailAddress": "william.smith@keyexample.com", "BusinessCritical": "true",      // This is a Boolean field. "BusinessUnit": "E-Business",    // This is a Multiple Choice field with a pre-defined value. "Notes": "Here are some notes.", // This is a BigText field. "SiteCode": 3,                  // This is an integer field. "TicketResolutionDate": "2021-07-23" // This is a Date field in yyyy-mm-dd format. } </pre> <p>See <i>Certificate Metadata</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information.</p>																				
SANs	Body	<p>An object that contains the elements for Keyfactor Command to use when generating the subject alternative name (SAN) for the certificate requested by the CSR, each of which is supplied as an array of strings. Possible values for the key are:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="561 1024 1401 1644"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="561 1024 906 1083">Value</th> <th data-bbox="906 1024 1401 1083">Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="561 1083 906 1150">rfc822</td> <td data-bbox="906 1083 1401 1150">RFC 822 Name</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="561 1150 906 1218">dns</td> <td data-bbox="906 1150 1401 1218">DNS Name</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="561 1218 906 1285">directory</td> <td data-bbox="906 1218 1401 1285">Directory Name</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="561 1285 906 1352">uri</td> <td data-bbox="906 1285 1401 1352">Uniform Resource Identifier</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="561 1352 906 1419">ip4</td> <td data-bbox="906 1352 1401 1419">IP v4 Address</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="561 1419 906 1486">ip6</td> <td data-bbox="906 1419 1401 1486">IP v6 Address</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="561 1486 906 1554">registered id</td> <td data-bbox="906 1486 1401 1554">Registered ID (an OID)</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="561 1554 906 1621">ms_ ntpincipal name</td> <td data-bbox="906 1554 1401 1621">MS_ NTPincipal Name (a string)</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="561 1621 906 1688">ms_ ntds replication</td> <td data-bbox="906 1621 1401 1688">MS_ NTDS Replication (a GUID)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>For example:</p>	Value	Description	rfc822	RFC 822 Name	dns	DNS Name	directory	Directory Name	uri	Uniform Resource Identifier	ip4	IP v4 Address	ip6	IP v6 Address	registered id	Registered ID (an OID)	ms_ ntpincipal name	MS_ NTPincipal Name (a string)	ms_ ntds replication	MS_ NTDS Replication (a GUID)
Value	Description																					
rfc822	RFC 822 Name																					
dns	DNS Name																					
directory	Directory Name																					
uri	Uniform Resource Identifier																					
ip4	IP v4 Address																					
ip6	IP v6 Address																					
registered id	Registered ID (an OID)																					
ms_ ntpincipal name	MS_ NTPincipal Name (a string)																					
ms_ ntds replication	MS_ NTDS Replication (a GUID)																					

Name	In	Description
		<pre data-bbox="597 310 1003 667">"SANS": {   "dns": [     "dnssan1.keyexample.com",     "dnssan2.keyexample.com",     "dnssan3.keyexample.com"   ],   "ip4": [     "192.168.2.73"   ] }</pre> <div data-bbox="570 737 1406 1087" style="background-color: #e0f0ff; padding: 10px; border: 1px solid #add8e6;"> <p> <b>Note:</b> SANs submitted outside the CSR may be ignored, appended to SANs in the CSR, or overwrite the SANs in the CSR request depending on the type and configuration of the issuing CA. Please be sure to check that the certificate has the correct SANs after issuance. Any SAN added automatically as a result of the RFC 2818 compliance settings will still be added alongside anything you add here. For a Microsoft CA, review the SAN Attribute Policy Handler for the Keyfactor CA Policy Module (see <i>Installing the Keyfactor CA Policy Module Handlers</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Server Installation Guide</i>) for more information.</p> </div>
AdditionalEnrollmentFields	Body	<p data-bbox="553 1129 1370 1226">An object that provide values for any custom enrollment fields set on the certificate template to supply custom request attributes to the CA during the enrollment process. For example:</p> <div data-bbox="607 1234 1406 1314" style="background-color: #f0f0f0; padding: 5px; border: 1px solid #ccc;"> <pre data-bbox="623 1241 1284 1304">"AdditionalEnrollmentFields": { "CustomStringOne": "ValueOne", "CustomMultiChoiceTwo": "ValueTwo" }</pre> </div> <p data-bbox="553 1346 1370 1402">See <i>Configuring Template Options</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information.</p>
x-CertificateFormat	Header	<p data-bbox="553 1444 1370 1501"><b>Required.</b> A string indicating the desired output format for the certificate. Available options are DER and PEM.</p>

Table 306: POST Enrollment CSR Response Data

Value	Description																		
CertificateInformation	<p>An object containing information about the certificate that was requested. CSR information includes:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Value</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Serial Number</td> <td>A string indicating the serial number of the certificate.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Issuer DN</td> <td>A string indicating the issuer DN of the certificate.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Thumbprint</td> <td>A string indicating the thumbprint of the certificate.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Keyfactor ID</td> <td>An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the issued certificate.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Certificates</td> <td> <p>An array of certificates in the order of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• end entity</li> <li>• intermediate CA</li> <li>• Root CA</li> </ul> <p>Intermediate CA and root CA certificates will only be included if the request parameter <i>IncludeChain</i> was set to <i>true</i>.</p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>Workflow Instance Id</td> <td> <p>A string containing the Keyfactor Command reference GUID of the workflow instance.</p> <p> <b>Tip:</b> Both the <i>WorkflowInstanceId</i> and the <i>WorkflowReferenceId</i> refer to the same workflow instance record—one using a GUID and one using a more human readable integer.</p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>Workflow Reference Id</td> <td> <p>An integer containing the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the workflow instance.</p> <p> <b>Tip:</b> Both the <i>WorkflowInstanceId</i> and the <i>WorkflowReferenceId</i> refer to the same workflow instance record—one using a GUID and one using a more human readable integer.</p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>Keyfactor</td> <td>An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command refer-</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Value	Description	Serial Number	A string indicating the serial number of the certificate.	Issuer DN	A string indicating the issuer DN of the certificate.	Thumbprint	A string indicating the thumbprint of the certificate.	Keyfactor ID	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the issued certificate.	Certificates	<p>An array of certificates in the order of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• end entity</li> <li>• intermediate CA</li> <li>• Root CA</li> </ul> <p>Intermediate CA and root CA certificates will only be included if the request parameter <i>IncludeChain</i> was set to <i>true</i>.</p>	Workflow Instance Id	<p>A string containing the Keyfactor Command reference GUID of the workflow instance.</p> <p> <b>Tip:</b> Both the <i>WorkflowInstanceId</i> and the <i>WorkflowReferenceId</i> refer to the same workflow instance record—one using a GUID and one using a more human readable integer.</p>	Workflow Reference Id	<p>An integer containing the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the workflow instance.</p> <p> <b>Tip:</b> Both the <i>WorkflowInstanceId</i> and the <i>WorkflowReferenceId</i> refer to the same workflow instance record—one using a GUID and one using a more human readable integer.</p>	Keyfactor	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command refer-
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Value	Description										
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Disposition Message	A string providing a message regarding the enrollment (e.g. The private key was successfully retained.).										
Enrollment Context	An internally used Keyfactor Command field.										
Metadata	<p>An array of the custom metadata values set on the certificate. The values vary depending on customization done in your environment. The information is presented in the following structure:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>MetadataFieldName</td> <td>A string containing the name of the metadata field in Keyfactor Command.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Value</td> <td>The value of the metadata.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>See <i>Certificate Metadata</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information.</p>	Name	Description	MetadataFieldName	A string containing the name of the metadata field in Keyfactor Command.	Value	The value of the metadata.				
Name	Description										
MetadataFieldName	A string containing the name of the metadata field in Keyfactor Command.										
Value	The value of the metadata.										

 **Tip:** See the *Keyfactor API Reference and Utility* [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (🔍) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

### 2.6.16.7 POST Enrollment PFX

The POST /Enrollment/PFX method is used to enroll for a certificate by supplying data in the desired fields. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with a message body containing a list of certificate details and any metadata that was associated with the certificate request.



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
`/certificates/enrollment/pfx/`

Global or container-level schedule permissions for certificate stores are needed to install a certificate generated with this method into a certificate store (see the [x-Certificate Format on page 826](#) parameter) using the POST /Enrollment/PFX/Deploy method (see [POST Enrollment PFX Deploy on page 831](#)) or POST /Enrollment/PFX/Replace method (see [POST Enrollment PFX Replace on page 837](#)).



**Tip:** Use the GET /Enrollment/PFX/Context/My method before this method to check which templates and CAs are available for enrollment for the requesting user before submitting the enrollment request.



**Note:** As of Keyfactor Command version 10, enrollment (PFX and CSR), renewal, and revocation requests all flow through Keyfactor Command workflow. This will result in no changes to the enrollment, renewal, and revocation user experience unless customizations have been added in workflow (see *Workflow Definitions* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*).

This method has two available versions. Keyfactor recommends using the newer method when possible. For more information about versioning, see [Versioning on page 11](#).

## Version 2

Version 2 of the POST /Enrollment/PFX method redesigns how enrollment flow works to handle require approval functionality in a Keyfactor Command workflow with support for delivery into certificate stores. Users who are planning to use require approval workflow functionality *and* deliver enrolled certificates into certificate stores must use version 2 of this endpoint.



**Note:** The supported key algorithms for a certificate template are determined based on global template policy, individual template policy, and the template's supported algorithm. When configuring template-level policies for key information, only key sizes that are valid for the algorithm will be available, according to the global template policy, the template policy, and the supported key sizes. For PFX and CSR enrollment, you must select a valid Key Length and Key Type for the enrollment.



**Note:** The *PopulateMissingValuesFromAD* parameter has been removed from the version 2 endpoint.

Table 307: POST Enrollment PFX v2 Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
Additional Enrollment Fields	Body	<p>An object that provide values for any custom enrollment fields set on the certificate template to supply custom request attributes to the CA during the enrollment process. For example:</p> <pre> "AdditionalEnrollmentFields": {   "CustomStringOne": "MyValue",   "CustomMultiChoiceOne": "ValueTwo" } </pre> <p>See <i>Configuring Template Options</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information.</p>
Certificate Authority	Body	<p><b>Required*</b>. A string that sets the name of the certificate authority that will be used to enroll against if there is more than one available with the provided template name. The certificate authority name can either be provided in <i>hostname\logical name</i> format or as just the <i>logical name</i>. For example:</p> <pre>corpca01.keyexample.com\CorplIssuingCA1 OR CorplIssuingCA1</pre> <p>If no certificate authority is provided, one will be chosen at random from the certificate authorities available for enrollment with the provided <i>Template</i>. This field is optional unless the enrollment is being done against a standalone CA, in which case it is <b>required</b>.</p>
Chain Order	Body	<p>A string indicating the order in which the certificate chain should be returned if <i>IncludeChain</i> is set to <i>true</i>. Supported values are <i>EndEntityFirst</i> or <i>RootFirst</i>.</p>
Curve	Body	<p>A string indicating the elliptic curve for the requested key. ECC curves may be specified using the well-known OIDs for ECC algorithms. Well-known OIDs include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.2.840.10045.3.1.7 = P-256/prime256v1/secp256r1</li> <li>1.3.132.0.34 = P-384/secp384r1</li> <li>1.3.132.0.35 = P-521/secp521r1</li> </ul>
Custom Friendly Name	Body	<p><b>Required*</b>. A string that sets a custom friendly name for the certificate. This field is <b>required</b> if the <i>Require Custom Friendly Name</i> application setting is set to <i>true</i> (the default is <i>false</i>). See <i>Application Settings: Enrollment Tab</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information.</p>
Include Chain	Body	<p>A Boolean that sets whether to include the certificate chain in the response (<i>true</i>) or not (<i>false</i>). The default is <i>true</i>.</p>
Install	Body	<p>A Boolean that sets whether to deploy the certificate to certificate stores (<i>true</i>) or</p>

Name	In	Description
Into Existing Certificate Stores		not (false). The default is <i>true</i> . The <i>RenewalCertificateId</i> parameter is used in conjunction with <i>InstallIntoExistingCertificateStores</i> parameter to make the determination as to distribution of the certificate to certificate stores. If <i>InstallIntoExistingCertificateStores</i> is <i>true</i> , the certificate will be distributed to certificate stores that the certificate identified in <i>RenewalCertificateId</i> is found in.
Key Length	Body	A string indicating the key size for the requested key. Supported key sizes are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 255</li> <li>• 256</li> <li>• 384</li> <li>• 448</li> <li>• 521</li> <li>• 2048</li> <li>• 3072</li> <li>• 4096</li> <li>• 8192</li> </ul>
KeyType	Body	A string indicating the algorithm for the request. Supported values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• RSA</li> <li>• ECC</li> <li>• Ed448</li> <li>• Ed25519</li> </ul>
Metadata	Body	An object that set the values for the metadata fields that will be associated with the certificate once it is in Keyfactor Command. For example: <pre> "Metadata": {   "AppOwnerFirstName": "William", // This is a String field.   "AppOwnerLastName": "Smith",   "AppOwnerEmailAddress": "william.smith@keyexample.com",   "BusinessCritical": "true", // This is a Boolean field.   "BusinessUnit": "E-Business", // This is a Multiple Choice field with a pre-defined value.   "Notes": "Here are some notes.", // This is a BigText field.   "SiteCode": 3, // This is an integer field.   "TicketResolutionDate": "2021-07-23" // This is a Date field in yyyy-mm-dd format. } </pre> <p>See <i>Certificate Metadata</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more</p>

Name	In	Description										
		information.										
Password	Body	<b>Required.</b> A string that sets the password used to encrypt the contents of the PFX file. The minimum password length is controlled by the <i>Password Length</i> application setting. The default is <i>12</i> . See <i>Application Settings: Enrollment Tab</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information.										
Renewal Certificate Id	Body	An integer that sets the ID of the certificate to be renewed when the method is called on a certificate renewal. The <i>RenewalCertificateId</i> parameter is used in conjunction with <i>InstallIntoExistingCertificateStores</i> parameter to make the determination as to distribution of the certificate to certificate stores. If <i>InstallIntoExistingCertificateStores</i> is <i>true</i> , the certificate will be distributed to certificate stores that the certificate identified in <i>RenewalCertificateId</i> is found in.										
Stores	Body	An array of objects indicating the certificate stores to which the certificate should be distributed. Store details include: <table border="1" data-bbox="472 856 1404 1711"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>StoreId</td> <td>A string indicating the GUID of the certificate store to which the certificate should be deployed. Use the <i>GET /CertificateStores</i> method (see <a href="#">GET Certificate Stores on page 492</a>) with a query of “Approved -eq true” to retrieve a list of all your approved certificate stores to determine the GUID(s) of the store(s).</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Alias</td> <td>A string containing the alias of the certificate upon entry into the store. The format of and requirement for this varies depending on the certificate store type and whether the <i>Overwrite</i> flag is selected. See <i>PFX Enrollment</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Overwrite</td> <td>A Boolean that sets whether a certificate in the store with the <i>Alias</i> provided should be overwritten with the new certificate (true) or not (false). The default is <i>false</i>. Use the <i>GET /Certificates/Locations/{id}</i> method (see <a href="#">GET Certificates Locations ID on page 284</a>) to retrieve a list of the locations an existing certificate is in to determine the alias used for the certificate in the certificate store.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Properties</td> <td>An object indicating the unique parameters defined for the</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description	StoreId	A string indicating the GUID of the certificate store to which the certificate should be deployed. Use the <i>GET /CertificateStores</i> method (see <a href="#">GET Certificate Stores on page 492</a> ) with a query of “Approved -eq true” to retrieve a list of all your approved certificate stores to determine the GUID(s) of the store(s).	Alias	A string containing the alias of the certificate upon entry into the store. The format of and requirement for this varies depending on the certificate store type and whether the <i>Overwrite</i> flag is selected. See <i>PFX Enrollment</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information.	Overwrite	A Boolean that sets whether a certificate in the store with the <i>Alias</i> provided should be overwritten with the new certificate (true) or not (false). The default is <i>false</i> . Use the <i>GET /Certificates/Locations/{id}</i> method (see <a href="#">GET Certificates Locations ID on page 284</a> ) to retrieve a list of the locations an existing certificate is in to determine the alias used for the certificate in the certificate store.	Properties	An object indicating the unique parameters defined for the
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Subject	Body	<p><b>Required</b>*. A string containing the subject name using X.500 format. For example:</p> <pre>"Subject": "CN=websrvr14.keyexample.com,OU=IT,O=\"Key Example, Inc.\",L=Independence,ST=OH,C=US"</pre> <p>This field is <b>required</b> if the <i>Common Name Regular Expression</i> application setting is set to the default value of <i>.+</i>. See <i>Application Settings: Enrollment Tab</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information.</p>				
Timestamp	Body	<p><b>Required</b>. A string indicating the current date and time. The date and time should be given using the ISO 8601 UTC time format YYYY-MM-DDTHH:mm:ss.000Z (e.g. 2023-11-19T16:23:01Z).</p>				

Name	In	Description																				
Template	Body	<b>Required</b> *. A string that sets the name of the certificate template that should be used to issue the certificate. The template short name should be used. This field is <b>required</b> unless the enrollment is being done against a standalone CA.																				
SANs	Body	<p>An object that contains the elements for Keyfactor Command to use when generating the subject alternative name (SAN) for the certificate requested by the CSR, each of which is supplied as an array of strings. Possible values for the key are:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Value</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>rfc822</td> <td>RFC 822 Name</td> </tr> <tr> <td>dns</td> <td>DNS Name</td> </tr> <tr> <td>directory</td> <td>Directory Name</td> </tr> <tr> <td>uri</td> <td>Uniform Resource Identifier</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ip4</td> <td>IP v4 Address</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ip6</td> <td>IP v6 Address</td> </tr> <tr> <td>registered id</td> <td>Registered ID (an OID)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ms_ntprincipal name</td> <td>MS_ NTPrincipal Name (a string)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ms_ntds replication</td> <td>MS_ NTDS Replication (a GUID)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>For example:</p> <pre> {   "SANs": {     "dns": [       "dnssan1.keyexample.com",       "dnssan2.keyexample.com",       "dnssan3.keyexample.com"     ],     "ip4": [       "192.168.2.73"     ]   } } </pre>	Value	Description	rfc822	RFC 822 Name	dns	DNS Name	directory	Directory Name	uri	Uniform Resource Identifier	ip4	IP v4 Address	ip6	IP v6 Address	registered id	Registered ID (an OID)	ms_ntprincipal name	MS_ NTPrincipal Name (a string)	ms_ntds replication	MS_ NTDS Replication (a GUID)
Value	Description																					
rfc822	RFC 822 Name																					
dns	DNS Name																					
directory	Directory Name																					
uri	Uniform Resource Identifier																					
ip4	IP v4 Address																					
ip6	IP v6 Address																					
registered id	Registered ID (an OID)																					
ms_ntprincipal name	MS_ NTPrincipal Name (a string)																					
ms_ntds replication	MS_ NTDS Replication (a GUID)																					
Use Legacy	Body	A Boolean that sets whether legacy encryption should be used in generating the PKCS#12 file resulting from the enrollment request (true) or not (false). Legacy																				

Name	In	Description
Encryption		encryption algorithms include PBE-SHA1-RC2-40 and PBE-SHA1-3DES. When legacy is not selected, encryption algorithms include AES-256-CBC, PBES2 with PBKDF2, and PBE-SHA1-3DES. The default is <i>false</i> .
x-Certificate Format	Header	<p><b>Required.</b> A string containing the desired output format for the certificate. Available options are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• JKS Select the JKS option when you intend to create a Java keystore with the returned PKCS12Blob.</li> <li>• PEM Select the PEM option when you intend to create a PEM file with the returned PKCS12Blob.</li> <li>• PFX Select the PFX option when you intend to create a PKCS#12 (PFX/P12) file with the returned PKCS12Blob.</li> <li>• Replace The Replace option is designed to be used when pushing an updated certificate to a certificate store (see <a href="#">POST Enrollment PFX Replace on page 837</a>). Selecting this item causes data to be staged in preparation for the replace step.</li> <li>• Store The Store option is designed to be used when pushing a newly obtained certificate to a certificate store (see <a href="#">POST Enrollment PFX Deploy on page 831</a>). Selecting this item causes data to be staged in preparation for the deploy step.</li> <li>• Zip Select the Zip option when you intend to output the returned PKCS12Blob as separate PEM-encoded certificate, private key, and optional chain certificate files wrapped together in a zip file.</li> </ul>

Table 308: POST Enrollment PFX v2 Response Data

Value	Description														
Successful Stores	An array of strings containing a comma delimited list of certificate stores, referenced by certificate store GUID, to which the certificate was successfully scheduled for deployment.														
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Value	Description
	See <i>Certificate Metadata</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information.

## Version 1

Version 1 of the POST /Enrollment/PFX method includes the same capabilities as version 2 except when used in conjunction with Keyfactor Command workflows that require approval with an intended end goal of delivering the resulting certificate into a certificate store. In this specific case, version 2 must be used.

Table 309: POST Enrollment PFX v1 Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
Additional Enrollment Fields	Body	<p>An object that provides values for any custom enrollment fields set on the certificate template to supply custom request attributes to the CA during the enrollment process. For example:</p> <pre> “AdditionalEnrollmentFields”: { “CustomStringOne”: “MyValue”, “CustomMultiChoiceOne”: “ValueTwo” } </pre> <p>See <i>Configuring Template Options</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information.</p>
Certificate Authority	Body	<p><b>Required*</b>. A string that sets the name of the certificate authority that will be used to enroll against if there is more than one available with the provided template name. The certificate authority name can either be provided in <i>hostname\logical name</i> format or as just the <i>logical name</i>. For example:</p> <pre> corpca01.keyexample.com\CorpIssuingCA1 OR CorpIssuingCA1 </pre> <p>If no certificate authority is provided, one will be chosen at random from the certificate authorities available for enrollment with the provided <i>Template</i>. This field is optional unless the enrollment is being done against a standalone CA, in which case it is <b>required</b>.</p>
ChainOrder	Body	<p>A string indicating the order in which the certificate chain should be returned if <i>IncludeChain</i> is set to <i>true</i>. Supported values are <i>EndEntityFirst</i> or <i>RootFirst</i>.</p>
Custom Friendly Name	Body	<p><b>Required*</b>. A string that sets a custom friendly name for the certificate. This field is <b>required</b> if the <i>Require Custom Friendly Name</i> application setting is set to <i>true</i> (the default is <i>false</i>). See <i>Application Settings: Enrollment Tab</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information.</p>
Curve	Body	<p>A string indicating the elliptic curve for the requested key. ECC curves may be specified using the well-known OIDs for ECC algorithms. Well-known OIDs include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1.2.840.10045.3.1.7 = P-256/prime256v1/secp256r1</li> <li>• 1.3.132.0.34 = P-384/secp384r1</li> <li>• 1.3.132.0.35 = P-521/secp521r1</li> </ul>
Include Chain	Body	<p>A Boolean that sets whether to include the certificate chain in the response (<i>true</i>) or not (<i>false</i>). The default is <i>true</i>.</p>
Key Length	Body	<p>A string indicating the key size for the requested key.</p>
KeyType	Body	<p>A string indicating the algorithm for the request. Supported values are:</p>

Name	In	Description
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• RSA</li> <li>• ECC</li> <li>• Ed448</li> <li>• Ed25519</li> </ul>
Metadata	Body	<p>An object that set the values for the metadata fields that will be associated with the certificate once it is in Keyfactor Command. The <i>key</i> is the field name and the <i>value</i> is the value for the field. For example:</p> <pre> "Metadata": {   "AppOwnerFirstName": "William", // This is a String field.   "AppOwnerLastName": "Smith",   "AppOwnerEmailAddress": "william.smith@keyexample.com",   "BusinessCritical": "true", // This is a Boolean field.   "BusinessUnit": "E-Business", // This is a Multiple Choice field with a pre-defined value.   "Notes": "Here are some notes.", // This is a BigText field.   "SiteCode": 3, // This is an integer field.   "TicketResolutionDate": "2021-07-23" // This is a Date field in yyyy-mm-dd format. } </pre> <p>See <i>Certificate Metadata</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information.</p>
Password	Body	<p><b>Required.</b> A string that sets the password used to encrypt the contents of the PFX file. The minimum password length is controlled by the <i>Password Length</i> application setting. The default is <i>12</i>. See <i>Application Settings: Enrollment Tab</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information.</p>
Populate Missing Values From AD	Body	<p>A Boolean that sets whether to populate the information in the subject from Active Directory (true) or not (false). The default is <i>false</i>.</p>
Renewal Certificate Id	Body	<p>An integer that sets the ID of the certificate to be renewed when the method is called on a certificate renewal.</p>
SANs	Body	<p>An object that contains the elements for Keyfactor Command to use when generating the subject alternative name (SAN) for the certificate requested by the CSR, each of which is supplied as an array of strings. Possible values for the key are:</p>

Name	In	Description																				
		<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Value</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>rfc822</td> <td>RFC 822 Name</td> </tr> <tr> <td>dns</td> <td>DNS Name</td> </tr> <tr> <td>directory</td> <td>Directory Name</td> </tr> <tr> <td>uri</td> <td>Uniform Resource Identifier</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ip4</td> <td>IP v4 Address</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ip6</td> <td>IP v6 Address</td> </tr> <tr> <td>registered id</td> <td>Registered ID (an OID)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ms_ntprincipal name</td> <td>MS_ NTPrincipal Name (a string)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ms_ntds replication</td> <td>MS_ NTDS Replication (a GUID)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>For example:</p> <pre> {   "SANS": {     "dns": [       "dnssan1.keyexample.com",       "dnssan2.keyexample.com",       "dnssan3.keyexample.com"     ],     "ip4": [       "192.168.2.73"     ]   } } </pre>	Value	Description	rfc822	RFC 822 Name	dns	DNS Name	directory	Directory Name	uri	Uniform Resource Identifier	ip4	IP v4 Address	ip6	IP v6 Address	registered id	Registered ID (an OID)	ms_ntprincipal name	MS_ NTPrincipal Name (a string)	ms_ntds replication	MS_ NTDS Replication (a GUID)
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ms_ntprincipal name	MS_ NTPrincipal Name (a string)																					
ms_ntds replication	MS_ NTDS Replication (a GUID)																					
Subject	Body	<p><b>Required</b>*. A string containing the subject name using X.500 format. For example:</p> <pre> "Subject": "CN=webservr14.keyexample.com,OU=IT,O=\"Key Example, Inc.\",L=Independence,ST=OH,C=US" </pre> <p>This field is <b>required</b> if the <i>Common Name Regular Expression</i> application setting is set to the default value of <code>.*</code>. See <i>Application Settings: Enrollment Tab</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information.</p>																				
Template	Body	<p><b>Required</b>*. A string that sets the name of the certificate template that should be</p>																				

Name	In	Description
		used to issue the certificate. The template short name should be used. This field is <b>required</b> unless the enrollment is being done against a standalone CA.
Timestamp	Body	<b>Required.</b> A string indicating the current date and time. The date and time should be given using the ISO 8601 UTC time format YYYY-MM-DDTHH:mm:ss.000Z (e.g. 2023-11-19T16:23:01Z).
Use Legacy Encryption	Body	A Boolean that sets whether legacy encryption should be used in generating the PKCS#12 file resulting from the enrollment request (true) or not (false). Legacy encryption algorithms include PBE-SHA1-RC2-40 and PBE-SHA1-3DES. When legacy is not selected, encryption algorithms include AES-256-CBC, PBES2 with PBKDF2, and PBE-SHA1-3DES. The default is <i>false</i> .
x-Certificate Format	Header	<b>Required.</b> A string containing the desired output format for the certificate. Available options are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• JKS Select the JKS option when you intend to create a Java keystore with the returned PKCS12Blob.</li> <li>• PEM Select the PEM option when you intend to create a PEM file with the returned PKCS12Blob.</li> <li>• PFX Select the PFX option when you intend to create a PKCS#12 (PFX/P12) file with the returned PKCS12Blob.</li> <li>• Replace The Replace option is designed to be used when pushing an updated certificate to a certificate store (see <a href="#">POST Enrollment PFX Replace on page 837</a>). Selecting this item causes data to be staged in preparation for the replace step.</li> <li>• Store The Store option is designed to be used when pushing a newly obtained certificate to a certificate store (see <a href="#">POST Enrollment PFX Deploy on page 831</a>). Selecting this item causes data to be staged in preparation for the deploy step.</li> <li>• Zip Select the Zip option when you intend to output the returned PKCS12Blob as separate PEM-encoded certificate, private key, and optional chain certificate files wrapped together in a zip file.</li> </ul>

Table 310: POST Enrollment PFX v1 Response Data

Value	Description																
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**Tip:** See the *Keyfactor API Reference and Utility* [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (?) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

### 2.6.16.8 POST Enrollment CSR Parse

The POST /Enrollment/CSR/Parse method takes a CSR in the body, parses it, and returns all elements that were found in the CSR. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with the parsed CSR contents.



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
None

Table 311: POST Enrollment CSR Parse Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
CSR	Body	<b>Required.</b> Base-64-encoded CSR with the Begin and End Certificate Request tags.

Table 312: POST Enrollment CSR Parse Response Data

Name	Description																																				
(CSR Contents)	An array of strings in the form Name=Value containing all the elements in the CSR. Possible values include:																																				
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	 Command (e.g. URL) and will only be found in CSRs generated outside Keyfactor Command.

 **Tip:** See the *Keyfactor API Reference and Utility* [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon  at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

### 2.6.16.9 POST Enrollment PFX Deploy

The POST /Enrollment/PFX/Deploy method is used to put a certificate into a certificate store. It is intended to be used immediately after using the POST /Enrollment/PFX method to enroll for a PFX using the *Store* value for the *x-certificateformat* header (see [POST Enrollment PFX on page 812](#)) or the POST /Enrollment/Renew method to renew a certificate already in a certificate store. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with a message body containing the failed and succeeded stores.

 **Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:

- /certificate\_stores/schedule/
- /certificates/enrollment/pfx/
- OR
- /certificate\_stores/schedule/#!/ (where # is a reference to a specific certificate store container ID)
- /certificates/enrollment/pfx/

Permissions for certificate stores can be set at either the global or certificate store container level. See *Container Permissions* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide* for more information about global vs container permissions.

 **Tip:** The POST /Enrollment/PFX/Deploy method must be used within 5 minutes of acquiring a certificate with the POST /Enrollment/PFX or POST /Enrollment/Renew method as the same user who executed the certificate request. After 5 minutes, the temporary staging data needed in order to deploy the certificate is automatically cleared and is no longer available for deployment.

Table 313: POST Enrollment PFX Deploy Input Parameters

Name	Type	Description										
Stores	Body	<p><b>Required*</b>. An array of objects indicating the certificate stores to which the certificate should be deployed with additional properties as needed based on the store type and whether an existing certificate is being overwritten with the new certificate. Store parameters are:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>StoreId</td> <td> <p>A string indicating the GUID of the certificate store(s) to which the certificate should be deployed.</p> <p>Use the <i>GET /CertificateStores</i> method (see <a href="#">GET Certificate Stores on page 492</a>) with a query of “Approved - eq true” to retrieve a list of all your approved certificate stores to determine the GUID(s) of the store(s).</p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>Alias</td> <td> <p>A string indicating the alias of the certificate upon entry into the store. The format of and requirement for this varies depending on the certificate store type and whether the <i>Overwrite</i> flag is selected. See <i>PFX Enrollment</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information.</p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>Overwrite</td> <td> <p>A Boolean that sets whether a certificate in the store with the <i>Alias</i> provided should be overwritten with the new certificate (true) or not (false). The default is <i>false</i>.</p> <p>Use the <i>GET /Certificates/Locations/{id}</i> method (see <a href="#">GET Certificates Locations ID on page 284</a>) to retrieve a list of the locations an existing certificate is in to determine the alias used for the certificate in the certificate store.</p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>Properties</td> <td> <p>An object containing the unique parameters defined for the certificate store type that need to be populated for the certificate. The <i>key</i> is the name of the specific parameter from the certificate store type definition as returned in the <i>JobProperties</i> on the store type using the <i>GET CertificateStoreTypes</i> method and the <i>value</i> is the value that should be set for that parameter on the certificate in the certificate store. For example, for NetScaler, the key name that is optionally used to associate the certificate with a virtual server is <i>NetscalerVserver</i> and is returned by <i>GET</i></p> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description	StoreId	<p>A string indicating the GUID of the certificate store(s) to which the certificate should be deployed.</p> <p>Use the <i>GET /CertificateStores</i> method (see <a href="#">GET Certificate Stores on page 492</a>) with a query of “Approved - eq true” to retrieve a list of all your approved certificate stores to determine the GUID(s) of the store(s).</p>	Alias	<p>A string indicating the alias of the certificate upon entry into the store. The format of and requirement for this varies depending on the certificate store type and whether the <i>Overwrite</i> flag is selected. See <i>PFX Enrollment</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information.</p>	Overwrite	<p>A Boolean that sets whether a certificate in the store with the <i>Alias</i> provided should be overwritten with the new certificate (true) or not (false). The default is <i>false</i>.</p> <p>Use the <i>GET /Certificates/Locations/{id}</i> method (see <a href="#">GET Certificates Locations ID on page 284</a>) to retrieve a list of the locations an existing certificate is in to determine the alias used for the certificate in the certificate store.</p>	Properties	<p>An object containing the unique parameters defined for the certificate store type that need to be populated for the certificate. The <i>key</i> is the name of the specific parameter from the certificate store type definition as returned in the <i>JobProperties</i> on the store type using the <i>GET CertificateStoreTypes</i> method and the <i>value</i> is the value that should be set for that parameter on the certificate in the certificate store. For example, for NetScaler, the key name that is optionally used to associate the certificate with a virtual server is <i>NetscalerVserver</i> and is returned by <i>GET</i></p>
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Password	Body	<b>Required</b> *. A string with a password used to secure the certificate in the certificate store. This field is <b>required</b> for store types that require an entry password, such as PEM stores.				
CertificateId	Body	<b>Required</b> *. The integer for the certificate that needs to be deployed. This is returned in the response to the <i>POST /Enrollment/PFX</i> or <i>POST /Enrollment/Renew</i> request as the <i>KeyfactorId</i> .				
		<p> <b>Note:</b> For enrollments that do not require manager approval (where the certificate is issued immediately), the <i>CertificateId</i> is <b>required</b>. The <i>RequestId</i> may be provided but is not required in this case. For enrollments that do require manager approval (where the certificate is not issued immediately), only the <i>KeyfactorRequestId</i> will be returned on the enrollment and the <i>RequestId</i> is required for deployment.</p>				
RequestId	Body	<b>Required</b> *. The integer of the request ID for the certificate that needs to be deployed. This is returned in the response to the <i>POST /Enrollment/PFX</i> or <i>POST /Enrollment/Renew</i> request as the <i>KeyfactorRequestId</i> .				

Name	Type	Description														
		See the note under <i>CertificateId</i> regarding when this field is required and when it is not.														
JobTime	Body	A string containing the date and time when the certificate should be deployed. The date and time should be given using the ISO 8601 UTC time format YYYY-MM-DDTHH:mm:ss.000Z (e.g. 2023-11-19T16:23:01Z). Dates in the past will cause a management job to be created to run immediately. Dates in the future will result in a management job set to run in the future. The default is to create a management job that runs immediately.														
StoreIds	Body	An array of strings containing the certificate store GUIDs for the stores to which the certificate should be added.  The <b>StoreIds</b> parameter is obsolete as of Keyfactor Command version 9.4 and has been replaced by the <b>Stores</b> parameter. It is still supported for backward compatibility, but no longer required.														
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		<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="537 275 732 338">Name</th> <th data-bbox="732 275 1404 338">Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="537 338 732 1463"></td> <td data-bbox="732 338 1404 1463"> <p>for the certificate. The <i>key</i> is the name of the specific parameter from the certificate store type definition as returned in the JobProperties on the store type using the <i>GET CertificateStoreTypes</i> method and the <i>value</i> is the value that should be set for that parameter on the certificate in the certificate store. For example, for NetScaler, the key name that is optionally used to associate the certificate with a virtual server is <i>NetscalerVserver</i> and is returned by <i>GET CertificateStoreTypes</i> like so:</p> <pre data-bbox="802 688 1377 743">"JobProperties": [ "NetscalerVserver" ]</pre> <p>It can be seen in the Keyfactor Command Management Portal when editing the certificate store type in the field for <i>Management Job Custom Fields</i>.</p> <p>The setting is referenced using the following format:</p> <pre data-bbox="755 919 1377 1205">"Properties": [   {     "NetscalerVserver": "MyVirtualServerName"   } ]</pre> <p> <b>Note:</b> The only built-in certificate store type that makes use of properties that can be set on a certificate-by-certificate basis in the store is NetScaler. You may have custom certificate store types that make use of this functionality.</p> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description		<p>for the certificate. The <i>key</i> is the name of the specific parameter from the certificate store type definition as returned in the JobProperties on the store type using the <i>GET CertificateStoreTypes</i> method and the <i>value</i> is the value that should be set for that parameter on the certificate in the certificate store. For example, for NetScaler, the key name that is optionally used to associate the certificate with a virtual server is <i>NetscalerVserver</i> and is returned by <i>GET CertificateStoreTypes</i> like so:</p> <pre data-bbox="802 688 1377 743">"JobProperties": [ "NetscalerVserver" ]</pre> <p>It can be seen in the Keyfactor Command Management Portal when editing the certificate store type in the field for <i>Management Job Custom Fields</i>.</p> <p>The setting is referenced using the following format:</p> <pre data-bbox="755 919 1377 1205">"Properties": [   {     "NetscalerVserver": "MyVirtualServerName"   } ]</pre> <p> <b>Note:</b> The only built-in certificate store type that makes use of properties that can be set on a certificate-by-certificate basis in the store is NetScaler. You may have custom certificate store types that make use of this functionality.</p>
Name	Description					
	<p>for the certificate. The <i>key</i> is the name of the specific parameter from the certificate store type definition as returned in the JobProperties on the store type using the <i>GET CertificateStoreTypes</i> method and the <i>value</i> is the value that should be set for that parameter on the certificate in the certificate store. For example, for NetScaler, the key name that is optionally used to associate the certificate with a virtual server is <i>NetscalerVserver</i> and is returned by <i>GET CertificateStoreTypes</i> like so:</p> <pre data-bbox="802 688 1377 743">"JobProperties": [ "NetscalerVserver" ]</pre> <p>It can be seen in the Keyfactor Command Management Portal when editing the certificate store type in the field for <i>Management Job Custom Fields</i>.</p> <p>The setting is referenced using the following format:</p> <pre data-bbox="755 919 1377 1205">"Properties": [   {     "NetscalerVserver": "MyVirtualServerName"   } ]</pre> <p> <b>Note:</b> The only built-in certificate store type that makes use of properties that can be set on a certificate-by-certificate basis in the store is NetScaler. You may have custom certificate store types that make use of this functionality.</p>					

Table 314: POST Enrollment PFX Deploy Response Data

Name	Description
SuccessfulStores	<p>An array of strings containing the GUIDs for the certificates stores for which management jobs to deploy the certificate were successfully created.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid #add8e6; padding: 10px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p> <b>Note:</b> Successful creation of a management job to deploy a certificate to a certificate store does not necessarily mean that a certificate will successfully be deployed to the store. A management job may fail for any number of reasons (e.g. permissions on the store). Use the <i>GET /Certificates/{id}</i> method with <i>includeLocations=true</i> to confirm that the certificate has successfully been deployed to the target store(s). The locations won't appear in the certificate record until after a certificate store inventory has been completed for each store.</p> </div>
FailedStores	<p>An array of strings containing the GUIDs for the certificates stores for which management jobs to deploy the certificate could not be created.</p>

 **Tip:** See the [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon  at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

### 2.6.16.10 POST Enrollment PFX Replace

The POST /Enrollment/PFX/Replace method is used to replace a certificate in a certificate store. It is intended to be used immediately after using the POST /Enrollment/PFX method to enroll for a PFX using the *Replace* value for the *x-certificateformat* header (see [POST Enrollment PFX on page 812](#)) or the POST /Enrollment/Renew method to renew a certificate already in a certificate store. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with a message body containing the failed and succeeded stores.

 **Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:

- /certificate\_stores/schedule/
- /certificates/enrollment/pfx/
- OR
- /certificate\_stores/schedule/#!/ (where # is a reference to a specific certificate store container ID)
- /certificates/enrollment/pfx/



Permissions for certificate stores can be set at either the global or certificate store container level. See *Container Permissions* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide* for more information about global vs container permissions.



**Note:** You could achieve the same end using the `POST /Enrollment/PFX/Deploy` method, but in that case you would need to provide the certificate store GUID(s), the alias of the current certificate in the certificate store(s), the certificate store type(s), and set the overwrite flag to true (as well as the certificate ID of the new certificate). To achieve a replacement with the `POST /Enrollment/PFX/Replace` method you only need to provide the certificate IDs of the certificate being replaced and the new certificate. All the rest of the work is done for you. The certificate will be replaced in all locations in which the certificate is found. If you want to replace the certificate in only some of the locations in which it is found, you will need to use the `POST /Enrollment/PFX/Deploy` method (see [POST Enrollment PFX Deploy on page 831](#)).



**Tip:** The `POST /Enrollment/PFX/Replace` method must be used within 5 minutes of acquiring a certificate with the `POST /Enrollment/PFX` or `POST /Enrollment/Renew` method as the same user who executed the certificate request. After 5 minutes, the temporary staging data needed in order to deploy the certificate is automatically cleared and is no longer available for deployment.

Table 315: POST Enrollment PFX Replace Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
ExistingCertificateId	Body	<b>Required</b> . The integer of the certificate that will be replaced that is already in the store(s). A management job will be created to replace the certificate in all stores in which it is found. Use the <i>GET /Certificates</i> method to determine the certificate ID. This information is also available in the certificate details for a certificate in the Keyfactor Command Management Portal.
CertificateId	Body	<b>Required*</b> . The integer for the certificate that needs to be deployed. This is returned in the response to the POST /Enrollment/PFX request. Either the <i>CertificateId</i> or the <i>RequestId</i> is <b>required</b> but not both.
RequestId	Body	<b>Required*</b> . The integer of the request ID for the certificate that needs to be deployed. This is returned in the response to the POST /Enrollment/PFX request. Either the <i>CertificateId</i> or the <i>RequestId</i> is <b>required</b> but not both.
Password	Body	<b>Required*</b> . A string with a password used to secure the certificate in the certificate store. This field is <b>required</b> for store types that require an entry password, such as PEM stores.
JobTime	Body	A string containing the date and time when the certificate should be deployed. The date and time should be given using the ISO 8601 UTC time format YYYY-MM-DDTHH:mm:ss.000Z (e.g. 2023-11-19T16:23:01Z). Dates in the past will cause a management job to be created to run immediately. Dates in the future will result in a management job set to run in the future. The default is to create a management job that runs immediately.

Table 316: POST Enrollment PFX Replace Response Data

Name	Description
SuccessfulStores	<p>An array of strings containing the GUIDs for the certificates stores for which management jobs to deploy the certificate were successfully created.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid #add8e6; padding: 10px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p> <b>Note:</b> Successful creation of a management job to deploy a certificate to a certificate store does not necessarily mean that a certificate will successfully be deployed to the store. A management job may fail for any number of reasons (e.g. permissions on the store). Use the <i>GET /Certificates/{id}</i> method with <i>includeLocations=true</i> to confirm that the certificate has successfully been deployed to the target store(s). The locations won't appear in the certificate record until after a certificate store inventory has been completed for each store.</p> </div>
FailedStores	<p>An array of strings containing the GUIDs for the certificates stores for which management jobs to deploy the certificate could not be created.</p>

 **Tip:** See the [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon  at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

### 2.6.16.11 POST Enrollment Renew

The POST /Enrollment/Renew method is used to enroll for a certificate renewal for a certificate that exists in Keyfactor Command. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with details of the new certificate. For certificates in a certificates store, this method does not automatically deploy the new certificate to the certificate store. In this case, the renew request should be followed by a call to either the POST /Enrollment/PFX/Deploy method or POST /Enrollment/PFX/Replace method to deploy the new certificate to the certificate store.

 **Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:

- /certificates/collections/read/
- /certificates/enrollment/pfx/
- OR
- /certificates/collections/read/#/ (where # is a reference to a specific certificate collection ID)
- /certificates/enrollment/pfx/



Permissions for certificates can be set at either the global or certificate collection level. See *Certificate Permissions* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide* for more information about global vs collection permissions.

Global or container-level schedule permissions for certificate stores are needed to install a certificate generated with this method into a certificate store using the POST /Enrollment/PFX/Deploy method (see [POST Enrollment PFX Deploy on page 831](#)) or POST /Enrollment/PFX/Replace method (see [POST Enrollment PFX Replace on page 837](#)).



**Note:** As of Keyfactor Command version 10, enrollment (PFX and CSR), renewal, and revocation requests all flow through Keyfactor Command workflow. This will result in no changes to the enrollment, renewal, and revocation user experience unless customizations have been added in workflow (see *Workflow Definitions* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*).

Table 317: POST Enrollment Renew Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
CertificateId	Body	<b>Required*</b> . The integer for the certificate in Keyfactor Command that needs to be renewed. Either the <i>CertificateId</i> or the <i>Thumbprint</i> is <b>required</b> but not both.
Thumbprint	Body	<b>Required*</b> . The thumbprint for the certificate that needs to be renewed. Either the <i>CertificateId</i> or the <i>Thumbprint</i> is <b>required</b> but not both.
Timestamp	Body	<b>Required</b> . The current date and time. The date and time should be given using the ISO 8601 UTC time format YYYY-MM-DDTHH:m-m:ss.000Z (e.g. 2023-11-19T16:23:01Z).
CertificateAuthority	Body	<b>Required*</b> . A string that sets the name of the certificate authority that will be used to enroll against. The certificate authority name should be provided in <i>hostname\logical name</i> format. For example: <pre>corpca01.keyexample.com\CorpIssuingCA1</pre> This field is <b>required</b> if one-click renewal is not supported for the certificate (see <a href="#">GET Enrollment Available Renewal ID on page 803</a> or <a href="#">GET Enrollment Available Renewal Thumbprint on page 805</a> ).
Template	Body	<b>Required*</b> . A string that sets the name of the certificate template that should be used to issue the certificate. The template short name should be used. This field is <b>required</b> if one-click renewal is not supported for the certificate (see <a href="#">GET Enrollment Available Renewal ID on page 803</a> or <a href="#">GET Enrollment Available Renewal Thumbprint on page 805</a> ).

Table 318: POST Enrollment Renew Response Data

Name	Description
KeyfactorID	ID of the certificate in Keyfactor Command.
KeyfactorRequestID	ID of the request in Keyfactor Command.
Thumbprint	Thumbprint of the certificate.
SerialNumber	Serial number of the certificate.
IssuerDN	Issuer DN of the certificate.
RequestDisposition	State of the request (e.g. issued).
DispositionMessage	Enrollment message (e.g. The private key was successfully retained.).
Password	A password generated for convenience for use on installation to a certificate store. This password may be used when deploying the certificate to a certificate store using the POST /Enrollment/Deploy method, though an alternate password may be used. The passwords do not need to match.

 **Tip:** See the *Keyfactor API Reference and Utility* [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon  at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

### 2.6.17 Event Handler Registration

EventHandlerRegistration endpoints includes methods necessary to list, add, edit and delete event handler registrations for Alerts in Keyfactor Command.

Table 319: EventHandlerRegistration Endpoints

Endpoint	Method	Description	Link
/id}	DELETE	Deletes an event handler.	<a href="#">DELETE Event Handler Registration ID on page 849</a>
/id}	GET	Returns a registered event handler that matches the provided ID.	<a href="#">GET Event Handler Registration ID on page 846</a>
/id}	PUT	Updates a registered event handler's information.	<a href="#">PUT Event Handler Registration ID on page 848</a>
/	GET	Returns all registered event handlers according to the provided filter and output parameters.	<a href="#">GET Event Handler Registration below</a>
/	POST	Registers an event handler.	<a href="#">POST Event Handler Registration on page 845</a>

### 2.6.17.1 GET Event Handler Registration

The GET /EventHandlerRegistration method is used to retrieve a list of the Event Handler Registrations in Keyfactor Command (see *Event Handler Registration* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*). This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with details of the event handler. This method has no input parameters other than the standard headers (see [Endpoint Common Features on page 8](#)).



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
/monitoring/handlers/registration/read/

Table 320: GET Event Handler Registration Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
QueryString	Query	A string containing a query to limit the results (e.g. field1 -eq value1 AND field2 -gt value2). The default is to return all records. Fields available for querying through the API for the most part match those that appear in the Keyfactor Command Management Portal search drop-downs for the same feature. For querying guidelines, refer to: <i>Certificate Search Page</i> . The query fields supported for this endpoint are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>DisplayName</i></li> <li>• <i>Enabled</i></li> </ul>
PageReturned	Query	An integer that specifies how many multiples of the returnLimit to skip and offset by before returning results, to enable paging. The default is 1.
SkipCount	Query	An integer indicating the number of records that should be skipped in providing results, starting from the beginning of the records (for pagination). This field is optional and no records will be skipped if not provided.
ReturnLimit	Query	An integer that specifies how many results to return per page. The default is 50.
SortField	Query	A string containing the property by which the results should be sorted. Fields available for sorting through the API for the most part match those that appear as sortable columns in the Keyfactor Command Management Portal. The default sort field is <i>Name</i> .
SortAscending	Query	An integer that sets the sort order on the returned results. A value of 0 sorts results in ascending order while a value of 1 sorts results in descending order. The default is ascending.

Table 321: GET Event Handler Registration Response Data

Name	Description
id	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the event handler.
DisplayName	A string indicating the display name of the event handler.
ClassName	A string indicating the class name of the event handler (for example, <i>CSS.CMS.Monitoring.EventHandling.Denied.DeniedLogger</i> ).
Enabled	A Boolean indicating whether the event handler is enabled (true) or not (false).
SupportedEvents	A string indicating which application events the event handler supports. Built-in events include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Certificate Expiration Handler</li> <li>• Denied Certificate Request Handler</li> <li>• Issued Certificate Handler</li> <li>• Key Rotation Handler</li> <li>• Pending Certificate Handler</li> </ul>

 **Tip:** See the [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon  at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

### 2.6.17.2 POST Event Handler Registration

The POST /Event Handler Registration method is used to register an event handler (see *Event Handler Registration* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*). This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with details of the added event handler(s).

 **Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
/monitoring/handlers/registration/modify/

Table 322: POST Event Handler Registration Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
AssemblyName	Body	<b>Required.</b> A string containing the assembly name of the event handler to register. The handler file must be in the configured extensions directory on the machine running the Management Portal (see <i>Application Settings: Console Tab</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> ).

Table 323: POST Event Handler Registration Response Data

Name	Description
id	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the event handler.
DisplayName	A string indicating the display name of the event handler.
ClassName	A string indicating the class name of the event handler (for example, <i>CSS.CMS.Monitoring.EventHandling.Denied.DeniedLogger</i> ).
Enabled	A Boolean indicating whether the event handler is enabled (true) or not (false).
SupportedEvents	A string indicating which application events the event handler supports. Built-in events include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Certificate Expiration Handler</li> <li>• Denied Certificate Request Handler</li> <li>• Issued Certificate Handler</li> <li>• Key Rotation Handler</li> <li>• Pending Certificate Handler</li> </ul>



**Tip:** See the *Keyfactor API Reference and Utility* [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (?) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

### 2.6.17.3 GET Event Handler Registration ID

The GET `/EventHandlerRegistration/{id}` method is used to retrieve a registered event handler that matches the provided ID in Keyfactor Command (see *Event Handler Registration* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*). This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with details of the specified event handler.



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
/monitoring/handlers/registration/read/

Table 324: GET Event Handler Registration {id} Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
id	Path	<b>Required.</b> An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the event handler. Use the <i>GET /EventHandlerRegistration</i> method (see <a href="#">GET Event Handler Registration on page 843</a> ) to retrieve a list of all the event handlers to determine the ID.

Table 325: GET Event Handler Registration Response Data

Name	Description
id	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the event handler.
DisplayName	A string indicating the display name of the event handler.
ClassName	A string indicating the class name of the event handler (for example, <i>CSS.CMS.Monitoring.EventHandling.Denied.DeniedLogger</i> ).
Enabled	A Boolean indicating whether the event handler is enabled (true) or not (false).
SupportedEvents	A string indicating which application events the event handler supports. Built-in events include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Certificate Expiration Handler</li> <li>• Denied Certificate Request Handler</li> <li>• Issued Certificate Handler</li> <li>• Key Rotation Handler</li> <li>• Pending Certificate Handler</li> </ul>



**Tip:** See the *Keyfactor API Reference and Utility* [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (?) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

## 2.6.17.4 PUT Event Handler Registration ID

The PUT `/EventHandlerRegistration/{id}` method is used to update the indicated registered event handler's `DisplayName` or `Enabled` status (see *Event Handler Registration* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*). This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with details of the updated event handler.



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
`/monitoring/handlers/registration/modify/`

Table 326: PUT Event Handler Registration {id} Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
id	Path	<b>Required.</b> An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the event handler. Use the <code>GET /EventHandlerRegistration</code> method (see <a href="#">GET Event Handler Registration on page 843</a> ) to retrieve a list of all the event handlers to determine the ID.
DisplayName	Body	A string indicating the display name of the event handler.
Enabled	Body	A Boolean indicating whether the event handler is enabled (true) or not (false).

Table 327: PUT Event Handler Registration {id} Response Data

Name	Description
id	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the event handler.
DisplayName	A string indicating the display name of the event handler.
ClassName	A string indicating the class name of the event handler (for example, <code>CSS.CMS.Monitoring.EventHandling.Denied.DeniedLogger</code> ).
Enabled	A Boolean indicating whether the event handler is enabled (true) or not (false).
SupportedEvents	A string indicating which application events the event handler supports. Built-in events include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Certificate Expiration Handler</li><li>• Denied Certificate Request Handler</li><li>• Issued Certificate Handler</li><li>• Key Rotation Handler</li><li>• Pending Certificate Handler</li></ul>



**Tip:** See the *Keyfactor API Reference and Utility* [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (?) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

### 2.6.17.5 DELETE Event Handler Registration ID

The DELETE `/EventHandlerRegistration/{id}` method is used to delete the event handler with the provided ID. This endpoint returns 204 with no content upon success.



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
`/monitoring/handlers/registration/modify/`

Table 328: DELETE Event Handler Registration {id} Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
id	Path	<b>Required.</b> An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the event handler. Use the <code>GET /EventHandlerRegistration</code> method (see <a href="#">GET Event Handler Registration on page 843</a> ) to retrieve a list of all the event handlers to determine the ID.



**Tip:** See the *Keyfactor API Reference and Utility* [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (?) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

### 2.6.18 Extensions Scripts

The Extensions Scripts component of the Keyfactor API includes methods necessary to create, update, retrieve and delete scripts configured for certificate requests, SSH alerts, and workflows. The Extensions Scripts endpoints are new as of Keyfactor Command version 11 and replace previous functionality which stored scripts for alert event handlers and workflow PowerShell steps in files in the directory structure on the server. The new method of storing the scripts in the database ensures they are stored safely and accessed only with appropriate permissions. Also see PowerShell Scripts in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide* for important information about working with scripts in Keyfactor Command.



**Important:** When upgrading from a version of Keyfactor Command prior to version 11, the upgrade process will search the file location defined in the *Application settings > Console Tab > Extension Handler Path* setting and add all the files found in that directory to the database with the naming convention of *foldername (\_subfolder name, if applicable)\_filename* so it is clear which scripts were imported from which location (e.g., *net6.0\_Workflow\_CustomPowerShellExample*). The upgrade process will also identify which, if any, of the categories the script is configured for and add that information to the database with the script.

Table 329: Extensions Scripts Endpoints

Endpoint	Method	Description	Link
/id}	DELETE	Deletes a script.	<a href="#">DELETE Extensions Scripts ID below</a>
/id}	GET	Returns a single script that matches the provided ID.	<a href="#">GET Extensions Scripts ID on the next page</a>
/	GET	Returns all scripts according to the provided filter and output parameters.	<a href="#">GET Extensions Scripts on page 852</a>
/	POST	Adds a new script.	<a href="#">POST Extensions Scripts on page 854</a>
/	PUT	Updates a script.	<a href="#">PUT Extensions Scripts on page 858</a>

### 2.6.18.1 DELETE Extensions Scripts ID

The DELETE `/Extensions/Scripts/{id}` method is used to delete a script. Scripts cannot be deleted if configured for an alert or workflow. This endpoint returns 204 with no content upon success.



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
`/scripts/modify/`

Table 330: DELETE Extensions Scripts Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
id	Path	<b>Required.</b> In integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the script to be deleted. Use the <code>GET /Extensions/Scripts</code> method (see <a href="#">GET Extensions Scripts on page 852</a> ) to retrieve a list of all the scripts to determine the ID.



**Tip:** See the *Keyfactor API Reference and Utility* [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (?) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

## 2.6.18.2 GET Extensions Scripts ID

The GET /Extensions/Scripts/{id} method is used to return the details of the script that matches the provided ID. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with details of the specified script record.



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
/scripts/read/

Table 331: GET Extensions Scripts {id} Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
id	Path	<b>Required.</b> An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the script to be retrieved. Use the <i>GET /Extensions/Scripts</i> method (see <a href="#">GET Extensions Scripts on the next page</a> ) to retrieve a list of all the scripts to determine the ID.

Table 332: GET Extensions Scripts {id} Response Data

Name	Description														
id	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the script.														
Name	A string indicating the user-defined name of the script. The name of a script cannot be changed once posted.														
Contents	A JSON-escaped string containing the contents of the script on a single line.														
Categories	<p>An array of either integers or case-sensitive strings indicating which category or categories the script applies to. The category of a script cannot be changed if it is in use in any alerts or workflows of that category. Possible category values are:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Code</th> <th>Category Name</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>Expiration</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>Pending</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>Denied</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>Issued</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td> <td>KeyRotation</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6</td> <td>Workflow</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Code	Category Name	1	Expiration	2	Pending	3	Denied	4	Issued	5	KeyRotation	6	Workflow
Code	Category Name														
1	Expiration														
2	Pending														
3	Denied														
4	Issued														
5	KeyRotation														
6	Workflow														

 **Tip:** See the [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon  at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

### 2.6.18.3 GET Extensions Scripts

The GET /Extensions/Scripts method is used to return a list of all scripts configured in Keyfactor Command according to the provided filter and output parameters. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with details of the script records.

 **Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
/scripts/read/

Table 333: GET Extensions Scripts Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
QueryString	Query	<p>A string containing a query to limit the results (e.g. field1 -eq value1 AND field2 -gt value2). The default is to return all records. Fields available for querying through the API for the most part match those that appear in the Keyfactor Command Management Portal search drop-downs for the same feature. For querying guidelines, refer to: <i>Certificate Search Page</i>. The query fields supported for this endpoint are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Name</i></li> <li>• <i>Category</i></li> </ul> <p>Use the equal (-eq) operator; the -ne operator is not supported. For example: <i>Category -eq "Expiration"</i> will return any scripts that have Expiration in their categories.</p>
PageReturned	Query	An integer that specifies how many multiples of the returnLimit to skip and offset by before returning results, to enable paging. The default is 1.
ReturnLimit	Query	An integer that specifies how many results to return per page. The default is 50.
SortField	Query	A string containing the property by which the results should be sorted. Fields available for sorting through the API for the most part match those that appear as sortable columns in the Keyfactor Command Management Portal. The default sort field is <i>Name</i> .
SortAscending	Query	An integer that sets the sort order on the returned results. A value of 0 sorts results in ascending order while a value of 1 sorts results in descending order. The default is ascending.

Table 334: GET Extensions Scripts Response Data

Name	Description														
id	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the script.														
Name	A string indicating the user-defined name of the script. The name of a script cannot be changed once posted.														
Categories	An array of either integers or case-sensitive strings indicating which category or categories the script applies to. The category of a script cannot be changed if it is in use in any alerts or workflows of that category. Possible category values are: <table border="1" data-bbox="423 600 1403 1041"> <thead> <tr> <th>Code</th> <th>Category Name</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>Expiration</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>Pending</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>Denied</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>Issued</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td> <td>KeyRotation</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6</td> <td>Workflow</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Code	Category Name	1	Expiration	2	Pending	3	Denied	4	Issued	5	KeyRotation	6	Workflow
Code	Category Name														
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 **Tip:** See the *Keyfactor API Reference and Utility* [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (?) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

### 2.6.18.4 POST Extensions Scripts

The POST /Extensions/Scripts method is used to add a new script to the database. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with details of the newly created script record.

 **Important:** This is the only means to add a script to the database. There is no UI equivalent for security reasons. (Upgrading from a version previous to version 11 will import existing scripts into the database as the only other means of adding scripts to the database).



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
/scripts/modify/

Table 335: POST Extensions Scripts Input Parameters

Name	In	Description														
Name	Body	<b>Required.</b> A string indicating the user-defined name of the script. The name of a script cannot be changed once posted.														
Contents	Body	<b>Required.</b> A JSON-escaped string containing the contents of the script on a single line. <div style="border: 1px solid #c8e6c9; border-radius: 10px; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;">  <b>Tip:</b> See below for examples of creating and handling this string. </div>														
Categories	Body	<b>Required.</b> An array of either integers or case-sensitive strings indicating which category or categories the script applies to. The category of a script cannot be changed if it is in use in any alerts or workflows of that category. Possible category values are: <table border="1" style="margin-top: 10px; border-radius: 10px;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Code</th> <th>Category Name</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>Expiration</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>Pending</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>Denied</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>Issued</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td> <td>KeyRotation</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6</td> <td>Workflow</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Code	Category Name	1	Expiration	2	Pending	3	Denied	4	Issued	5	KeyRotation	6	Workflow
Code	Category Name															
1	Expiration															
2	Pending															
3	Denied															
4	Issued															
5	KeyRotation															
6	Workflow															

### Two Approaches to Importing Scripts to the Database

To create a string value for the *Contents* field, you need to take your script, turn it into a string, and JSON-escape the string so that CR/LFs, tabs and the like will be encoded appropriately and the string will be on a single line. For example, the following string contains escaped CR/LFs (\r\n):

```
$MyVar = \"Hello, World!\"\\r\\n\\r\\nWrite-Host $MyVar
```

One approach to doing this uses a PowerShell script similar to the following, which takes the script to be uploaded as input and creates an output file with the JSON-escaped string:

```

# Path to the input file
$filePath = "C:\Stuff\UpdateSubjectSANS.ps1"

# Get the contents of the input file as a string (as opposed to an array of strings) into
a variable
$fileContent = Get-Content -Path $filePath -Raw

# Set variables for the other body parameters - for multiple categories, use commas (e.g.
2,3,4)
$ScriptName = "UpdateSubjectSANS"
[int32[]]$Categories = 6

# Build the body
$body = @{
    "Name" = $ScriptName
    "Contents" = $fileContent.ToString()
    "Categories" = $Categories
}

# JSON escape the body elements
$jsonbody = ConvertTo-JSON $body

# Output the body elements including the escaped Contents string to a file
Set-Content -Value $jsonbody -Path C:\Stuff\MyOutFile.txt

```

The contents of the output file will look something like (the Contents field is shown truncated here):

```

{
  "Categories": [
    6
  ],
  "Contents": "# Declare your parameters at the beginning ($CSRSubject, $CSRSANS)\r\n-
param(\r\n [string]$CSRSubject,\r\n [string]$CSRSANS,\r\n",
  "Name": "UpdateSubjectSANS"
}

```

You can then open the output file, display the content without line wrapping the Contents field, and copy either the entire body or the JSON-escaped Contents string for pasting into your API command. Any line wraps that display on the screen in the Contents field will be interpreted by copy/paste as CR/LF, which will cause the API command to fail. If your script is long, you will need to be sure to use a text editor to open the file that can display the entire length of the Contents string as a single line. The built-in Windows Notepad application will display a maximum of 1024 characters on a line before wrapping even if word wrap is disabled. A tool such as the third-party Notepad++ is much less limited.

Alternately, you can do the JSON-escaping and update to the Keyfactor Command database in a single PowerShell script and skip the file output with copy/paste. The following script will JSON-escape a script and add it to the database:

```
# Prompt for credentials to authenticate to the Keyfactor API
$cred = Get-Credential

# Encode credentials (assumes the Keyfactor API is using Basic authentication)
$pair = "$($cred.Username): $($cred.GetNetworkCredential().Password)"
$encodedCreds = [System.Convert]::ToBase64String([System.Text.Encoding]::ASCII.GetBytes($pair))
$basicAuthValue = "Basic $encodedCreds"

# Path to the input file
$filePath = "C:\Stuff\UpdateSubjectSANS.ps1"

# Keyfactor Command server name and optional port for API request
$APIServer = "keyfactor.keyexample.com"

# Set variables for the other body parameters - for multiple categories, use commas (e.g. 2,3,4)
$ScriptName = "UpdateSubjectSANS"
[int32[]]$Categories = 6

# Get the contents of the input file as a string (as opposed to an array of strings) into a variable
$fileContent = Get-Content -Path $filePath -Raw

# Build the headers
$headers = @{
    "Authorization"=$basicAuthValue
    "Accept"="application/json"
    "x-keyfactor-requested-with"="APIClient"
}

# Build the body
$body = @{
    "Name" = $ScriptName
    "Contents" = $fileContent.ToString()
    "Categories" = $Categories
}

# Make the API request to create a new script in the database
Invoke-WebRequest -Uri "https://$APIServer/KeyfactorAPI/Extensions/Scripts" -Method:Post -Headers $headers -ContentType "application/json" -Body ($body|ConvertTo-Json) -ErrorAc-
```

```
tion:Stop -TimeoutSec 60
```

Table 336: POST Extensions Scripts Response Data

Name	Description														
id	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the script.														
Name	A string indicating the user-defined name of the script. The name of a script cannot be changed once posted.														
Contents	A JSON-escaped string containing the contents of the script on a single line.														
Categories	An array of either integers or case-sensitive strings indicating which category or categories the script applies to. The category of a script cannot be changed if it is in use in any alerts or workflows of that category. Possible category values are: <table border="1"><thead><tr><th>Code</th><th>Category Name</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>1</td><td>Expiration</td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td>Pending</td></tr><tr><td>3</td><td>Denied</td></tr><tr><td>4</td><td>Issued</td></tr><tr><td>5</td><td>KeyRotation</td></tr><tr><td>6</td><td>Workflow</td></tr></tbody></table>	Code	Category Name	1	Expiration	2	Pending	3	Denied	4	Issued	5	KeyRotation	6	Workflow
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**Tip:** See the [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (?) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

### 2.6.18.5 PUT Extensions Scripts

The PUT /Extensions/Scripts method is used to update a script. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with details of the updated script record.



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
`/scripts/modify/`



**Note:** You cannot change the name of a script once it has been created, so that field is not available as an input parameter to the PUT method.

Table 337: PUT Extensions Scripts Input Parameters

Name	In	Description														
id	Body	<p><b>Required.</b> An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the script. Use the <a href="#">GET /Extensions/Scripts</a> method (see <a href="#">GET Extensions Scripts on page 852</a>) to retrieve a list of all the scripts to determine the ID.</p>														
Contents	Body	<p>A JSON-escaped string containing the contents of the script on a single line. If the contents field is not provided or is an empty string, the field will be ignored. (The contents of a script in the database cannot be cleared.)</p> <p> <b>Tip:</b> See <a href="#">POST Extensions Scripts on page 854</a> for examples of creating and handling this string.</p>														
Categories	Body	<p><b>Required.</b> An array of either integers or case-sensitive strings indicating which category or categories the script applies to. The category of a script cannot be changed if it is in use in any alerts or workflows of that category. Possible category values are:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="565 888 1404 1329"> <thead> <tr> <th>Code</th> <th>Category Name</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>Expiration</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>Pending</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>Denied</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>Issued</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td> <td>KeyRotation</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6</td> <td>Workflow</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p> <b>Tip:</b> The list of categories provided will completely replace any previously supported categories for the script. However, you cannot remove a category if the script is configured to be used by that category. You can add additional categories to a script that is already in use by select categories by including the existing categories in the parameter entry and adding any others as desired.</p>	Code	Category Name	1	Expiration	2	Pending	3	Denied	4	Issued	5	KeyRotation	6	Workflow
Code	Category Name															
1	Expiration															
2	Pending															
3	Denied															
4	Issued															
5	KeyRotation															
6	Workflow															

Table 338: PUT Extensions Scripts Response Data

Name	Description														
id	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the script.														
Name	A string indicating the user-defined name of the script. The name of a script cannot be changed once posted.														
Contents	A JSON-escaped string containing the contents of the script on a single line.														
Categories	<p>An array of either integers or case-sensitive strings indicating which category or categories the script applies to. The category of a script cannot be changed if it is in use in any alerts or workflows of that category. Possible category values are:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Code</th> <th>Category Name</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>Expiration</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>Pending</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>Denied</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>Issued</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td> <td>KeyRotation</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6</td> <td>Workflow</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Code	Category Name	1	Expiration	2	Pending	3	Denied	4	Issued	5	KeyRotation	6	Workflow
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 **Tip:** See the [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon  at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

### 2.6.19 Identity Providers

The Identity Providers component of the Keyfactor API includes methods necessary to programmatically edit and retrieve identity providers within Keyfactor Command.

Table 339: Identity Providers Endpoint

Endpoint	Method	Description	Link
/id}	GET	Returns the identity provider with the specified	<a href="#">GET Identity</a>

Endpoint	Method	Description	Link
		ID.	<a href="#">Providers ID on the next page</a>
/id}	PUT	Updates the identity provider with the specified ID.	<a href="#">PUT Identity Providers ID on page 873</a>
/	GET	Returns all identity providers defined within Keyfactor Command with filtering and output options.	<a href="#">GET Identity Providers on page 896</a>
/Types	GET	Returns details for all the identities provider types defined within Keyfactor Command.	<a href="#">GET Identity Providers Types on page 908</a>

### 2.6.19.1 GET Identity Providers ID

The GET /Identity/Providers/{id} method is used to return an identity provider by ID. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with details for the specified identity provider.

 **Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
/identity\_providers/read/

Table 340: GET Identity Providers{id} Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
id	Path	<b>Required.</b> A string indicating the Keyfactor Command reference GUID of the identity provider to retrieve. Use the <i>GET /Identity/Providers</i> method (see <a href="#">GET Identity Providers on page 896</a> ) to retrieve a list of all the identity providers to determine the provider's ID.

Table 341: GET Identity Providers {id} Response Data

Name	Description												
Id	A string containing the Keyfactor Command reference GUID for the identity provider.												
Authentication Scheme	A string indicating the authentication scheme for the identity provider.												
Display Name	A string indicating the display name for the identity provider.												
TypeId	A string indicating the Keyfactor Command reference GUID for the type of identity provider. Possible values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>DFB94650-E4EB-402A- B807-4F3CC91F712D (Active Directory)</li> <li>F96B6464-11B7-4499- BEA7-B5AA6BA1571D (Generic—select this for Keyfactor Identity Provider)</li> <li>5AA04122-CD7C-48BA- AC11-F39E30AE8720 (Auth0)</li> </ul>												
Parameters	<p>An array of objects containing information for each parameter set for the identity provider. Parameter details are shown below.</p> <p>Each parameter (<a href="#">Table 342: Identity Provider Parameters</a>) contains the data shown in <a href="#">Table 343: Identity Provider Response Parameter Structure</a>.</p> <p><i>Table 342: Identity Provider Parameters</i></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Type</th> <th>Example</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Admin Querying Client Id</td> <td>1 - String</td> <td>Command-API-Query</td> <td> <p>The client ID of the service account that Keyfactor Command uses to make API calls to the identity provider.</p> <p>For Keyfactor Identity Provider, this is created as a client (see <i>Using Keyfactor Identity Provider: Service Accounts</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Server Installation Guide</i>). Keyfactor recommends that you use a different client for this purpose than the client used for the main connection from Keyfactor Command to the identity provider (see <i>Client Id</i>).</p> <p>This parameter is required.</p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>Admin Querying</td> <td>1 - String</td> <td></td> <td>The client secret of the service account that Keyfactor Command uses to make</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Type	Example	Description	Admin Querying Client Id	1 - String	Command-API-Query	<p>The client ID of the service account that Keyfactor Command uses to make API calls to the identity provider.</p> <p>For Keyfactor Identity Provider, this is created as a client (see <i>Using Keyfactor Identity Provider: Service Accounts</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Server Installation Guide</i>). Keyfactor recommends that you use a different client for this purpose than the client used for the main connection from Keyfactor Command to the identity provider (see <i>Client Id</i>).</p> <p>This parameter is required.</p>	Admin Querying	1 - String		The client secret of the service account that Keyfactor Command uses to make
Name	Type	Example	Description										
Admin Querying Client Id	1 - String	Command-API-Query	<p>The client ID of the service account that Keyfactor Command uses to make API calls to the identity provider.</p> <p>For Keyfactor Identity Provider, this is created as a client (see <i>Using Keyfactor Identity Provider: Service Accounts</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Server Installation Guide</i>). Keyfactor recommends that you use a different client for this purpose than the client used for the main connection from Keyfactor Command to the identity provider (see <i>Client Id</i>).</p> <p>This parameter is required.</p>										
Admin Querying	1 - String		The client secret of the service account that Keyfactor Command uses to make										

Name	Description		
Name	Type	Example	Description
Client Secret	g		<p>API calls to the identity provider.</p> <p>For Keyfactor Identity Provider, this is created as a client (see <i>Using Keyfactor Identity Provider: Service Accounts</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Server Installation Guide</i>).</p> <p>This parameter is required.</p>
OIDC Audience	1 - String	Command-OIDC-Client	<p>The audience value for the identity provider.</p> <p>For Keyfactor Identity Provider, this should be set to the same value as the <i>Client Id</i>. For example:</p> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 10px; padding: 5px; display: inline-block; margin: 10px 0;">Command-OIDC-Client</div> <p>This parameter is required.</p>
Auth0 API URL	1 - String		<p>The unique identifier defined in Auth0 or a similar identity provider for the API.</p> <p>This parameter only appears if <i>Auth0</i> is selected as the type and is required in that case.</p>
Authority	1 - String	<a href="https://my-keyidp-server.keyexample.com/realms/Keyfactor">https://my-keyidp-server.keyexample.com/realms/Keyfactor</a>	<p>The issuer/authority endpoint URL for the identity provider.</p> <p>For Keyfactor Identity Provider, this is included among the information that can be found on the OpenID Endpoint Configuration page, a link to which can be found on the Realm Settings page (see <i>Gathering Keyfactor Identity Provider Data for the Keyfactor Command Installation</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Server Installation Guide</i>). It is automatically returned by the <i>Discovery Document Endpoint Fetch</i> step. Review it to confirm that it appears correct.</p> <p>This parameter is required.</p>

Name	Description								
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="380 275 532 373">Name</th> <th data-bbox="537 275 643 373">Type</th> <th data-bbox="643 275 873 373">Example</th> <th data-bbox="873 275 1403 373">Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="380 373 532 1738"></td> <td data-bbox="537 373 643 1738"></td> <td data-bbox="643 373 873 1738"></td> <td data-bbox="873 373 1403 1738"> <div data-bbox="894 394 1382 1709" style="background-color: #e0f2f1; padding: 10px; border-radius: 10px;"> <p> <b>Tip:</b> When you add or update an identity provider, the provider's discovery document is validated based on this authority URL. The discovery document is also validated periodically in the background. The following are validated:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• That the discovery document is reachable using the Authority value provided and can be parsed into a valid discovery document.</li> <li>• That the Authority URL matches the Issuer returned in the discovery document.</li> <li>• That all the URLs on the discovery document are using HTTPS.</li> <li>• That the JSONWebKeySetUri value is included on the discovery document.</li> <li>• That any endpoint configuration values (Authorization Endpoint, Token Endpoint, UserInfo Endpoint, JSONWebKeySetUri) that have been saved or are being saved match—including case—the values returned in the discovery document. The UserInfo Endpoint is not a required configuration field, but if a value is provided, it must match what's in the discovery document.</li> </ul> <p>If any of these validation tests fail, any identity provider changes in process will not be saved and an error will be displayed or logged.</p> </div> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Type	Example	Description				<div data-bbox="894 394 1382 1709" style="background-color: #e0f2f1; padding: 10px; border-radius: 10px;"> <p> <b>Tip:</b> When you add or update an identity provider, the provider's discovery document is validated based on this authority URL. The discovery document is also validated periodically in the background. The following are validated:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• That the discovery document is reachable using the Authority value provided and can be parsed into a valid discovery document.</li> <li>• That the Authority URL matches the Issuer returned in the discovery document.</li> <li>• That all the URLs on the discovery document are using HTTPS.</li> <li>• That the JSONWebKeySetUri value is included on the discovery document.</li> <li>• That any endpoint configuration values (Authorization Endpoint, Token Endpoint, UserInfo Endpoint, JSONWebKeySetUri) that have been saved or are being saved match—including case—the values returned in the discovery document. The UserInfo Endpoint is not a required configuration field, but if a value is provided, it must match what's in the discovery document.</li> </ul> <p>If any of these validation tests fail, any identity provider changes in process will not be saved and an error will be displayed or logged.</p> </div>
Name	Type	Example	Description						
			<div data-bbox="894 394 1382 1709" style="background-color: #e0f2f1; padding: 10px; border-radius: 10px;"> <p> <b>Tip:</b> When you add or update an identity provider, the provider's discovery document is validated based on this authority URL. The discovery document is also validated periodically in the background. The following are validated:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• That the discovery document is reachable using the Authority value provided and can be parsed into a valid discovery document.</li> <li>• That the Authority URL matches the Issuer returned in the discovery document.</li> <li>• That all the URLs on the discovery document are using HTTPS.</li> <li>• That the JSONWebKeySetUri value is included on the discovery document.</li> <li>• That any endpoint configuration values (Authorization Endpoint, Token Endpoint, UserInfo Endpoint, JSONWebKeySetUri) that have been saved or are being saved match—including case—the values returned in the discovery document. The UserInfo Endpoint is not a required configuration field, but if a value is provided, it must match what's in the discovery document.</li> </ul> <p>If any of these validation tests fail, any identity provider changes in process will not be saved and an error will be displayed or logged.</p> </div>						

Name	Description			
	<b>Name</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Example</b>	<b>Description</b>
	Authorization Endpoint	1-String	https://my-keyidp-server.keyexample.com/realms/Keyfactor/protocol/openid-connect/auth	<p>The authorization endpoint URL for the identity provider.</p> <p>For Keyfactor Identity Provider, this is included among the information that can be found on the OpenID Endpoint Configuration page, a link to which can be found on the Realm Settings page (see <i>Gathering Keyfactor Identity Provider Data for the Keyfactor Command Installation</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Server Installation Guide</i>). It is automatically returned by the <i>Discovery Document Endpoint Fetch</i> step. Review it to confirm that it appears correct. This parameter is required.</p>
	Client Id	1-String	Command-OIDC-Client	<p>The ID of the client application created in the identity provider for primary application use.</p> <p>For Keyfactor Identity Provider, this should be:</p> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 10px; padding: 5px; display: inline-block; margin: 10px 0;">Command-OIDC-Client</div> <p>For more information, see <i>Gathering Keyfactor Identity Provider Data for the Keyfactor Command Installation</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Server Installation Guide</i>.</p> <p>This parameter is required.</p>
	Client Secret	2-Secret		<p>The secret for the client application created in the identity provider for primary application use.</p> <p>For Keyfactor Identity Provider, see <i>Gathering Keyfactor Identity Provider Data for the Keyfactor Command Installation</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Server Installation Guide</i> for help locating this. It is automatically returned by the <i>Discovery Docu-</i></p>

Name	Description										
			<p data-bbox="894 394 1333 457"><i>ment Endpoint</i> <b>Fetch</b> step. Review it to confirm that it appears correct.</p> <p data-bbox="894 468 1373 531">Supported methods to store secret information are:</p> <ul data-bbox="894 541 1321 821" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="894 541 1321 604">• Store the secret information in the Keyfactor secrets table. A Keyfactor secret is a user-defined username or password that is encrypted and stored securely in the Keyfactor Command database.</li> <li data-bbox="894 751 1321 814">• Load the secret information from a PAM provider. See <i>Privileged Access Management (PAM)</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information.</li> </ul> <table border="1" data-bbox="894 951 1377 1644"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="894 951 1110 1014">Value</th> <th data-bbox="1110 951 1377 1014">Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="894 1014 1110 1251">Secret Value</td> <td data-bbox="1110 1014 1377 1251">A string containing the secret. This parameter is used when PAM is not used as the storage location.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="894 1251 1110 1514">Parameters</td> <td data-bbox="1110 1251 1377 1514">An object indicating the parameters to supply for PAM authentication. These will vary depending on the PAM provider.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="894 1514 1110 1644">Provider</td> <td data-bbox="1110 1514 1377 1644">A string indicating the ID of the PAM provider.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Value	Description	Secret Value	A string containing the secret. This parameter is used when PAM is not used as the storage location.	Parameters	An object indicating the parameters to supply for PAM authentication. These will vary depending on the PAM provider.	Provider	A string indicating the ID of the PAM provider.
Value	Description										
Secret Value	A string containing the secret. This parameter is used when PAM is not used as the storage location.										
Parameters	An object indicating the parameters to supply for PAM authentication. These will vary depending on the PAM provider.										
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Name	Description						
Name	Type	Example	Description				
			<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="898 401 1109 464">Value</th> <th data-bbox="1109 401 1401 464">Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td data-bbox="1125 474 1385 747">           Use the <i>GET /PamProviders</i> method (see <a href="#">GET PAM Providers on page 1030</a>) to retrieve a list of all the PAM providers to determine the ID.         </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Value	Description		Use the <i>GET /PamProviders</i> method (see <a href="#">GET PAM Providers on page 1030</a> ) to retrieve a list of all the PAM providers to determine the ID.
Value	Description						
	Use the <i>GET /PamProviders</i> method (see <a href="#">GET PAM Providers on page 1030</a> ) to retrieve a list of all the PAM providers to determine the ID.						
			<p>For example, a username stored as a Keyfactor secret will look like:</p>				
			<pre data-bbox="930 905 1369 1041"> {   "SecretValue":   "KEYEXAMPLE\svc_MyServiceName" }</pre>				
			<p>For example, a password stored as a Keyfactor secret will look like:</p>				
			<pre data-bbox="930 1199 1369 1335"> {   "SecretValue": "MySuperSecretPassword" }</pre>				
			<p>A secret stored as a CyberArk PAM secret will look like (where the Provider value—1 in this example—is the <i>Id value</i> from <a href="#">GET PAM Providers on page 1030</a> and the Safe, Folder, and Object reference the information in the CyberArk safe needed for this record):</p>				

Name	Description		
			<pre data-bbox="894 394 1382 751"> {   "Provider": "1",   "Parameters": {     "Safe": "MySafeName",     "Folder": "MyFolderName",     "Object": "MyObjectName"   } } </pre> <p data-bbox="894 758 1382 989">A secret stored as a Delinea PAM secret will look like (where the Provider value—2 in this example—is the Id value from <a href="#">GET PAM Providers on page 1030</a> and the SecretId and SecretFieldName contain the information created in the Delinea secret server for this purpose):</p> <pre data-bbox="894 1003 1382 1360"> {   "Provider": "2",   "Parameters": {     "SecretId": "MyId"     "SecretFieldName": "MyReferenceName"   } } </pre> <p data-bbox="894 1367 1382 1402">This parameter is required.</p>
Discovery Document Endpoint	1 - String	<a href="https://my-keyidp-server.keyexample.com/realms/Keyfactor/.well-known/openid-configuration">https://my-keyidp-server.keyexample.com/realms/Keyfactor/.well-known/openid-configuration</a>	<p data-bbox="894 1423 1382 1486">The discovery URL for the identity provider.</p> <p data-bbox="894 1493 1382 1724">For Keyfactor Identity Provider, this is the link to the OpenID Endpoint Configuration page, which can be found on the Realm Settings page (see <i>Gathering Keyfactor Identity Provider Data for the Keyfactor Command Installation</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Server Installation Guide</i>). Popu-</p>

Name	Description		
			<p>late this value and click <b>Fetch</b> to populate the remainder of the fields in this section, if desired.</p> <p>If you opt not to populate this field or if the discovery document does not return a valid response, the remainder of the fields in this section of the configuration will need to be configured manually. This value is not stored in the database.</p>
Fallback Unique Claim Type	1 - String	cid	<p>A backup value used to reference the type of claim used for users in the identity provider in case the primary referenced name does not contain a value. This parameter is required.</p>
JSON Web Key Set Uri	1 - String	<a href="https://my-keyidp-server.keyexample.com/realms/Keyfactor/protocol/openid-connect/certs">https://my-keyidp-server.keyexample.com/realms/Keyfactor/protocol/openid-connect/certs</a>	<p>The JWKS (JSON Web Key Set) URL for the identity provider.</p> <p>For Keyfactor Identity Provider, this is included among the information that can be found on the OpenID Endpoint Configuration page, a link to which can be found on the Realm Settings page (see <i>Gathering Keyfactor Identity Provider Data for the Keyfactor Command Installation</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Server Installation Guide</i>). It is automatically returned by the <i>Discovery Document Endpoint Fetch</i> step. Review it to confirm that it appears correct. This parameter is required.</p>
Name Claim Type	1 - String	preferred_username	<p>The name used to reference the type of user claim for the identity provider.</p> <p>For Keyfactor Identity Provider, this should be:</p> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 15px; padding: 5px; display: inline-block; margin: 10px 0;">preferred_username</div> <p>This parameter is required.</p>

Name	Description			
	<b>Name</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Example</b>	<b>Description</b>
	Role Claim Type	1-String	groups	<p>The value used to reference the type of group claim for the identity provider.</p> <p>For Keyfactor Identity Provider, this should be:</p> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 15px; padding: 5px; display: inline-block; margin: 10px 0;">groups</div> <p>This parameter is required.</p>
	OIDC Scope	1-String		<p>One or more scopes that are requested during the OIDC protocol when Keyfactor Command is the relying party. Multiple scopes should be separated by spaces.</p> <p>This value is not used for Keyfactor Identity Provider.</p>
	SignOut URL	1-String	<a href="https://my-auth0-instance.us.auth0.com/oidc/logout">https://my-auth0-instance.us.auth0.com/oidc/logout</a>	<p>The signout URL for the identity provider.</p> <p>This parameter only appears if <i>Auth0</i> is selected as the type and is required in that case.</p>
	Timeout	1-String	60	<p>The number of seconds a request to the identity provider is allowed to process before timing out with an error.</p>
	Token Audience	1-String		<p>An audience value to be included in token requests delivered to the identity provider when making a token request where Keyfactor Command is acting as the OAuth client.</p> <p>This value is not used for Keyfactor Identity Provider.</p>
	Token Endpoint	1-String	<a href="https://my-keyidp-server.keyexample.com/realms/Keyfactor/protocol/openid-">https://my-keyidp-server.keyexample.com/realms/Keyfactor/protocol/openid-</a>	<p>The token endpoint URL for the identity provider.</p> <p>For Keyfactor Identity Provider, this is included among the information that can be found on the OpenID Endpoint Configuration page, a link to which can be found</p>

Name	Description		
Name	Type	Example	Description
		connect /token	on the Realm Settings page (see <i>Gathering Keyfactor Identity Provider Data for the Keyfactor Command Installation</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Server Installation Guide</i> ). It is automatically returned by the <i>Discovery Document Endpoint Fetch</i> step. Review it to confirm that it appears correct. This parameter is required.
Token Scope	1-String		One or more scopes that should be included in token requests delivered to the identity provider when making a token request where Keyfactor Command is acting as the OAuth client. Multiple scopes should be separated by spaces.  This value is not used for Keyfactor Identity Provider.
Unique Claim Type	1-String	sub	The value used to reference the type of claim used for users in the identity provider. For Keyfactor Identity Provider, this should be (for subject):  <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 10px; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">sub</div>  This parameter is required.
User Info Endpoint	1-String	https://my-keyidp-server.keyexample.com/realms/Keyfactor/protocol/openid-connect/certs	The user info endpoint URL for the identity provider.  For Keyfactor Identity Provider, this is included among the information that can be found on the OpenID Endpoint Configuration page, a link to which can be found on the Realm Settings page (see <i>Gathering Keyfactor Identity Provider Data for the Keyfactor Command Installation</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Server Installation Guide</i> ). It is automatically returned by the <i>Discovery Document Endpoint Fetch</i> step. Review it to confirm that it appears correct.

Name	Description
<i>Table 343: Identity Provider Response Parameter Structure</i>	
Name	Description
Id	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the parameter.
Name	A string indicating the short reference name for the parameter (e.g. NameClaimType).
Display Name	A string indicating the display name for the parameter (e.g. Name Claim Type).
Required	A Boolean indicating whether the parameter is required (true) or not (false).
Data Type	An integer indicating the data type for the parameter. Possible values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1 - String</li> <li>• 2 - Secret</li> <li>• 3 - Boolean</li> </ul>
Value	A string indicating the value set for the parameter, for parameters of type 1 or 3.
Secret Value	A string indicating the value set for the parameter, for parameters of type 2. Due to its sensitive nature, this value is not returned in responses.

 **Tip:** See the [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (?) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

### 2.6.19.2 PUT Identity Providers ID

The PUT /Identity/Providers/{id} method is used to update an identity provider in Keyfactor Command. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with the details of the identity provider.



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
`/identity_providers/modify/`



**Important:** Any previously populated fields that are not submitted with their full existing data using this method will be cleared of their existing data. When using this method, you should first do a GET to retrieve all the values for the record you want to update, enter corrected data into the field(s) you want to update, and then submit all the fields using PUT, including the fields that contain values but which you are not changing.

Table 344: PUT Identity Providers {id} Input Parameters

Name	In	Description												
Id	Path	<b>Required.</b> A string containing the Keyfactor Command reference GUID for the identity provider.												
Authentication Scheme	Body	<b>Required.</b> A string indicating the authentication scheme for the identity provider.												
Display Name	Body	<b>Required.</b> A string indicating the display name for the identity provider.												
TypeId	Body	<b>Required.</b> A string indicating the Keyfactor Command reference GUID for the type of identity provider. Possible values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>DFB94650-E4EB-402A- B807-4F3CC91F712D (Active Directory)</li> <li>F96B6464-11B7-4499- BEA7-B5AA6BA1571D (Generic—select this for Keyfactor Identity Provider)</li> <li>5AA04122-CD7C-48BA- AC11-F39E30AE8720 (Auth0)</li> </ul>												
Parameters	Body	<p><b>Required.</b> An object containing information for each parameter set for the identity provider. Parameter details are shown below.</p> <p><i>Table 345: Identity Provider Parameters</i></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Type</th> <th>Example</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Admin Querying Client Id</td> <td>1-String</td> <td>Command-API-Query</td> <td> <p>The client ID of the service account that Keyfactor Command uses to make API calls to the identity provider.</p> <p>For Keyfactor Identity Provider, this is created as a client (see <i>Using Keyfactor Identity Provider: Service Accounts in the Keyfactor Command Server Installation Guide</i>). Keyfactor recommends that you use a different client for this purpose than the client used for the main connection from Keyfactor Command to the identity provider (see <i>Client Id</i>).</p> <p>This parameter is required.</p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>Admin Querying Client Secret</td> <td>1-String</td> <td></td> <td>The client secret of the service account that Keyfactor Command uses to make</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Type	Example	Description	Admin Querying Client Id	1-String	Command-API-Query	<p>The client ID of the service account that Keyfactor Command uses to make API calls to the identity provider.</p> <p>For Keyfactor Identity Provider, this is created as a client (see <i>Using Keyfactor Identity Provider: Service Accounts in the Keyfactor Command Server Installation Guide</i>). Keyfactor recommends that you use a different client for this purpose than the client used for the main connection from Keyfactor Command to the identity provider (see <i>Client Id</i>).</p> <p>This parameter is required.</p>	Admin Querying Client Secret	1-String		The client secret of the service account that Keyfactor Command uses to make
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Authority	1-String	<code>https://my-keyidp-server.keyexample.com/realms/Keyfactor</code>	The issuer/authority endpoint URL for the identity provider. For Keyfactor Identity Provider, this is included among the information that can be found on the OpenID Endpoint Configuration page, a link to which can be found on the Realm Settings page (see <i>Gathering Keyfactor Identity Provider Data for the Keyfactor Command Installation in the Keyfactor Command Server Installation Guide</i> ). It is automatically returned by the <i>Discovery Document Endpoint Fetch</i> step. Review it to confirm that it appears correct.																					

Name	In	Description			
		Name	Type	Example	<p data-bbox="932 394 1235 422">This parameter is required.</p> <div data-bbox="932 443 1382 1703" style="background-color: #e0f2f1; padding: 10px; border-radius: 10px;"> <p data-bbox="943 464 1370 722"><b>Tip:</b> When you add or update an identity provider, the provider's discovery document is validated based on this authority URL. The discovery document is also validated periodically in the background. The following are validated:</p> <ul data-bbox="1019 730 1370 1692" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="1019 730 1370 894">• That the discovery document is reachable using the Authority value provided and can be parsed into a valid discovery document.</li> <li data-bbox="1019 905 1370 1035">• That the Authority URL matches the Issuer returned in the discovery document.</li> <li data-bbox="1019 1045 1370 1142">• That all the URLs on the discovery document are using HTTPS.</li> <li data-bbox="1019 1152 1370 1249">• That the JSONWebKeySetUri value is included on the discovery document.</li> <li data-bbox="1019 1260 1370 1692">• That any endpoint configuration values (Authorization Endpoint, Token Endpoint, UserInfo Endpoint, JSONWebKeySetUri) that have been saved or are being saved match—including case—the values returned in the discovery document. The UserInfo Endpoint is not a required configuration field, but if a value is provided, it must match what's in the</li> </ul> </div>

Name	In	Description	
			<div style="border: 1px solid #c8e6c9; padding: 10px; border-radius: 10px;">  discovery document.            If any of these validation tests fail, any identity provider changes in process will not be saved and an error will be displayed or logged.         </div>
Authorization Endpoint	1 - String	<a href="https://my-keyidp-server.keyexample.com/realms/Keyfactor/protocol/openid-connect/auth">https://my-keyidp-server.keyexample.com/realms/Keyfactor/protocol/openid-connect/auth</a>	<p>The authorization endpoint URL for the identity provider.</p> <p>For Keyfactor Identity Provider, this is included among the information that can be found on the OpenID Endpoint Configuration page, a link to which can be found on the Realm Settings page (see <i>Gathering Keyfactor Identity Provider Data for the Keyfactor Command Installation</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Server Installation Guide</i>). It is automatically returned by the <i>Discovery Document Endpoint Fetch</i> step. Review it to confirm that it appears correct.</p> <p>This parameter is required.</p>
Client Id	1 - String	Command-OIDC-Client	<p>The ID of the client application created in the identity provider for primary application use.</p> <p>For Keyfactor Identity Provider, this should be:</p> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 10px; padding: 5px; display: inline-block; margin: 5px 0;">Command-OIDC-Client</div> <p>For more information, see <i>Gathering Keyfactor Identity Provider Data for the Keyfactor Command Installation</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Server Installation Guide</i>.</p> <p>This parameter is required.</p>

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Name	In	Description			
		Name	Type	Example	<div data-bbox="933 394 1380 604"> <pre> {   "SecretValue": "MySuperSecretPassword" } </pre> </div> <p data-bbox="933 613 1380 844">A secret stored as a CyberArk PAM secret will look like (where the Provider value—1 in this example—is the <b>Id value</b> from <a href="#">GET PAM Providers on page 1030</a> and the Safe, Folder, and Object reference the information in the CyberArk safe needed for this record):</p> <div data-bbox="933 852 1380 1243"> <pre> {   "Provider": "1",   "Parameters": {     "Safe": "MySafeName",      "Folder": "MyFolderName",     "Object": "MyObjectName"   } } </pre> </div> <p data-bbox="933 1251 1380 1482">A secret stored as a Delinea PAM secret will look like (where the Provider value—2 in this example—is the <b>Id value</b> from <a href="#">GET PAM Providers on page 1030</a> and the SecretId and SecretFieldName contain the information created in the Delinea secret server for this purpose):</p> <div data-bbox="933 1491 1380 1675"> <pre> {   "Provider": "2",   "Parameters": {     "SecretId": "MyId"   } } </pre> </div>

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Name	In	Description			
				connect /certs	be found on the Realm Settings page (see <i>Gathering Keyfactor Identity Provider Data for the Keyfactor Command Installation</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Server Installation Guide</i> ). It is automatically returned by the <i>Discovery Document Endpoint Fetch</i> step. Review it to confirm that it appears correct. This parameter is required.
Name Claim Type		1 - String	preferred_username		The name used to reference the type of user claim for the identity provider. For Keyfactor Identity Provider, this should be: <code>preferred_username</code> This parameter is required.
Role Claim Type		1 - String	groups		The value used to reference the type of group claim for the identity provider. For Keyfactor Identity Provider, this should be: <code>groups</code> This parameter is required.
OIDC Scope		1 - String			One or more scopes that are requested during the OIDC protocol when Keyfactor Command is the relying party. Multiple scopes should be separated by spaces. This value is not used for Keyfactor Identity Provider.
SignOut URL		1 - String	<code>https://my-auth0-instance.us.au-</code>		The signout URL for the identity provider. This parameter only appears if <i>Auth0</i> is



Name	In	Description		
				This value is not used for Keyfactor Identity Provider.
Unique Claim Type	1 - String	sub		<p>The value used to reference the type of claim used for users in the identity provider. For Keyfactor Identity Provider, this should be (for subject):</p> <p style="text-align: center;">sub</p> <p>This parameter is required.</p>
User Info Endpoint	1 - String	https://my-keyidp-server.keyexample.com/realms/Keyfactor/protocol/openid-connect/certs		<p>The user info endpoint URL for the identity provider.</p> <p>For Keyfactor Identity Provider, this is included among the information that can be found on the OpenID Endpoint Configuration page, a link to which can be found on the Realm Settings page (see <i>Gathering Keyfactor Identity Provider Data for the Keyfactor Command Installation</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Server Installation Guide</i>). It is automatically returned by the <i>Discovery Document Endpoint Fetch</i> step. Review it to confirm that it appears correct.</p>

Table 346: PUT Identity Providers {id} Response Data

Name	Description												
Id	A string containing the Keyfactor Command reference GUID for the identity provider.												
Authentication Scheme	A string indicating the authentication scheme for the identity provider.												
Display Name	A string indicating the display name for the identity provider.												
TypeId	A string indicating the Keyfactor Command reference GUID for the type of identity provider. Possible values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>DFB94650-E4EB-402A- B807-4F3CC91F712D (Active Directory)</li> <li>F96B6464-11B7-4499- BEA7-B5AA6BA1571D (Generic—select this for Keyfactor Identity Provider)</li> <li>5AA04122-CD7C-48BA- AC11-F39E30AE8720 (Auth0)</li> </ul>												
Parameters	<p>An array of objects containing information for each parameter set for the identity provider. Parameter details are shown below.</p> <p>Each parameter (<a href="#">Table 345: Identity Provider Parameters</a>) contains the data shown in <a href="#">Table 348: Identity Provider Response Parameter Structure</a>.</p> <p><i>Table 347: Identity Provider Parameters</i></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Type</th> <th>Example</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Admin Querying Client Id</td> <td>1 - String</td> <td>Command-API-Query</td> <td> <p>The client ID of the service account that Keyfactor Command uses to make API calls to the identity provider.</p> <p>For Keyfactor Identity Provider, this is created as a client (see <i>Using Keyfactor Identity Provider: Service Accounts</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Server Installation Guide</i>). Keyfactor recommends that you use a different client for this purpose than the client used for the main connection from Keyfactor Command to the identity provider (see <i>Client Id</i>).</p> <p>This parameter is required.</p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>Admin Querying</td> <td>1 - String</td> <td></td> <td>The client secret of the service account that Keyfactor Command uses to make</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Type	Example	Description	Admin Querying Client Id	1 - String	Command-API-Query	<p>The client ID of the service account that Keyfactor Command uses to make API calls to the identity provider.</p> <p>For Keyfactor Identity Provider, this is created as a client (see <i>Using Keyfactor Identity Provider: Service Accounts</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Server Installation Guide</i>). Keyfactor recommends that you use a different client for this purpose than the client used for the main connection from Keyfactor Command to the identity provider (see <i>Client Id</i>).</p> <p>This parameter is required.</p>	Admin Querying	1 - String		The client secret of the service account that Keyfactor Command uses to make
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Client Secret	g		<p>API calls to the identity provider.</p> <p>For Keyfactor Identity Provider, this is created as a client (see <i>Using Keyfactor Identity Provider: Service Accounts</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Server Installation Guide</i>).</p> <p>This parameter is required.</p>
OIDC Audience	1 - String	Command-OIDC-Client	<p>The audience value for the identity provider.</p> <p>For Keyfactor Identity Provider, this should be set to the same value as the <i>Client Id</i>. For example:</p> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 10px; padding: 5px; display: inline-block; margin: 10px 0;">Command-OIDC-Client</div> <p>This parameter is required.</p>
Auth0 API URL	1 - String		<p>The unique identifier defined in Auth0 or a similar identity provider for the API.</p> <p>This parameter only appears if <i>Auth0</i> is selected as the type and is required in that case.</p>
Authority	1 - String	<a href="https://my-keyidp-server.keyexample.com/realms/Keyfactor">https://my-keyidp-server.keyexample.com/realms/Keyfactor</a>	<p>The issuer/authority endpoint URL for the identity provider.</p> <p>For Keyfactor Identity Provider, this is included among the information that can be found on the OpenID Endpoint Configuration page, a link to which can be found on the Realm Settings page (see <i>Gathering Keyfactor Identity Provider Data for the Keyfactor Command Installation</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Server Installation Guide</i>). It is automatically returned by the <i>Discovery Document Endpoint Fetch</i> step. Review it to confirm that it appears correct.</p> <p>This parameter is required.</p>

Name	Description			
	Name	Type	Example	<div data-bbox="894 394 1382 1709" style="background-color: #e0f2f1; padding: 10px; border-radius: 10px;"> <p> <b>Tip:</b> When you add or update an identity provider, the provider's discovery document is validated based on this authority URL. The discovery document is also validated periodically in the background. The following are validated:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• That the discovery document is reachable using the Authority value provided and can be parsed into a valid discovery document.</li> <li>• That the Authority URL matches the Issuer returned in the discovery document.</li> <li>• That all the URLs on the discovery document are using HTTPS.</li> <li>• That the JSONWebKeySetUri value is included on the discovery document.</li> <li>• That any endpoint configuration values (Authorization Endpoint, Token Endpoint, UserInfo Endpoint, JSONWebKeySetUri) that have been saved or are being saved match—including case—the values returned in the discovery document. The UserInfo Endpoint is not a required configuration field, but if a value is provided, it must match what's in the discovery document.</li> </ul> <p>If any of these validation tests fail, any identity provider changes in process will not be saved and an error will be displayed or logged.</p> </div>

Name	Description			
	<b>Name</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Example</b>	<b>Description</b>
Authorization Endpoint	1-String	<code>https://my-keyidp-server.keyexample.com/realms/Keyfactor/protocol/openid-connect/auth</code>	<p>The authorization endpoint URL for the identity provider.</p> <p>For Keyfactor Identity Provider, this is included among the information that can be found on the OpenID Endpoint Configuration page, a link to which can be found on the Realm Settings page (see <i>Gathering Keyfactor Identity Provider Data for the Keyfactor Command Installation</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Server Installation Guide</i>). It is automatically returned by the <i>Discovery Document Endpoint Fetch</i> step. Review it to confirm that it appears correct. This parameter is required.</p>	
Client Id	1-String	Command-OIDC-Client	<p>The ID of the client application created in the identity provider for primary application use.</p> <p>For Keyfactor Identity Provider, this should be:</p> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 10px; padding: 5px; display: inline-block; margin: 10px 0;">Command-OIDC-Client</div> <p>For more information, see <i>Gathering Keyfactor Identity Provider Data for the Keyfactor Command Installation</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Server Installation Guide</i>.</p> <p>This parameter is required.</p>	
Client Secret	2-Secret		<p>The secret for the client application created in the identity provider for primary application use.</p> <p>For Keyfactor Identity Provider, see <i>Gathering Keyfactor Identity Provider Data for the Keyfactor Command Installation</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Server Installation Guide</i> for help locating this. It is automatically returned by the <i>Discovery Docu-</i></p>	

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			<table border="1" data-bbox="383 275 1401 1659"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="383 275 537 373">Name</th> <th data-bbox="537 275 643 373">Type</th> <th data-bbox="643 275 873 373">Example</th> <th data-bbox="873 275 1401 373">Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="383 373 537 1659"></td> <td data-bbox="537 373 643 1659"></td> <td data-bbox="643 373 873 1659"></td> <td data-bbox="873 373 1401 1659"> <p data-bbox="894 394 1333 457"><i>ment Endpoint</i> <b>Fetch</b> step. Review it to confirm that it appears correct.</p> <p data-bbox="894 468 1373 531">Supported methods to store secret information are:</p> <ul data-bbox="906 541 1321 821" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="906 541 1321 604">• Store the secret information in the Keyfactor secrets table. A Keyfactor secret is a user-defined username or password that is encrypted and stored securely in the Keyfactor Command database.</li> <li data-bbox="906 751 1321 821">• Load the secret information from a PAM provider. See <i>Privileged Access Management (PAM)</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information.</li> </ul> <table border="1" data-bbox="894 951 1373 1644"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="894 951 1109 1014">Value</th> <th data-bbox="1109 951 1373 1014">Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="894 1014 1109 1251">Secret Value</td> <td data-bbox="1109 1014 1373 1251">A string containing the secret. This parameter is used when PAM is not used as the storage location.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="894 1251 1109 1514">Parameters</td> <td data-bbox="1109 1251 1373 1514">An object indicating the parameters to supply for PAM authentication. These will vary depending on the PAM provider.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="894 1514 1109 1644">Provider</td> <td data-bbox="1109 1514 1373 1644">A string indicating the ID of the PAM provider.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Type	Example	Description				<p data-bbox="894 394 1333 457"><i>ment Endpoint</i> <b>Fetch</b> step. Review it to confirm that it appears correct.</p> <p data-bbox="894 468 1373 531">Supported methods to store secret information are:</p> <ul data-bbox="906 541 1321 821" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="906 541 1321 604">• Store the secret information in the Keyfactor secrets table. A Keyfactor secret is a user-defined username or password that is encrypted and stored securely in the Keyfactor Command database.</li> <li data-bbox="906 751 1321 821">• Load the secret information from a PAM provider. See <i>Privileged Access Management (PAM)</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information.</li> </ul> <table border="1" data-bbox="894 951 1373 1644"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="894 951 1109 1014">Value</th> <th data-bbox="1109 951 1373 1014">Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="894 1014 1109 1251">Secret Value</td> <td data-bbox="1109 1014 1373 1251">A string containing the secret. This parameter is used when PAM is not used as the storage location.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="894 1251 1109 1514">Parameters</td> <td data-bbox="1109 1251 1373 1514">An object indicating the parameters to supply for PAM authentication. These will vary depending on the PAM provider.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="894 1514 1109 1644">Provider</td> <td data-bbox="1109 1514 1373 1644">A string indicating the ID of the PAM provider.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Value	Description	Secret Value	A string containing the secret. This parameter is used when PAM is not used as the storage location.	Parameters	An object indicating the parameters to supply for PAM authentication. These will vary depending on the PAM provider.	Provider	A string indicating the ID of the PAM provider.
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			<pre data-bbox="930 909 1370 1045"> {   "SecretValue":   "KEYEXAMPLE\svc_MyServiceName" } </pre>				
			<p>For example, a password stored as a Keyfactor secret will look like:</p>				
			<pre data-bbox="930 1203 1370 1339"> {   "SecretValue": "MySuperSecretPassword" } </pre>				
			<p>A secret stored as a CyberArk PAM secret will look like (where the Provider value—1 in this example—is the <i>Id value</i> from <a href="#">GET PAM Providers on page 1030</a> and the Safe, Folder, and Object reference the information in the CyberArk safe needed for this record):</p>				

Name	Description		
			<pre data-bbox="894 394 1382 751"> {   "Provider": "1",   "Parameters": {     "Safe": "MySafeName",     "Folder": "MyFolderName",     "Object": "MyObjectName"   } } </pre> <p data-bbox="894 758 1382 989">A secret stored as a Delinea PAM secret will look like (where the Provider value—2 in this example—is the Id value from <a href="#">GET PAM Providers on page 1030</a> and the SecretId and SecretFieldName contain the information created in the Delinea secret server for this purpose):</p> <pre data-bbox="894 1003 1382 1360"> {   "Provider": "2",   "Parameters": {     "SecretId": "MyId"     "SecretFieldName": "MyReferenceName"   } } </pre> <p data-bbox="894 1367 1382 1402">This parameter is required.</p>
Discovery Document Endpoint	1 - String	<a href="https://my-keyidp-server.keyexample.com/realms/Keyfactor/.well-known/openid-configuration">https://my-keyidp-server.keyexample.com/realms/Keyfactor/.well-known/openid-configuration</a>	<p data-bbox="894 1423 1382 1486">The discovery URL for the identity provider.</p> <p data-bbox="894 1493 1382 1724">For Keyfactor Identity Provider, this is the link to the OpenID Endpoint Configuration page, which can be found on the Realm Settings page (see <i>Gathering Keyfactor Identity Provider Data for the Keyfactor Command Installation</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Server Installation Guide</i>). Popu-</p>

Name	Description		
			<p>late this value and click <b>Fetch</b> to populate the remainder of the fields in this section, if desired.</p> <p>If you opt not to populate this field or if the discovery document does not return a valid response, the remainder of the fields in this section of the configuration will need to be configured manually. This value is not stored in the database.</p>
Fallback Unique Claim Type	1 - String	cid	<p>A backup value used to reference the type of claim used for users in the identity provider in case the primary referenced name does not contain a value. This parameter is required.</p>
JSON Web Key Set Uri	1 - String	https://my-keyidp-server.keyexample.com/realms/Keyfactor/protocol/openid-connect/certs	<p>The JWKS (JSON Web Key Set) URL for the identity provider.</p> <p>For Keyfactor Identity Provider, this is included among the information that can be found on the OpenID Endpoint Configuration page, a link to which can be found on the Realm Settings page (see <i>Gathering Keyfactor Identity Provider Data for the Keyfactor Command Installation</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Server Installation Guide</i>). It is automatically returned by the <i>Discovery Document Endpoint Fetch</i> step. Review it to confirm that it appears correct. This parameter is required.</p>
Name Claim Type	1 - String	preferred_username	<p>The name used to reference the type of user claim for the identity provider.</p> <p>For Keyfactor Identity Provider, this should be:</p> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 10px; padding: 5px; display: inline-block; margin: 5px 0;">preferred_username</div> <p>This parameter is required.</p>

Name	Description			
	<b>Name</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Example</b>	<b>Description</b>
	Role Claim Type	1-String	groups	<p>The value used to reference the type of group claim for the identity provider.</p> <p>For Keyfactor Identity Provider, this should be:</p> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 10px; padding: 5px; display: inline-block; margin: 10px 0;">groups</div> <p>This parameter is required.</p>
	OIDC Scope	1-String		<p>One or more scopes that are requested during the OIDC protocol when Keyfactor Command is the relying party. Multiple scopes should be separated by spaces.</p> <p>This value is not used for Keyfactor Identity Provider.</p>
	SignOut URL	1-String	<a href="https://my-auth0-instance.us.auth0.com/oidc/logout">https://my-auth0-instance.us.auth0.com/oidc/logout</a>	<p>The signout URL for the identity provider.</p> <p>This parameter only appears if <i>Auth0</i> is selected as the type and is required in that case.</p>
	Timeout	1-String	60	<p>The number of seconds a request to the identity provider is allowed to process before timing out with an error.</p>
	Token Audience	1-String		<p>An audience value to be included in token requests delivered to the identity provider when making a token request where Keyfactor Command is acting as the OAuth client.</p> <p>This value is not used for Keyfactor Identity Provider.</p>
	Token Endpoint	1-String	<a href="https://my-keyidp-server.keyexample.com/realms/Keyfactor/protocol/openid-">https://my-keyidp-server.keyexample.com/realms/Keyfactor/protocol/openid-</a>	<p>The token endpoint URL for the identity provider.</p> <p>For Keyfactor Identity Provider, this is included among the information that can be found on the OpenID Endpoint Configuration page, a link to which can be found</p>

Name	Description		
Name	Type	Example	Description
		connect /token	on the Realm Settings page (see <i>Gathering Keyfactor Identity Provider Data for the Keyfactor Command Installation</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Server Installation Guide</i> ). It is automatically returned by the <i>Discovery Document Endpoint Fetch</i> step. Review it to confirm that it appears correct. This parameter is required.
Token Scope	1-String		One or more scopes that should be included in token requests delivered to the identity provider when making a token request where Keyfactor Command is acting as the OAuth client. Multiple scopes should be separated by spaces.  This value is not used for Keyfactor Identity Provider.
Unique Claim Type	1-String	sub	The value used to reference the type of claim used for users in the identity provider. For Keyfactor Identity Provider, this should be (for subject):  <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 10px; padding: 2px 10px; display: inline-block;">sub</div>  This parameter is required.
User Info Endpoint	1-String	https://my-keyidp-server.keyexample.com/realms/Keyfactor/protocol/openid-connect/certs	The user info endpoint URL for the identity provider.  For Keyfactor Identity Provider, this is included among the information that can be found on the OpenID Endpoint Configuration page, a link to which can be found on the Realm Settings page (see <i>Gathering Keyfactor Identity Provider Data for the Keyfactor Command Installation</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Server Installation Guide</i> ). It is automatically returned by the <i>Discovery Document Endpoint Fetch</i> step. Review it to confirm that it appears correct.

Name	Description
<i>Table 348: Identity Provider Response Parameter Structure</i>	
Name	Description
Id	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the parameter.
Name	A string indicating the short reference name for the parameter (e.g. NameClaimType).
Display Name	A string indicating the display name for the parameter (e.g. Name Claim Type).
Required	A Boolean indicating whether the parameter is required (true) or not (false).
Data Type	An integer indicating the data type for the parameter. Possible values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1 - String</li> <li>• 2 - Secret</li> <li>• 3 - Boolean</li> </ul>
Value	A string indicating the value set for the parameter, for parameters of type 1 or 3.
Secret Value	A string indicating the value set for the parameter, for parameters of type 2. Due to its sensitive nature, this value is not returned in responses.



**Tip:** See the *Keyfactor API Reference and Utility* [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (?) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

### 2.6.19.3 GET Identity Providers

The GET /Identity/Providers method is used to return the list of security identity providers configured in Keyfactor Command. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with the details of the identity providers.



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
SecuritySettings: Read

Table 349: GET Identity Providers Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
QueryString	Query	A string containing a query to limit the results (e.g. field1 -eq value1 AND field2 -gt value2). The default is to return all records. Fields available for querying through the API for the most part match those that appear in the Keyfactor Command Management Portal search drop-downs for the same feature. For querying guidelines, refer to: <i>Using the Identity Provider Search Feature</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> . The query fields supported for this endpoint are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• DisplayName</li><li>• Name</li><li>• Private</li><li>• ProviderTypes</li></ul>
PageReturned	Query	An integer that specifies how many multiples of the returnLimit to skip and offset by before returning results, to enable paging. The default is 1.
SkipCount	Query	An integer indicating the number of records that should be skipped in providing results, starting from the beginning of the records (for pagination). This field is optional and no records will be skipped if not provided.
ReturnLimit	Query	An integer that specifies how many results to return per page. The default is 50.
SortField	Query	A string containing the property by which the results should be sorted. Fields available for sorting through the API for the most part match those that appear as sortable columns in the Keyfactor Command Management Portal. The default sort field is <i>Provider</i> .
SortAscending	Query	An integer that sets the sort order on the returned results. A value of 0 sorts results in ascending order while a value of 1 sorts results in descending order. The default is ascending.

Table 350: GET Identity Provider Response Data

Name	Description												
Id	A string containing the Keyfactor Command reference GUID for the identity provider.												
Authentication Scheme	A string indicating the authentication scheme for the identity provider.												
Display Name	A string indicating the display name for the identity provider.												
TypeId	A string indicating the Keyfactor Command reference GUID for the type of identity provider. Possible values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>DFB94650-E4EB-402A- B807-4F3CC91F712D (Active Directory)</li> <li>F96B6464-11B7-4499- BEA7-B5AA6BA1571D (Generic—select this for Keyfactor Identity Provider)</li> <li>5AA04122-CD7C-48BA- AC11-F39E30AE8720 (Auth0)</li> </ul>												
Parameters	<p>An array of objects containing information for each parameter set for the identity provider. Parameter details are shown below.</p> <p>Each parameter (<a href="#">Table 351: Identity Provider Parameters</a>) contains the data shown in <a href="#">Table 352: Identity Provider Response Parameter Structure</a>.</p> <p><i>Table 351: Identity Provider Parameters</i></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Type</th> <th>Example</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Admin Querying Client Id</td> <td>1 - String</td> <td>Command-API-Query</td> <td> <p>The client ID of the service account that Keyfactor Command uses to make API calls to the identity provider.</p> <p>For Keyfactor Identity Provider, this is created as a client (see <i>Using Keyfactor Identity Provider: Service Accounts</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Server Installation Guide</i>). Keyfactor recommends that you use a different client for this purpose than the client used for the main connection from Keyfactor Command to the identity provider (see <i>Client Id</i>).</p> <p>This parameter is required.</p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>Admin Querying</td> <td>1 - String</td> <td></td> <td>The client secret of the service account that Keyfactor Command uses to make</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Type	Example	Description	Admin Querying Client Id	1 - String	Command-API-Query	<p>The client ID of the service account that Keyfactor Command uses to make API calls to the identity provider.</p> <p>For Keyfactor Identity Provider, this is created as a client (see <i>Using Keyfactor Identity Provider: Service Accounts</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Server Installation Guide</i>). Keyfactor recommends that you use a different client for this purpose than the client used for the main connection from Keyfactor Command to the identity provider (see <i>Client Id</i>).</p> <p>This parameter is required.</p>	Admin Querying	1 - String		The client secret of the service account that Keyfactor Command uses to make
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Admin Querying	1 - String		The client secret of the service account that Keyfactor Command uses to make										

Name	Description		
Name	Type	Example	Description
Client Secret	String		API calls to the identity provider. For Keyfactor Identity Provider, this is created as a client (see <i>Using Keyfactor Identity Provider: Service Accounts</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Server Installation Guide</i> ). This parameter is required.
OIDC Audience	1 - String	Command-OIDC-Client	The audience value for the identity provider. For Keyfactor Identity Provider, this should be set to the same value as the <i>Client Id</i> . For example: <code>Command-OIDC-Client</code> This parameter is required.
Auth0 API URL	1 - String		The unique identifier defined in Auth0 or a similar identity provider for the API. This parameter only appears if <i>Auth0</i> is selected as the type and is required in that case.
Authority	1 - String	<code>https://my-keyidp-server.keyexample.com/realms/Keyfactor</code>	The issuer/authority endpoint URL for the identity provider. For Keyfactor Identity Provider, this is included among the information that can be found on the OpenID Endpoint Configuration page, a link to which can be found on the Realm Settings page (see <i>Gathering Keyfactor Identity Provider Data for the Keyfactor Command Installation</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Server Installation Guide</i> ). It is automatically returned by the <i>Discovery Document Endpoint Fetch</i> step. Review it to confirm that it appears correct. This parameter is required.

Name	Description			
	Name	Type	Example	<div data-bbox="894 394 1382 1711" style="background-color: #e0f2f1; padding: 10px; border: 1px solid #c8e6c9;"> <p> <b>Tip:</b> When you add or update an identity provider, the provider's discovery document is validated based on this authority URL. The discovery document is also validated periodically in the background. The following are validated:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• That the discovery document is reachable using the Authority value provided and can be parsed into a valid discovery document.</li> <li>• That the Authority URL matches the Issuer returned in the discovery document.</li> <li>• That all the URLs on the discovery document are using HTTPS.</li> <li>• That the JSONWebKeySetUri value is included on the discovery document.</li> <li>• That any endpoint configuration values (Authorization Endpoint, Token Endpoint, UserInfo Endpoint, JSONWebKeySetUri) that have been saved or are being saved match—including case—the values returned in the discovery document. The UserInfo Endpoint is not a required configuration field, but if a value is provided, it must match what's in the discovery document.</li> </ul> <p>If any of these validation tests fail, any identity provider changes in process will not be saved and an error will be displayed or logged.</p> </div>

Name	Description			
	<b>Name</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Example</b>	<b>Description</b>
	Authorization Endpoint	1-String	<code>https://my-keyidp-server.keyexample.com/realms/Keyfactor/protocol/openid-connect/auth</code>	<p>The authorization endpoint URL for the identity provider.</p> <p>For Keyfactor Identity Provider, this is included among the information that can be found on the OpenID Endpoint Configuration page, a link to which can be found on the Realm Settings page (see <i>Gathering Keyfactor Identity Provider Data for the Keyfactor Command Installation</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Server Installation Guide</i>). It is automatically returned by the <i>Discovery Document Endpoint Fetch</i> step. Review it to confirm that it appears correct. This parameter is required.</p>
	Client Id	1-String	Command-OIDC-Client	<p>The ID of the client application created in the identity provider for primary application use.</p> <p>For Keyfactor Identity Provider, this should be:</p> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 10px; padding: 5px; display: inline-block; margin: 10px 0;">Command-OIDC-Client</div> <p>For more information, see <i>Gathering Keyfactor Identity Provider Data for the Keyfactor Command Installation</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Server Installation Guide</i>.</p> <p>This parameter is required.</p>
	Client Secret	2-Secret		<p>The secret for the client application created in the identity provider for primary application use.</p> <p>For Keyfactor Identity Provider, see <i>Gathering Keyfactor Identity Provider Data for the Keyfactor Command Installation</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Server Installation Guide</i> for help locating this. It is automatically returned by the <i>Discovery Docu-</i></p>

Name	Description										
			<p data-bbox="894 394 1333 457"><i>ment Endpoint</i> <b>Fetch</b> step. Review it to confirm that it appears correct.</p> <p data-bbox="894 468 1373 531">Supported methods to store secret information are:</p> <ul data-bbox="894 541 1321 814" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="894 541 1321 604">• Store the secret information in the Keyfactor secrets table. A Keyfactor secret is a user-defined username or password that is encrypted and stored securely in the Keyfactor Command database.</li> <li data-bbox="894 751 1321 814">• Load the secret information from a PAM provider. See <i>Privileged Access Management (PAM)</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information.</li> </ul> <table border="1" data-bbox="894 951 1373 1644"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="894 951 1109 1014">Value</th> <th data-bbox="1109 951 1373 1014">Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="894 1014 1109 1245">Secret Value</td> <td data-bbox="1109 1014 1373 1245">A string containing the secret. This parameter is used when PAM is not used as the storage location.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="894 1245 1109 1507">Parameters</td> <td data-bbox="1109 1245 1373 1507">An object indicating the parameters to supply for PAM authentication. These will vary depending on the PAM provider.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="894 1507 1109 1644">Provider</td> <td data-bbox="1109 1507 1373 1644">A string indicating the ID of the PAM provider.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Value	Description	Secret Value	A string containing the secret. This parameter is used when PAM is not used as the storage location.	Parameters	An object indicating the parameters to supply for PAM authentication. These will vary depending on the PAM provider.	Provider	A string indicating the ID of the PAM provider.
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Discovery Document Endpoint	1-String	<a href="https://my-keyidp-server.keyexample.com/realms/Keyfactor/.well-known/openid-configuration">https://my-keyidp-server.keyexample.com/realms/Keyfactor/.well-known/openid-configuration</a>	<p>The discovery URL for the identity provider.</p> <p>For Keyfactor Identity Provider, this is the link to the OpenID Endpoint Configuration page, which can be found on the Realm Settings page (see <i>Gathering Keyfactor Identity Provider Data for the Keyfactor Command Installation</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Server Installation Guide</i>). Popu-</p>												

Name	Description		
			<p>late this value and click <b>Fetch</b> to populate the remainder of the fields in this section, if desired.</p> <p>If you opt not to populate this field or if the discovery document does not return a valid response, the remainder of the fields in this section of the configuration will need to be configured manually. This value is not stored in the database.</p>
Fallback Unique Claim Type	1 - String	cid	<p>A backup value used to reference the type of claim used for users in the identity provider in case the primary referenced name does not contain a value. This parameter is required.</p>
JSON Web Key Set Uri	1 - String	<code>https://my-keyidp-server.keyexample.com/realms/Keyfactor/protocol/openid-connect/certs</code>	<p>The JWKS (JSON Web Key Set) URL for the identity provider.</p> <p>For Keyfactor Identity Provider, this is included among the information that can be found on the OpenID Endpoint Configuration page, a link to which can be found on the Realm Settings page (see <i>Gathering Keyfactor Identity Provider Data for the Keyfactor Command Installation</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Server Installation Guide</i>). It is automatically returned by the <i>Discovery Document Endpoint Fetch</i> step. Review it to confirm that it appears correct. This parameter is required.</p>
Name Claim Type	1 - String	preferred_username	<p>The name used to reference the type of user claim for the identity provider.</p> <p>For Keyfactor Identity Provider, this should be:</p> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 10px; padding: 5px; display: inline-block; margin: 5px 0;">preferred_username</div> <p>This parameter is required.</p>

Name	Description			
	<b>Name</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Example</b>	<b>Description</b>
	Role Claim Type	1-String	groups	<p>The value used to reference the type of group claim for the identity provider.</p> <p>For Keyfactor Identity Provider, this should be:</p> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 15px; padding: 5px; display: inline-block; margin: 10px 0;">groups</div> <p>This parameter is required.</p>
	OIDC Scope	1-String		<p>One or more scopes that are requested during the OIDC protocol when Keyfactor Command is the relying party. Multiple scopes should be separated by spaces.</p> <p>This value is not used for Keyfactor Identity Provider.</p>
	SignOut URL	1-String	<a href="https://my-auth0-instance.us.auth0.com/oidc/logout">https://my-auth0-instance.us.auth0.com/oidc/logout</a>	<p>The signout URL for the identity provider.</p> <p>This parameter only appears if <i>Auth0</i> is selected as the type and is required in that case.</p>
	Timeout	1-String	60	<p>The number of seconds a request to the identity provider is allowed to process before timing out with an error.</p>
	Token Audience	1-String		<p>An audience value to be included in token requests delivered to the identity provider when making a token request where Keyfactor Command is acting as the OAuth client.</p> <p>This value is not used for Keyfactor Identity Provider.</p>
	Token Endpoint	1-String	<a href="https://my-keyidp-server.keyexample.com/realms/Keyfactor/protocol/openid-">https://my-keyidp-server.keyexample.com/realms/Keyfactor/protocol/openid-</a>	<p>The token endpoint URL for the identity provider.</p> <p>For Keyfactor Identity Provider, this is included among the information that can be found on the OpenID Endpoint Configuration page, a link to which can be found</p>

Name	Description		
Name	Type	Example	Description
		connect /token	on the Realm Settings page (see <i>Gathering Keyfactor Identity Provider Data for the Keyfactor Command Installation</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Server Installation Guide</i> ). It is automatically returned by the <i>Discovery Document Endpoint Fetch</i> step. Review it to confirm that it appears correct. This parameter is required.
Token Scope	1-String		One or more scopes that should be included in token requests delivered to the identity provider when making a token request where Keyfactor Command is acting as the OAuth client. Multiple scopes should be separated by spaces.  This value is not used for Keyfactor Identity Provider.
Unique Claim Type	1-String	sub	The value used to reference the type of claim used for users in the identity provider. For Keyfactor Identity Provider, this should be (for subject):  <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 10px; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">sub</div>  This parameter is required.
User Info Endpoint	1-String	https://my-keyidp-server.keyexample.com/realms/Keyfactor/protocol/openid-connect/certs	The user info endpoint URL for the identity provider.  For Keyfactor Identity Provider, this is included among the information that can be found on the OpenID Endpoint Configuration page, a link to which can be found on the Realm Settings page (see <i>Gathering Keyfactor Identity Provider Data for the Keyfactor Command Installation</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Server Installation Guide</i> ). It is automatically returned by the <i>Discovery Document Endpoint Fetch</i> step. Review it to confirm that it appears correct.

Name	Description
<i>Table 352: Identity Provider Response Parameter Structure</i>	
Name	Description
Id	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the parameter.
Name	A string indicating the short reference name for the parameter (e.g. NameClaimType).
Display Name	A string indicating the display name for the parameter (e.g. Name Claim Type).
Required	A Boolean indicating whether the parameter is required (true) or not (false).
Data Type	An integer indicating the data type for the parameter. Possible values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1 - String</li> <li>• 2 - Secret</li> <li>• 3 - Boolean</li> </ul>
Value	A string indicating the value set for the parameter, for parameters of type 1 or 3.
Secret Value	A string indicating the value set for the parameter, for parameters of type 2. Due to its sensitive nature, this value is not returned in responses.

 **Tip:** See the [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (?) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

#### 2.6.19.4 GET Identity Providers Types

The GET /Identity/Providers/Types method is used to list the types of identity providers defined in Keyfactor Command. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with the details of the identity provider types and their type parameters. This method has no input parameters other than the standard headers (see [Endpoint Common Features on page 8](#)).



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
/identity\_providers/read/

Table 353: GET Identity Providers Types Response Data

Name	Description												
Id	A string containing the Keyfactor Command reference GUID for the identity provider type.												
Name	A string containing the name for the identity provider type.												
TypeParameters	An object containing information about the identity provider types. Identity provider type information includes: <table border="1" data-bbox="483 730 1404 1396"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Id</td> <td>An integer containing the Keyfactor Command identifier for the identity provider type.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Name</td> <td>A string containing the short reference name for the identity provider type.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DisplayName</td> <td>A string containing the display name for the identity provider type.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DataType</td> <td>An integer indicating the data type of the identity provider type. Possible values are:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1 - String</li> <li>• 2 - Secret</li> <li>• 3 - Boolean</li> </ul> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>Required</td> <td>A Boolean that indicates whether the identity provider type has been marked as required (true) or not (false).</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description	Id	An integer containing the Keyfactor Command identifier for the identity provider type.	Name	A string containing the short reference name for the identity provider type.	DisplayName	A string containing the display name for the identity provider type.	DataType	An integer indicating the data type of the identity provider type. Possible values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1 - String</li> <li>• 2 - Secret</li> <li>• 3 - Boolean</li> </ul>	Required	A Boolean that indicates whether the identity provider type has been marked as required (true) or not (false).
Name	Description												
Id	An integer containing the Keyfactor Command identifier for the identity provider type.												
Name	A string containing the short reference name for the identity provider type.												
DisplayName	A string containing the display name for the identity provider type.												
DataType	An integer indicating the data type of the identity provider type. Possible values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1 - String</li> <li>• 2 - Secret</li> <li>• 3 - Boolean</li> </ul>												
Required	A Boolean that indicates whether the identity provider type has been marked as required (true) or not (false).												



**Tip:** See the *Keyfactor API Reference and Utility* [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (?) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

## 2.6.20 License

The License component of the Keyfactor API is primarily intended to view the current license through the API with the GET /License Method.

Table 354: License Endpoint

Endpoint	Method	Description	Link
/	GET	Returns the current license.	<a href="#">GET License below</a>

### 2.6.20.1 GET License

The GET /License method is used to view the current license. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with the license details. This method has no input parameters other than the standard headers (see [Endpoint Common Features on page 8](#)). For more information regarding licensing, see *Licensing* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*.



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
SystemSettings > Read

Table 355: GET License Response Data

Name	Description												
Keyfactor Version	A string indicating the Keyfactor Command version number in the format: <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 10px; padding: 5px; display: inline-block; margin-top: 5px;">                     majorversion.incrementalversion.patchnumber                 </div>												
License Data	<p>An object containing your Keyfactor customer information. License data details are:</p> <table border="1" style="margin-left: 20px;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Licenseld</td> <td>A string indicating the internal reference GUID of your Keyfactor license.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Customer</td> <td>An object containing identifying information about your organization.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <table border="1" style="margin-left: 40px; margin-top: 10px;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Name</td> <td>A string containing your company name as per your Keyfactor account.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Id</td> <td>An integer containing your Keyfactor account number.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description	Licenseld	A string indicating the internal reference GUID of your Keyfactor license.	Customer	An object containing identifying information about your organization.	Name	Description	Name	A string containing your company name as per your Keyfactor account.	Id	An integer containing your Keyfactor account number.
Name	Description												
Licenseld	A string indicating the internal reference GUID of your Keyfactor license.												
Customer	An object containing identifying information about your organization.												
Name	Description												
Name	A string containing your company name as per your Keyfactor account.												
Id	An integer containing your Keyfactor account number.												
Issued Date	A string indicating the valid issue date of the license, in UTC.												
Expiration Date	A string indicating the valid expiration date of the license, in UTC.												
Licensed Products	<p>An array of objects containing details of the products and features included in the license. License product and feature details are:</p> <table border="1" style="margin-left: 20px;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Product Id</td> <td>A string indicating the Keyfactor Command product GUID for the product(s) included in the license.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Display Name</td> <td>A string indicating the name of the licensed product. For Keyfactor Command, this is “Certificate Management System”.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>MajorRev</td> <td>A string indicating the valid major release version of the license.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description	Product Id	A string indicating the Keyfactor Command product GUID for the product(s) included in the license.	Display Name	A string indicating the name of the licensed product. For Keyfactor Command, this is “Certificate Management System”.	MajorRev	A string indicating the valid major release version of the license.				
Name	Description												
Product Id	A string indicating the Keyfactor Command product GUID for the product(s) included in the license.												
Display Name	A string indicating the name of the licensed product. For Keyfactor Command, this is “Certificate Management System”.												
MajorRev	A string indicating the valid major release version of the license.												

Name	Description												
MinorRev	A string indicating the valid incremental release version of the license.												
Licensed Features	<p>An array of objects containing the Keyfactor Command features included in the license.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Feature ID</td> <td>A string indicating the ID code of feature.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Display Name</td> <td>A string indicating the name of the feature as displayed on the license page in the Management Portal.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Enabled</td> <td>A Boolean that indicates whether the feature is enabled (true) or not (false).</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Quantity</td> <td> <p>An integer indicating one of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>How many of the elements you are licensed for.</li> <li>For those features which have no licensing limits, <i>null</i>.</li> </ul> <p>Unlimited is indicated by 999999999.</p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>Expiration Date</td> <td>This field is unused and will always return <i>null</i>.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description	Feature ID	A string indicating the ID code of feature.	Display Name	A string indicating the name of the feature as displayed on the license page in the Management Portal.	Enabled	A Boolean that indicates whether the feature is enabled (true) or not (false).	Quantity	<p>An integer indicating one of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>How many of the elements you are licensed for.</li> <li>For those features which have no licensing limits, <i>null</i>.</li> </ul> <p>Unlimited is indicated by 999999999.</p>	Expiration Date	This field is unused and will always return <i>null</i> .
Name	Description												
Feature ID	A string indicating the ID code of feature.												
Display Name	A string indicating the name of the feature as displayed on the license page in the Management Portal.												
Enabled	A Boolean that indicates whether the feature is enabled (true) or not (false).												
Quantity	<p>An integer indicating one of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>How many of the elements you are licensed for.</li> <li>For those features which have no licensing limits, <i>null</i>.</li> </ul> <p>Unlimited is indicated by 999999999.</p>												
Expiration Date	This field is unused and will always return <i>null</i> .												

 **Tip:** Currently there is only one licensed product offered, which is Keyfactor Command.

 **Tip:** See the [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API



Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (?) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

## 2.6.21 MacEnrollment

The MacEnrollment component of the Keyfactor API includes methods to edit and retrieve the configuration for Mac auto-enrollment.

Table 356: MacEnrollment Endpoints

Endpoint	Method	Description	Link
/	GET	Returns the current Mac auto-enrollment configuration.	<a href="#">GET MacEnrollment below</a>
/	PUTT	Updates the Mac auto-enrollment configuration.	<a href="#">PUT MacEnrollment on the next page</a>

### 2.6.21.1 GET MacEnrollment

The GET /MacEnrollment method is used to retrieve details for the Mac Auto-Enrollment configuration. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with the Mac Auto-Enrollment configuration details. This method has no input parameters other than the standard headers (see [Endpoint Common Features on page 8](#)).



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
`/agents/management/mac/auto-enrollment/management/read/`

Table 357: GET MacEnrollment Response Data

Name	Description
Id	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command referenced ID of the Mac auto-enrollment configuration.
Enabled	An Boolean indicating whether Mac auto-enrollment is configured in the environment (true) or not (false).
Interval	An integer indicating the frequency with which the Mac auto-enrollment agent should check to see if there are new certificates for which to enroll.
UseMetadata	A Boolean indicating whether to automatically associate data in a custom metadata field with an auto-enrolled Mac certificate (true) or not (false). See <i>Certificate Metadata</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information about metadata fields.
MetadataField	A string indicating the name of the metadata field to populate for the certificate, if <i>UseMetadata</i> is true.
MetadataValue	A string indicating the value to populate for the metadata field, if <i>UseMetadata</i> is true. This may be either a static value (e.g. a fixed string that indicates this certificate was acquired as a result of an auto-enrollment on a Mac), or a variable retrieved from the Mac. In the current version of the agent, only the Mac serial number is available.

 **Tip:** See the [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (?) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

### 2.6.21.2 PUT MacEnrollment

The PUT /MacEnrollment method is used to update the existing Mac Auto-Enrollment configuration. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with the Mac Auto-Enrollment configuration details.

 **Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
/agents/management/mac/auto-enrollment/management/modify/



**Important:** Any previously populated fields that are not submitted with their full existing data using this method will be cleared of their existing data. When using this method, you should first do a GET to retrieve all the values for the record you want to update, enter corrected data into the field(s) you want to update, and then submit all the fields using PUT, including the fields that contain values but which you are not changing.

Table 358: PUT MacEnrollment input Parameters

Name	In	Description
Id	Body	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command referenced ID of the Mac auto-enrollment configuration.
Enabled	Body	An Boolean indicating whether Mac auto-enrollment is configured in the environment (true) or not (false).
Interval	Body	An integer indicating the frequency with which the Mac auto-enrollment agent should check to see if there are new certificates for which to enroll.
UseMetadata	Body	A Boolean indicating whether to automatically associate data in a custom metadata field with an auto-enrolled Mac certificate (true) or not (false). See for more information about metadata fields.
MetadataField	Body	A string indicating the name of the metadata field to populate for the certificate, if <i>UseMetadata</i> is true.
MetadataValue	Body	A string indicating the value to populate for the metadata field, if <i>UseMetadata</i> is true. This may be either a static value (e.g. a fixed string that indicates this certificate was acquired as a result of an auto-enrollment on a Mac), or a variable retrieved from the Mac. In the current version of the agent, only the Mac serial number is available.

Table 359: PUT MacEnrollment Response Data

Name	Description
Id	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command referenced ID of the Mac auto-enrollment configuration.
Enabled	An Boolean indicating whether Mac auto-enrollment is configured in the environment (true) or not (false).
Interval	An integer indicating the frequency with which the Mac auto-enrollment agent should check to see if there are new certificates for which to enroll.
UseMetadata	A Boolean indicating whether to automatically associate data in a custom metadata field with an auto-enrolled Mac certificate (true) or not (false). See <i>Certificate Metadata</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information about metadata fields.
MetadataField	A string indicating the name of the metadata field to populate for the certificate, if <i>UseMetadata</i> is true.
MetadataValue	A string indicating the value to populate for the metadata field, if <i>UseMetadata</i> is true. This may be either a static value (e.g. a fixed string that indicates this certificate was acquired as a result of an auto-enrollment on a Mac), or a variable retrieved from the Mac. In the current version of the agent, only the Mac serial number is available.

 **Tip:** See the [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (?) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

## 2.6.22 MetadataFields

MetadataFields contains definitions for metadata that can be associated with certificates in Keyfactor Command.

Table 360: MetadataFields Endpoints

Endpoint	Method	Description	Link
/id}	DELETE	Deletes an existing metadata field.	<a href="#">DELETE Metadata Fields ID on the next page</a>

Endpoint	Method	Description	Link
/ {id}	GET	Returns detailed information for the specified metadata field.	<a href="#">GET Metadata Fields ID on the next page</a>
/ {name}	GET	Returns detailed information for the specified metadata field.	<a href="#">GET Metadata Fields Name on page 921</a>
/ {id}/InUse	GET	Returns a Boolean stating whether the metadata type is associated with a certificate.	<a href="#">GET Metadata Fields ID In Use on page 925</a>
/	DELETE	Deletes multiple metadata fields specified in the request body.	<a href="#">DELETE Metadata Fields on page 926</a>
/	GET	Returns all metadata field types with paging (number of pages to return and number of results per page) options.	<a href="#">GET Metadata Fields on page 927</a>
/	POST	Creates a new metadata field using values supplied in the request body.	<a href="#">POST Metadata Fields on page 931</a>
/	PUT	Updates an existing metadata field using values supplied in the request body.	<a href="#">PUT Metadata Fields on page 938</a>

### 2.6.22.1 DELETE Metadata Fields ID

The DELETE /MetadataFields/{id} method is used to delete a metadata field by ID. This endpoint returns 204 with no content upon success.

 **Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
/metadata/types/modify/

Table 361: DELETE Metadata Fields {id} Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
id	Path	<b>Required.</b> The Keyfactor Command reference ID for the metadata field to be deleted. Use the <i>GET /MetadataFields</i> method (see <a href="#">GET Metadata Fields on page 927</a> ) to retrieve a list of all the metadata fields to determine the metadata field's ID.
Force	Query	A Boolean that sets whether to force deletion of the metadata field even if it is in use by one or more certificates (true) or not (false). The default is <i>false</i> . Use the <i>GET /MetadataFields/{id}/InUse</i> method (see <a href="#">GET Metadata Fields ID In Use on page 925</a> ) to determine whether a metadata field is in use.

 **Tip:** See the *Keyfactor API Reference and Utility* [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (🔍) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

### 2.6.22.2 GET Metadata Fields ID

The *GET /MetadataFields/{id}* method is used to return details for the metadata field with a specified unique ID. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with details for the requested metadata field.

 **Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
*/metadata/types/read/*

Table 362: GET Metadata Fields {id} Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
id	Path	<b>Required.</b> An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the metadata field. Use the <i>GET /MetadataFields</i> method (see <a href="#">GET Metadata Fields on page 927</a> ) to retrieve a list of all the metadata fields to determine the metadata field's ID.

Table 363: GET Metadata Fields {id} Response Data

Name	Description																
ID	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the metadata field. This ID is automatically set by Keyfactor Command.																
Name	A string indicating the name of the metadata field. This name appears in interfaces where you can use metadata, such as certificate details dialogs, alert dialogs, certificate imports and certificate requests. Once this field has a value associated with it for at least one certificate, you cannot change this name. The metadata name field cannot contain spaces; dashes and underscores are supported.																
Description	A string indicating the description for the metadata field.																
DataType	An integer indicating the data type of the metadata field. Possible values are: <table border="1" data-bbox="462 730 1404 1234"> <thead> <tr> <th>Value</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>String</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>Integer</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>Date</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>Boolean</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td> <td>Multiple Choice</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6</td> <td>Big Text</td> </tr> <tr> <td>7</td> <td>Email</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Value	Description	1	String	2	Integer	3	Date	4	Boolean	5	Multiple Choice	6	Big Text	7	Email
Value	Description																
1	String																
2	Integer																
3	Date																
4	Boolean																
5	Multiple Choice																
6	Big Text																
7	Email																
Hint	A string indicating a short hint for the metadata field. This hint appears in unpopulated metadata string, integer, big text and date fields on editing interfaces to provide the user with a clue as to what type of data should be entered in the field. This field is only supported for metadata fields with data types <i>string</i> , <i>integer</i> , <i>date</i> or <i>big text</i> .																
Validation	A string containing a regular expression against which data entered in a string field will be validated. When a user enters information in a metadata field that does not match the specified regular expression, he or she will see the warning message specified in the <i>Message</i> field. For example: <pre>^[a-zA-Z0-9'_\.\-]*@(keyexample\.org keyexample\.com)\$</pre> <p>This regular expression specifies that the data entered in the field must consist of some number of characters prior to the “@” made up only of lowercase letters, uppercase letters, numbers, apostrophes, underscores, periods, and/or hyphens followed</p>																

Name	Description								
	<p>by exactly either “@keyexample.org” or “keyexample.com”.</p> <p>This field is only supported for metadata fields with data type <i>string</i>.</p> <div data-bbox="464 369 1406 537" style="background-color: #e0f2f1; padding: 10px; border-radius: 10px;"> <p> <b>Tip:</b> If a template specific option is set for a given metadata field, that takes precedence over the global options. The template-specific regular expression will be used in PFX and CSR enrollment requests using that template (see <a href="#">GET Templates ID on page 1508</a>).</p> </div>								
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Message	<p>A string containing a message to present when a user enters information in a metadata field that does not match the specified regular expression (<i>Validation field</i>).</p> <div data-bbox="464 1524 1406 1692" style="background-color: #e0f2f1; padding: 10px; border-radius: 10px;"> <p> <b>Tip:</b> If a template-specific regular expression message is set for a given metadata field, it takes precedence over this global regular expression message. The template-specific message will be used in PFX and CSR enrollment requests using that template (see <a href="#">GET Templates ID on page 1508</a>).</p> </div>								
Options	<p>An array containing a comma separated list of values that should appear in the field dropdown for multiple choice fields.</p>								

Name	Description
	<p>This field is only supported for metadata fields with data type <i>multiple choice</i>.</p> <p> <b>Tip:</b> If a template-specific options are set for a given metadata field, these takes precedence over these global options. The template-specific options will be used in PFX and CSR enrollment requests using that template (see <a href="#">GET Templates ID on page 1508</a>).</p>
DefaultValue	<p>A string containing a default value with which to pre-populate the metadata field for new certificate requests made using PFX or CSR enrollment. Data type of Email will accept a comma separated list of email addresses (limit 100 characters per email address).</p> <p>This field is only supported for metadata fields with data types <i>string</i>, <i>integer</i>, <i>Boolean</i>, or <i>multiple choice</i>.</p> <p> <b>Tip:</b> If a template-specific default is set for a given metadata field, it takes precedence over this global default value. The template-specific default will be used in PFX and CSR enrollment requests using that template (see <a href="#">GET Templates ID on page 1508</a>).</p>
AllowAPI	This is considered deprecated and may be removed in a future release.
ExplicitUpdate	This is considered deprecated and may be removed in a future release.
DisplayOrder	An integer indicating the order in which the metadata field should be displayed on pages where the metadata fields are displayed (e.g. PFX enrollment, certificate details).

 **Tip:** See the [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon () at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

### 2.6.22.3 GET Metadata Fields Name

The GET /MetadataFields/{name} method is used to return details for the metadata field with the specified unique name. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with details for the requested metadata field.



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
`/metadata/types/read/`

Table 364: GET Metadata Fields {name} Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
name	Path	<b>Required.</b> A string that indicates the name of the metadata field. This value is not case sensitive.

Table 365: GET Metadata Fields {name} Response Data

Name	Description																
ID	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the metadata field. This ID is automatically set by Keyfactor Command.																
Name	A string indicating the name of the metadata field. This name appears in interfaces where you can use metadata, such as certificate details dialogs, alert dialogs, certificate imports and certificate requests. Once this field has a value associated with it for at least one certificate, you cannot change this name. The metadata name field cannot contain spaces; dashes and underscores are supported.																
Description	A string indicating the description for the metadata field.																
DataType	An integer indicating the data type of the metadata field. Possible values are: <table border="1" data-bbox="462 730 1404 1234"> <thead> <tr> <th>Value</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>String</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>Integer</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>Date</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>Boolean</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td> <td>Multiple Choice</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6</td> <td>Big Text</td> </tr> <tr> <td>7</td> <td>Email</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Value	Description	1	String	2	Integer	3	Date	4	Boolean	5	Multiple Choice	6	Big Text	7	Email
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Hint	A string indicating a short hint for the metadata field. This hint appears in unpopulated metadata string, integer, big text and date fields on editing interfaces to provide the user with a clue as to what type of data should be entered in the field. This field is only supported for metadata fields with data types <i>string</i> , <i>integer</i> , <i>date</i> or <i>big text</i> .																
Validation	A string containing a regular expression against which data entered in a string field will be validated. When a user enters information in a metadata field that does not match the specified regular expression, he or she will see the warning message specified in the <i>Message</i> field. For example: <pre>^[a-zA-Z0-9'_\.\-]*@(keyexample\.org keyexample\.com)\$</pre> <p>This regular expression specifies that the data entered in the field must consist of some number of characters prior to the “@” made up only of lowercase letters, uppercase letters, numbers, apostrophes, underscores, periods, and/or hyphens followed</p>																

Name	Description								
	<p>by exactly either “@keyexample.org” or “keyexample.com”.</p> <p>This field is only supported for metadata fields with data type <i>string</i>.</p> <div data-bbox="462 367 1404 535" style="background-color: #e0f2f1; padding: 10px; border-radius: 10px;"> <p> <b>Tip:</b> If a template specific option is set for a given metadata field, that takes precedence over the global options. The template-specific regular expression will be used in PFX and CSR enrollment requests using that template (see <a href="#">GET Templates ID on page 1508</a>).</p> </div>								
Enrollment	<p>An integer indicating how metadata fields should be handled on the PFX and CSR Enrollment pages. Possible values are:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="462 651 1404 1165"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="469 659 626 716">Value</th> <th data-bbox="626 659 1398 716">Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="469 716 626 846">0</td> <td data-bbox="626 716 1398 846">Optional Users have the option to either enter a value or not enter a value in the field.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="469 846 626 1005">1</td> <td data-bbox="626 846 1398 1005">Required Users are required to enter data in the field when populating metadata fields on the PFX and CSR Enrollment pages. The field is not required on the certificate details or Add Certificate page.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="469 1005 626 1165">2</td> <td data-bbox="626 1005 1398 1165">Hidden The field is hidden and does not appear on the PFX and CSR Enrollment pages. This field still appears on the certificate details and the Add Certificate page.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <div data-bbox="462 1207 1404 1365" style="background-color: #e0f2f1; padding: 10px; border-radius: 10px;"> <p> <b>Tip:</b> If a template-specific handling is set for a given metadata field, it takes precedence over this global setting. The template-specific handling will be used in PFX and CSR enrollment requests using that template (see <a href="#">GET Templates ID on page 1508</a>).</p> </div>	Value	Description	0	Optional Users have the option to either enter a value or not enter a value in the field.	1	Required Users are required to enter data in the field when populating metadata fields on the PFX and CSR Enrollment pages. The field is not required on the certificate details or Add Certificate page.	2	Hidden The field is hidden and does not appear on the PFX and CSR Enrollment pages. This field still appears on the certificate details and the Add Certificate page.
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2	Hidden The field is hidden and does not appear on the PFX and CSR Enrollment pages. This field still appears on the certificate details and the Add Certificate page.								
Message	<p>A string containing a message to present when a user enters information in a metadata field that does not match the specified regular expression (<i>Validation field</i>).</p> <div data-bbox="462 1522 1404 1680" style="background-color: #e0f2f1; padding: 10px; border-radius: 10px;"> <p> <b>Tip:</b> If a template-specific regular expression message is set for a given metadata field, it takes precedence over this global regular expression message. The template-specific message will be used in PFX and CSR enrollment requests using that template (see <a href="#">GET Templates ID on page 1508</a>).</p> </div>								
Options	<p>An array containing a comma separated list of values that should appear in the field dropdown for multiple choice fields.</p>								

Name	Description
	<p>This field is only supported for metadata fields with data type <i>multiple choice</i>.</p> <p> <b>Tip:</b> If a template-specific options are set for a given metadata field, these takes precedence over these global options. The template-specific options will be used in PFX and CSR enrollment requests using that template (see <a href="#">GET Templates ID on page 1508</a>).</p>
DefaultValue	<p>A string containing a default value with which to pre-populate the metadata field for new certificate requests made using PFX or CSR enrollment. Data type of Email will accept a comma separated list of email addresses (limit 100 characters per email address).</p> <p>This field is only supported for metadata fields with data types <i>string</i>, <i>integer</i>, <i>Boolean</i>, or <i>multiple choice</i>.</p> <p> <b>Tip:</b> If a template-specific default is set for a given metadata field, it takes precedence over this global default value. The template-specific default will be used in PFX and CSR enrollment requests using that template (see <a href="#">GET Templates ID on page 1508</a>).</p>
AllowAPI	This is considered deprecated and may be removed in a future release.
ExplicitUpdate	This is considered deprecated and may be removed in a future release.
DisplayOrder	An integer indicating the order in which the metadata field should be displayed on pages where the metadata fields are displayed (e.g. PFX enrollment, certificate details).

 **Tip:** See the [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon () at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

#### 2.6.22.4 GET Metadata Fields ID In Use

The GET /MetadataFields/{id}/InUse method is used to return a Boolean indicating whether the specified metadata field contains any data for any of the certificates in Keyfactor Command. This is useful to determine before attempting to delete a metadata field. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with a value of true or false.



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
/metadata/types/read/

Table 366: GET Metadata Fields {id} In Use Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
id	Path	<b>Required.</b> The Keyfactor Command reference ID for the metadata field. Use the <i>GET /MetadataFields</i> method (see <a href="#">GET Metadata Fields on the next page</a> ) to retrieve a list of all the metadata fields to determine the metadata field's ID.

Table 367: GET Metadata Fields {id} In Use Response Data

Name	Description
	A Boolean that indicates whether the specified metadata field contains data for any certificates within Keyfactor Command (true) or not (false). This value is returned without a parameter name.



**Tip:** See the *Keyfactor API Reference and Utility* [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (?) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

### 2.6.22.5 DELETE Metadata Fields

The DELETE /MetadataFields method is used to delete multiple metadata fields in one request. Delete operations will continue until the entire array of IDs has been processed. Note that metadata fields that are in use for any certificate cannot be deleted unless the force=true parameter is included in the request. This endpoint returns 204 with no content upon success.



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
/metadata/types/modify/

Table 368: DELETE Metadata Fields Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
ids	Body	<b>Required.</b> An array of integers indicating the Keyfactor Command reference IDs for the metadata fields to be deleted. Use the <i>GET /MetadataFields</i> method (see <a href="#">GET Metadata Fields below</a> ) to retrieve a list of all the metadata fields to determine the metadata field IDs.
Force	Query	A Boolean that sets whether to force deletion of the metadata fields even if they are in use (true) or not (false). The default is <i>False</i> . Use the <i>GET /MetadataFields/{id}/InUse</i> method (see <a href="#">GET Metadata Fields ID In Use on page 925</a> ) to determine whether a metadata field is in use.



**Tip:** See the *Keyfactor API Reference and Utility* [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (?) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

### 2.6.22.6 GET Metadata Fields

The *GET /MetadataFields* method is used to return a list of all metadata fields. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with details for the metadata fields.



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
`/metadata/types/read/`

Table 369: GET Metadata Fields Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
QueryString	Query	A string containing a query to limit the results (e.g. field1 -eq value1 AND field2 -gt value2). The default is to return all records. Fields available for querying through the API for the most part match those that appear in the Keyfactor Command Management Portal search drop-downs for the same feature. For querying guidelines, refer to: <i>Using the Logons Search</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> . The query fields supported for this endpoint are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Name</li> </ul>
PageReturned	Query	An integer that specifies how many multiples of the returnLimit to skip and offset by before returning results, to enable paging. The default is 1.
SkipCount	Query	An integer indicating the number of records that should be skipped in providing results, starting from the beginning of the records (for pagination). This field is optional and no records will be skipped if not provided.
ReturnLimit	Query	An integer that specifies how many results to return per page. The default is 50.
SortField	Query	A string containing the property by which the results should be sorted. Fields available for sorting through the API for the most part match those that appear as sortable columns in the Keyfactor Command Management Portal. The default sort field is <i>DisplayOrder</i> .
SortAscending	Query	An integer that sets the sort order on the returned results. A value of 0 sorts results in ascending order while a value of 1 sorts results in descending order. The default is ascending.

Table 370: GET Metadata Fields Response Data

Name	Description																
ID	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the metadata field. This ID is automatically set by Keyfactor Command.																
Name	A string indicating the name of the metadata field. This name appears in interfaces where you can use metadata, such as certificate details dialogs, alert dialogs, certificate imports and certificate requests. Once this field has a value associated with it for at least one certificate, you cannot change this name. The metadata name field cannot contain spaces; dashes and underscores are supported.																
Description	A string indicating the description for the metadata field.																
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Hint	A string indicating a short hint for the metadata field. This hint appears in unpopulated metadata string, integer, big text and date fields on editing interfaces to provide the user with a clue as to what type of data should be entered in the field. This field is only supported for metadata fields with data types <i>string</i> , <i>integer</i> , <i>date</i> or <i>big text</i> .																
Validation	A string containing a regular expression against which data entered in a string field will be validated. When a user enters information in a metadata field that does not match the specified regular expression, he or she will see the warning message specified in the <i>Message</i> field. For example: <pre>^[a-zA-Z0-9'_\.\-]*@(keyexample\.org keyexample\.com)\$</pre> <p>This regular expression specifies that the data entered in the field must consist of some number of characters prior to the “@” made up only of lowercase letters, uppercase letters, numbers, apostrophes, underscores, periods, and/or hyphens followed</p>																

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Name	Description
	<p>This field is only supported for metadata fields with data type <i>multiple choice</i>.</p> <p> <b>Tip:</b> If a template-specific options are set for a given metadata field, these takes precedence over these global options. The template-specific options will be used in PFX and CSR enrollment requests using that template (see <a href="#">GET Templates ID on page 1508</a>).</p>
DefaultValue	<p>A string containing a default value with which to pre-populate the metadata field for new certificate requests made using PFX or CSR enrollment. Data type of Email will accept a comma separated list of email addresses (limit 100 characters per email address).</p> <p>This field is only supported for metadata fields with data types <i>string</i>, <i>integer</i>, <i>Boolean</i>, or <i>multiple choice</i>.</p> <p> <b>Tip:</b> If a template-specific default is set for a given metadata field, it takes precedence over this global default value. The template-specific default will be used in PFX and CSR enrollment requests using that template (see <a href="#">GET Templates ID on page 1508</a>).</p>
AllowAPI	This is considered deprecated and may be removed in a future release.
ExplicitUpdate	This is considered deprecated and may be removed in a future release.
DisplayOrder	An integer indicating the order in which the metadata field should be displayed on pages where the metadata fields are displayed (e.g. PFX enrollment, certificate details).

 **Tip:** See the [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon () at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

### 2.6.22.7 POST Metadata Fields

The POST /MetadataFields method is used to create a new metadata field in Keyfactor Command. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with details of the new metadata field.

 **Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:



/metadata/types/modify/

Table 371: POST Metadata Fields Input Parameters

Name	In	Description																
Name	Body	<b>Required.</b> A string indicating the name of the metadata field. This name appears in interfaces where you can use metadata, such as certificate details dialogs, alert dialogs, certificate imports and certificate requests. Once this field has a value associated with it for at least one certificate, you cannot change this name. The metadata name field cannot contain spaces; dashes and underscores are supported.																
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Validation	Body	<p>A string containing a regular expression against which data entered in a string field will be validated. When a user enters information in a metadata field that does not match the specified regular expression, he or she will see the warning message specified in the <i>Message</i> field. For example:</p> <pre>^[a-zA-Z0-9' _\.\-]*@((keyexample\.org keyexample\.com)\$</pre> <p>This regular expression specifies that the data entered in the field must</p>																

Name	In	Description								
		<p>consist of some number of characters prior to the “@” made up only of lowercase letters, uppercase letters, numbers, apostrophes, underscores, periods, and/or hyphens followed by exactly either “@keyexample.org” or “keyexample.com”.</p> <p>This field is only supported for metadata fields with data type <i>string</i>.</p> <div data-bbox="602 470 1406 667" style="border: 1px solid #c8e6c9; padding: 10px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p> <b>Tip:</b> If a template specific option is set for a given metadata field, that takes precedence over the global options. The template-specific regular expression will be used in PFX and CSR enrollment requests using that template (see <a href="#">GET Templates ID on page 1508</a>).</p> </div>								
Enrollment	Body	<p>An integer indicating how metadata fields should be handled on the PFX and CSR Enrollment pages. Possible values are:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="602 789 1406 1373" style="margin: 10px auto; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="602 789 764 848">Value</th> <th data-bbox="764 789 1406 848">Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="602 848 764 982">0</td> <td data-bbox="764 848 1406 982">           Optional            Users have the option to either enter a value or not enter a value in the field.         </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="602 982 764 1176">1</td> <td data-bbox="764 982 1406 1176">           Required            Users are required to enter data in the field when populating metadata fields on the PFX and CSR Enrollment pages. The field is not required on the certificate details or Add Certificate page.         </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="602 1176 764 1373">2</td> <td data-bbox="764 1176 1406 1373">           Hidden            The field is hidden and does not appear on the PFX and CSR Enrollment pages. This field still appears on the certificate details and the Add Certificate page.         </td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>The default is <i>optional</i>.</p> <div data-bbox="602 1461 1406 1659" style="border: 1px solid #c8e6c9; padding: 10px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p> <b>Tip:</b> If a template-specific handling is set for a given metadata field, it takes precedence over this global setting. The template-specific handling will be used in PFX and CSR enrollment requests using that template (see <a href="#">GET Templates ID on page 1508</a>).</p> </div>	Value	Description	0	Optional Users have the option to either enter a value or not enter a value in the field.	1	Required Users are required to enter data in the field when populating metadata fields on the PFX and CSR Enrollment pages. The field is not required on the certificate details or Add Certificate page.	2	Hidden The field is hidden and does not appear on the PFX and CSR Enrollment pages. This field still appears on the certificate details and the Add Certificate page.
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Message	Body	<p>A string containing a message to present when a user enters information in a metadata field that does not match the specified regular expression</p>								

Name	In	Description
		<p>(<i>Validation</i> field).</p> <p> <b>Tip:</b> If a template-specific regular expression message is set for a given metadata field, it takes precedence over this global regular expression message. The template-specific message will be used in PFX and CSR enrollment requests using that template (see <a href="#">GET Templates ID on page 1508</a>).</p>
Options	Body	<p>An array containing a comma separated list of values that should appear in the field dropdown for multiple choice fields.</p> <p>This field is <b>required</b> for metadata fields with data type <i>multiple choice</i>. For other data types, it will be ignored.</p> <p> <b>Tip:</b> If a template-specific options are set for a given metadata field, these takes precedence over these global options. The template-specific options will be used in PFX and CSR enrollment requests using that template (see <a href="#">GET Templates ID on page 1508</a>).</p>
DefaultValue	Body	<p>A string containing a default value with which to pre-populate the metadata field for new certificate requests made using PFX or CSR enrollment. Data type of Email will accept a comma separated list of email addresses (limit 100 characters per email address).</p> <p>This field is only supported for metadata fields with data types <i>string</i>, <i>integer</i>, <i>Boolean</i>, or <i>multiple choice</i>.</p> <p> <b>Tip:</b> If a template-specific default is set for a given metadata field, it takes precedence over this global default value. The template-specific default will be used in PFX and CSR enrollment requests using that template (see <a href="#">GET Templates ID on page 1508</a>).</p>
AllowAPI	Body	This is considered deprecated and may be removed in a future release.
ExplicitUpdate	Body	This is considered deprecated and may be removed in a future release.
DisplayOrder	Body	<b>Required.</b> An integer indicating the order in which the metadata field should be displayed on pages where the metadata fields are displayed (e.g. PFX enrollment, certificate details).

Table 372: POST Metadata Fields Response Data

Name	Description																
ID	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the metadata field. This ID is automatically set by Keyfactor Command.																
Name	A string indicating the name of the metadata field. This name appears in interfaces where you can use metadata, such as certificate details dialogs, alert dialogs, certificate imports and certificate requests. Once this field has a value associated with it for at least one certificate, you cannot change this name. The metadata name field cannot contain spaces; dashes and underscores are supported.																
Description	A string indicating the description for the metadata field.																
DataType	An integer indicating the data type of the metadata field. Possible values are: <table border="1" data-bbox="462 730 1404 1234"> <thead> <tr> <th>Value</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>String</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>Integer</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>Date</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>Boolean</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td> <td>Multiple Choice</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6</td> <td>Big Text</td> </tr> <tr> <td>7</td> <td>Email</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Value	Description	1	String	2	Integer	3	Date	4	Boolean	5	Multiple Choice	6	Big Text	7	Email
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4	Boolean																
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Hint	A string indicating a short hint for the metadata field. This hint appears in unpopulated metadata string, integer, big text and date fields on editing interfaces to provide the user with a clue as to what type of data should be entered in the field. This field is only supported for metadata fields with data types <i>string</i> , <i>integer</i> , <i>date</i> or <i>big text</i> .																
Validation	A string containing a regular expression against which data entered in a string field will be validated. When a user enters information in a metadata field that does not match the specified regular expression, he or she will see the warning message specified in the <i>Message</i> field. For example: <pre>^[a-zA-Z0-9'_\.\-]*@(keyexample\.org keyexample\.com)\$</pre> <p>This regular expression specifies that the data entered in the field must consist of some number of characters prior to the “@” made up only of lowercase letters, uppercase letters, numbers, apostrophes, underscores, periods, and/or hyphens followed</p>																

Name	Description								
	<p>by exactly either “@keyexample.org” or “keyexample.com”.</p> <p>This field is only supported for metadata fields with data type <i>string</i>.</p> <div data-bbox="462 367 1404 535" style="background-color: #e0f2f1; padding: 10px; border-radius: 10px;"> <p> <b>Tip:</b> If a template specific option is set for a given metadata field, that takes precedence over the global options. The template-specific regular expression will be used in PFX and CSR enrollment requests using that template (see <a href="#">GET Templates ID on page 1508</a>).</p> </div>								
Enrollment	<p>An integer indicating how metadata fields should be handled on the PFX and CSR Enrollment pages. Possible values are:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="462 651 1404 1165"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="469 659 626 716">Value</th> <th data-bbox="626 659 1398 716">Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="469 716 626 846">0</td> <td data-bbox="626 716 1398 846">           Optional            Users have the option to either enter a value or not enter a value in the field.         </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="469 846 626 1005">1</td> <td data-bbox="626 846 1398 1005">           Required            Users are required to enter data in the field when populating metadata fields on the PFX and CSR Enrollment pages. The field is not required on the certificate details or Add Certificate page.         </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="469 1005 626 1165">2</td> <td data-bbox="626 1005 1398 1165">           Hidden            The field is hidden and does not appear on the PFX and CSR Enrollment pages. This field still appears on the certificate details and the Add Certificate page.         </td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <div data-bbox="462 1207 1404 1365" style="background-color: #e0f2f1; padding: 10px; border-radius: 10px;"> <p> <b>Tip:</b> If a template-specific handling is set for a given metadata field, it takes precedence over this global setting. The template-specific handling will be used in PFX and CSR enrollment requests using that template (see <a href="#">GET Templates ID on page 1508</a>).</p> </div>	Value	Description	0	Optional Users have the option to either enter a value or not enter a value in the field.	1	Required Users are required to enter data in the field when populating metadata fields on the PFX and CSR Enrollment pages. The field is not required on the certificate details or Add Certificate page.	2	Hidden The field is hidden and does not appear on the PFX and CSR Enrollment pages. This field still appears on the certificate details and the Add Certificate page.
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Message	<p>A string containing a message to present when a user enters information in a metadata field that does not match the specified regular expression (<i>Validation field</i>).</p> <div data-bbox="462 1522 1404 1680" style="background-color: #e0f2f1; padding: 10px; border-radius: 10px;"> <p> <b>Tip:</b> If a template-specific regular expression message is set for a given metadata field, it takes precedence over this global regular expression message. The template-specific message will be used in PFX and CSR enrollment requests using that template (see <a href="#">GET Templates ID on page 1508</a>).</p> </div>								
Options	<p>An array containing a comma separated list of values that should appear in the field dropdown for multiple choice fields.</p>								

Name	Description
	<p>This field is only supported for metadata fields with data type <i>multiple choice</i>.</p> <p> <b>Tip:</b> If a template-specific options are set for a given metadata field, these takes precedence over these global options. The template-specific options will be used in PFX and CSR enrollment requests using that template (see <a href="#">GET Templates ID on page 1508</a>).</p>
DefaultValue	<p>A string containing a default value with which to pre-populate the metadata field for new certificate requests made using PFX or CSR enrollment. Data type of Email will accept a comma separated list of email addresses (limit 100 characters per email address).</p> <p>This field is only supported for metadata fields with data types <i>string</i>, <i>integer</i>, <i>Boolean</i>, or <i>multiple choice</i>.</p> <p> <b>Tip:</b> If a template-specific default is set for a given metadata field, it takes precedence over this global default value. The template-specific default will be used in PFX and CSR enrollment requests using that template (see <a href="#">GET Templates ID on page 1508</a>).</p>
AllowAPI	This is considered deprecated and may be removed in a future release.
ExplicitUpdate	This is considered deprecated and may be removed in a future release.
DisplayOrder	An integer indicating the order in which the metadata field should be displayed on pages where the metadata fields are displayed (e.g. PFX enrollment, certificate details).

 **Tip:** See the [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon () at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

### 2.6.22.8 PUT Metadata Fields

The PUT /MetadataFields method is used to update an existing metadata field in Keyfactor Command. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with details of the updated metadata field.



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
`/metadata/types/modify/`



**Important:** Any previously populated fields that are not submitted with their full existing data using this method will be cleared of their existing data. When using this method, you should first do a GET to retrieve all the values for the record you want to update, enter corrected data into the field(s) you want to update, and then submit all the fields using PUT, including the fields that contain values but which you are not changing.

Table 373: PUT Metadata Fields Input Parameters

Name	In	Description																
ID	Body	<b>Required.</b> An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the metadata field. This ID is automatically set by Keyfactor Command.																
Name	Body	<b>Required.</b> A string indicating the name of the metadata field. This name appears in interfaces where you can use metadata, such as certificate details dialogs, alert dialogs, certificate imports and certificate requests. Once this field has a value associated with it for at least one certificate, you cannot change this name. The metadata name field cannot contain spaces; dashes and underscores are supported.																
Description	Body	<b>Required.</b> A string indicating the description for the metadata field.																
DataType	Body	<p><b>Required.</b> An integer indicating the data type of the metadata field. Possible values are:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Value</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>String</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>Integer</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>Date</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>Boolean</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td> <td>Multiple Choice</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6</td> <td>Big Text</td> </tr> <tr> <td>7</td> <td>Email</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Value	Description	1	String	2	Integer	3	Date	4	Boolean	5	Multiple Choice	6	Big Text	7	Email
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1	String																	
2	Integer																	
3	Date																	
4	Boolean																	
5	Multiple Choice																	
6	Big Text																	
7	Email																	
Hint	Body	<p>A string indicating a short hint for the metadata field. This hint appears in unpopulated metadata string, integer, big text and date fields on editing interfaces to provide the user with a clue as to what type of data should be entered in the field.</p> <p>This field is only supported for metadata fields with data types <i>string</i>, <i>integer</i>, <i>date</i> or <i>big text</i>.</p>																
Validation	Body	A string containing a regular expression against which data entered in a string field will be validated. When a user enters information in a metadata field that does not match the specified regular expression, he or she will see the warning message specified in the <i>Message</i> field. For example:																

Name	In	Description								
		<pre data-bbox="662 285 1382 317">^[a-zA-Z0-9'_\.\-]*@(keyexample\.org keyexample\.com)\$</pre> <p data-bbox="597 359 1393 520">This regular expression specifies that the data entered in the field must consist of some number of characters prior to the “@” made up only of lowercase letters, uppercase letters, numbers, apostrophes, under-scores, periods, and/or hyphens followed by exactly either “@keyexample.org” or “keyexample.com”.</p> <p data-bbox="597 531 1349 562">This field is only supported for metadata fields with data type <i>string</i>.</p> <div data-bbox="602 583 1406 783" style="border: 1px solid #c8e6c9; padding: 10px;"> <p> <b>Tip:</b> If a template specific option is set for a given metadata field, that takes precedence over the global options. The template-specific regular expression will be used in PFX and CSR enrollment requests using that template (see <a href="#">GET Templates ID on page 1508</a>).</p> </div>								
Enrollment	Body	<p data-bbox="597 814 1398 877">An integer indicating how metadata fields should be handled on the PFX and CSR Enrollment pages. Possible values are:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="602 898 1406 1486"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="602 905 764 968">Value</th> <th data-bbox="764 905 1406 968">Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="602 968 764 1094">0</td> <td data-bbox="764 968 1406 1094"> <p data-bbox="781 989 1360 1083">Optional Users have the option to either enter a value or not enter a value in the field.</p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="602 1094 764 1283">1</td> <td data-bbox="764 1094 1406 1283"> <p data-bbox="781 1115 1333 1272">Required Users are required to enter data in the field when populating metadata fields on the PFX and CSR Enrollment pages. The field is not required on the certificate details or Add Certificate page.</p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="602 1283 764 1486">2</td> <td data-bbox="764 1283 1406 1486"> <p data-bbox="781 1304 1373 1461">Hidden The field is hidden and does not appear on the PFX and CSR Enrollment pages. This field still appears on the certificate details and the Add Certificate page.</p> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p data-bbox="597 1524 854 1545">The default is <i>optional</i>.</p> <div data-bbox="602 1570 1406 1770" style="border: 1px solid #c8e6c9; padding: 10px;"> <p> <b>Tip:</b> If a template-specific handling is set for a given metadata field, it takes precedence over this global setting. The template-specific handling will be used in PFX and CSR enrollment requests using that template (see <a href="#">GET Templates ID on page 1508</a>).</p> </div>	Value	Description	0	<p data-bbox="781 989 1360 1083">Optional Users have the option to either enter a value or not enter a value in the field.</p>	1	<p data-bbox="781 1115 1333 1272">Required Users are required to enter data in the field when populating metadata fields on the PFX and CSR Enrollment pages. The field is not required on the certificate details or Add Certificate page.</p>	2	<p data-bbox="781 1304 1373 1461">Hidden The field is hidden and does not appear on the PFX and CSR Enrollment pages. This field still appears on the certificate details and the Add Certificate page.</p>
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Name	In	Description
Message	Body	<p>A string containing a message to present when a user enters information in a metadata field that does not match the specified regular expression (<i>Validation</i> field).</p> <p> <b>Tip:</b> If a template-specific regular expression message is set for a given metadata field, it takes precedence over this global regular expression message. The template-specific message will be used in PFX and CSR enrollment requests using that template (see <a href="#">GET Templates ID on page 1508</a>).</p>
Options	Body	<p>An array containing a comma separated list of values that should appear in the field dropdown for multiple choice fields.</p> <p>This field is <b>required</b> for metadata fields with data type <i>multiple choice</i>. For other data types, it will be ignored.</p> <p> <b>Tip:</b> If a template-specific options are set for a given metadata field, these takes precedence over these global options. The template-specific options will be used in PFX and CSR enrollment requests using that template (see <a href="#">GET Templates ID on page 1508</a>).</p>
DefaultValue	Body	<p>A string containing a default value with which to pre-populate the metadata field for new certificate requests made using PFX or CSR enrollment. Data type of Email will accept a comma separated list of email addresses (limit 100 characters per email address).</p> <p>This field is only supported for metadata fields with data types <i>string</i>, <i>integer</i>, <i>Boolean</i>, or <i>multiple choice</i>.</p> <p> <b>Tip:</b> If a template-specific default is set for a given metadata field, it takes precedence over this global default value. The template-specific default will be used in PFX and CSR enrollment requests using that template (see <a href="#">GET Templates ID on page 1508</a>).</p>
AllowAPI	Body	This is considered deprecated and may be removed in a future release.
ExplicitUpdate	Body	This is considered deprecated and may be removed in a future release.
DisplayOrder	Body	<b>Required.</b> An integer indicating the order in which the metadata field should be displayed on pages where the metadata fields are displayed (e.g. PFX enrollment, certificate details).

Table 374: PUT Metadata Fields Response Data

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ID	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the metadata field. This ID is automatically set by Keyfactor Command.																
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Message	<p>A string containing a message to present when a user enters information in a metadata field that does not match the specified regular expression (<i>Validation field</i>).</p> <div data-bbox="462 1522 1404 1680" style="background-color: #e0f2f1; padding: 10px; border-radius: 10px;"> <p> <b>Tip:</b> If a template-specific regular expression message is set for a given metadata field, it takes precedence over this global regular expression message. The template-specific message will be used in PFX and CSR enrollment requests using that template (see <a href="#">GET Templates ID on page 1508</a>).</p> </div>								
Options	<p>An array containing a comma separated list of values that should appear in the field dropdown for multiple choice fields.</p>								

Name	Description
	<p>This field is only supported for metadata fields with data type <i>multiple choice</i>.</p> <p> <b>Tip:</b> If a template-specific options are set for a given metadata field, these takes precedence over these global options. The template-specific options will be used in PFX and CSR enrollment requests using that template (see <a href="#">GET Templates ID on page 1508</a>).</p>
DefaultValue	<p>A string containing a default value with which to pre-populate the metadata field for new certificate requests made using PFX or CSR enrollment. Data type of Email will accept a comma separated list of email addresses (limit 100 characters per email address).</p> <p>This field is only supported for metadata fields with data types <i>string</i>, <i>integer</i>, <i>Boolean</i>, or <i>multiple choice</i>.</p> <p> <b>Tip:</b> If a template-specific default is set for a given metadata field, it takes precedence over this global default value. The template-specific default will be used in PFX and CSR enrollment requests using that template (see <a href="#">GET Templates ID on page 1508</a>).</p>
AllowAPI	This is considered deprecated and may be removed in a future release.
ExplicitUpdate	This is considered deprecated and may be removed in a future release.
DisplayOrder	An integer indicating the order in which the metadata field should be displayed on pages where the metadata fields are displayed (e.g. PFX enrollment, certificate details).

 **Tip:** See the [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon () at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

## 2.6.23 Monitoring

The Monitoring component of the Keyfactor API provides a set of methods to support management of CRL and OCSP monitoring locations.

Table 375: Monitoring Endpoints

Endpoint	Method	Description	Link
/Revocation/	POST	Creates a new revocation monitoring location.	<a href="#">POST Monitoring Revocation on page 956</a>
/Revocation/	PUT	Edits the revocation monitoring location with the specified ID.	<a href="#">PUT Monitoring Revocation on page 964</a>
/Revocation/	GET	Returns details for all revocation monitoring location according to the provided filter and output parameters.	<a href="#">GET Monitoring Revocation on page 951</a>
/ResolveOSCP	POST	Resolves the given OCSP certificate authority.	<a href="#">POST Monitoring Resolve OSCP on page 972</a>
/Revocation/{id}	GET	Returns details for the revocation monitoring location with the specified ID.	<a href="#">GET Monitoring Revocation ID on the next page</a>
/Revocation/{id}	DELETE	Deletes the revocation monitoring location with the specified ID.	<a href="#">DELETE Monitoring Revocation ID below</a>
/Revocation/Test	POST	Tests the revocation monitoring alert with the specified ID.	<a href="#">POST Monitoring Revocation Test on page 973</a>
/Revocation/TestAll	POST	Tests the revocation monitoring alerts.	<a href="#">POST Monitoring Revocation Test All on page 974</a>

### 2.6.23.1 DELETE Monitoring Revocation ID

The DELETE Monitoring/Revocation/{id} method is used to delete the revocation monitoring location with the specified ID. This endpoint returns 204 with no content upon success.



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
/monitoring/alerts/modify/

Table 376: DELETE Monitoring Revocation {id} Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
id	Path	<b>Required.</b> An integer that specifies the ID of the revocation monitoring location. Use the <i>GET /Monitoring/Revocation</i> method (see <a href="#">GET Monitoring Revocation on page 951</a> ) to retrieve a list of all the revocation monitoring locations to determine the ID.

 **Tip:** See the *Keyfactor API Reference and Utility* [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon () at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

### 2.6.23.2 GET Monitoring Revocation ID

The *GET /Monitoring/Revocation/{id}* method is used to retrieve the revocation monitoring location with the specified ID. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with details of the location.

 **Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
/monitoring/alerts/read/

Table 377: GET Monitoring Revocation {id} Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
id	Path	<b>Required.</b> An integer that specifies the ID of the revocation monitoring location. Use the <i>GET /Monitoring/Revocation</i> method (see <a href="#">GET Monitoring Revocation on page 951</a> ) to retrieve a list of all the revocation monitoring locations to determine the ID.

Table 378: GET Monitoring Revocation {id} Response Data

Name	Description								
Id	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the revocation monitoring location.								
Name	A string indicating the name of the revocation monitoring location.								
Endpoint Type	A string indicating the type of revocation monitoring endpoint: OCSP or CRL.								
Location	<p>A string indicating the location for the revocation monitoring endpoint.</p> <p>For CRL endpoints, this can be either an HTTP location or an LDAP location. Be sure to monitor the CRL locations that are in use by applications in your environment—if you’re monitoring LDAP locations but applications are using an HTTP location, you’re not going to receive any warning if a CRL fails to publish to the HTTP location.</p> <p>For OCSP endpoints, this is the full URL to the OCSP responder servicing this certificate authority’s CRL.</p>								
Email	<p>An object indicating the email recipients and reminder schedule for reminder alerts. Email reminder details are:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Value</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Enable Reminder</td> <td>A Boolean indicating whether to send email reminders for this location (true) or not (false).</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Warning Days</td> <td>An integer indicating the number of days before expiration to send the warning email.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Recipients</td> <td>An array of strings indicating the email addresses to which the email reminders should be sent.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Value	Description	Enable Reminder	A Boolean indicating whether to send email reminders for this location (true) or not (false).	Warning Days	An integer indicating the number of days before expiration to send the warning email.	Recipients	An array of strings indicating the email addresses to which the email reminders should be sent.
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Schedule	<p>An object containing the inventory schedule set for the revocation monitoring location. Supported schedules are:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="430 638 602 701">Name</th> <th data-bbox="602 638 1398 701">Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="430 701 602 764">Off</td> <td data-bbox="602 701 1398 764">Turn off a previously configured schedule.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="430 764 602 1339">Interval</td> <td data-bbox="602 764 1398 1339"> <p>A dictionary that indicates a job scheduled to run every x minutes with the specified parameter. Any interval that is selected in the UI will be converted to minutes when stored in the database.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="625 911 797 974">Name</th> <th data-bbox="797 911 1375 974">Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="625 974 797 1066">Minutes</td> <td data-bbox="797 974 1375 1066">An integer indicating the number of minutes between each interval.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>For example, every hour:</p> <pre data-bbox="625 1142 1375 1318"> "Interval": {   "Minutes": 60 } </pre> </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="430 1339 602 1696">Daily</td> <td data-bbox="602 1339 1398 1696"> <p>A dictionary that indicates a job scheduled to run every day at the same time with the parameter:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="625 1444 787 1507">Name</th> <th data-bbox="787 1444 1375 1507">Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="625 1507 787 1688">Time</td> <td data-bbox="787 1507 1375 1688">The date and time to next run the job. The date and time should be given using the ISO 8601 UTC time format YYYY-MM-DDTHH:mm:ss.000Z (e.g. 2023-11-19T16:23:01Z).</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description	Off	Turn off a previously configured schedule.	Interval	<p>A dictionary that indicates a job scheduled to run every x minutes with the specified parameter. Any interval that is selected in the UI will be converted to minutes when stored in the database.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="625 911 797 974">Name</th> <th data-bbox="797 911 1375 974">Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="625 974 797 1066">Minutes</td> <td data-bbox="797 974 1375 1066">An integer indicating the number of minutes between each interval.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>For example, every hour:</p> <pre data-bbox="625 1142 1375 1318"> "Interval": {   "Minutes": 60 } </pre>	Name	Description	Minutes	An integer indicating the number of minutes between each interval.	Daily	<p>A dictionary that indicates a job scheduled to run every day at the same time with the parameter:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="625 1444 787 1507">Name</th> <th data-bbox="787 1444 1375 1507">Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="625 1507 787 1688">Time</td> <td data-bbox="787 1507 1375 1688">The date and time to next run the job. The date and time should be given using the ISO 8601 UTC time format YYYY-MM-DDTHH:mm:ss.000Z (e.g. 2023-11-19T16:23:01Z).</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description	Time	The date and time to next run the job. The date and time should be given using the ISO 8601 UTC time format YYYY-MM-DDTHH:mm:ss.000Z (e.g. 2023-11-19T16:23:01Z).
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OCSP Parameters	<p data-bbox="431 829 1390 884">For OCSP endpoints only, an object indicating the OCSP endpoint configuration. OCSP endpoint details are:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="431 915 1390 1776"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="438 924 634 978">Value</th> <th data-bbox="634 924 1383 978">Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="438 978 634 1146">Certificate Authority Id</td> <td data-bbox="634 978 1383 1146"> <p>An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the CA in the database.</p> <p>This value will be null on a response if the endpoint was configured using the <i>FileName</i> option.</p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="438 1146 634 1293">Authority Name</td> <td data-bbox="634 1146 1383 1293"> <p>A string indicating the distinguished name of the CA. For example:</p> <pre data-bbox="708 1230 1373 1272"> CN=CorpIssuingCA1, DC=keyexample, DC=com </pre> </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="438 1293 634 1398">Authority Name Id</td> <td data-bbox="634 1293 1383 1398"> <p>A string indicating the base 64 encoded SHA1 hash of the <i>AuthorityName</i>.</p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="438 1398 634 1524">Authority Key Id</td> <td data-bbox="634 1398 1383 1524"> <p>A string indicating the base 64 encoded SHA1 hash of the CA certificate's public key. This value is found in the CA's certificate as the Subject Key Identifier (SKID).</p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="438 1524 634 1629">Sample Serial Number</td> <td data-bbox="634 1524 1383 1629"> <p>A string indicating the serial number of the certificate used to identify the CA.</p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="438 1629 634 1776">File Name</td> <td data-bbox="634 1629 1383 1776"> <p>A string indicating a file name for the certificate used to identify the CA for the OCSP endpoint if <i>CertificateContents</i> is used.</p> <p>This value will be null on a response if the endpoint was configured using the <i>CertificateAuthorityId</i> option.</p> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Value	Description	Certificate Authority Id	<p>An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the CA in the database.</p> <p>This value will be null on a response if the endpoint was configured using the <i>FileName</i> option.</p>	Authority Name	<p>A string indicating the distinguished name of the CA. For example:</p> <pre data-bbox="708 1230 1373 1272"> CN=CorpIssuingCA1, DC=keyexample, DC=com </pre>	Authority Name Id	<p>A string indicating the base 64 encoded SHA1 hash of the <i>AuthorityName</i>.</p>	Authority Key Id	<p>A string indicating the base 64 encoded SHA1 hash of the CA certificate's public key. This value is found in the CA's certificate as the Subject Key Identifier (SKID).</p>	Sample Serial Number	<p>A string indicating the serial number of the certificate used to identify the CA.</p>	File Name	<p>A string indicating a file name for the certificate used to identify the CA for the OCSP endpoint if <i>CertificateContents</i> is used.</p> <p>This value will be null on a response if the endpoint was configured using the <i>CertificateAuthorityId</i> option.</p>
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**Tip:** See the *Keyfactor API Reference and Utility* [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (🔍) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

### 2.6.23.3 GET Monitoring Revocation

The GET /Monitoring/Revocation method is used to retrieve all revocation monitoring locations. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with details of both OCSP and CRL revocation endpoint configurations.



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
`/monitoring/alerts/read/`

Table 379: GET Monitoring Revocation Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
QueryString	Query	<p>A string containing a query to limit the results (e.g. field1 -eq value1 AND field2 -gt value2). The default is to return all records. Fields available for querying through the API for the most part match those that appear in the Keyfactor Command Management Portal search drop-downs for the same feature. For querying guidelines, refer to: <i>Certificate Search Page</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i>. The query fields supported for this endpoint are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DashboardWarningValue (WarningHours value)</li> <li>• DisplayName (Name)</li> <li>• EndpointType (1-CRL, 2-OCSP)</li> <li>• SendWarning (emailreminder) (true, false)</li> <li>• ShowOnDashboard (true, false)</li> <li>• Url</li> <li>• WarningDays</li> </ul> <div style="background-color: #e0f2f1; padding: 10px; border-radius: 10px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p> <b>Tip:</b> To return all revocation monitoring locations of type CRL, use the following query:</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><code>EndpointType -eq 1</code></p> <p>To return locations of type OCSP, use this query:</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><code>EndpointType -eq 2</code></p> </div>
PageReturned	Query	An integer that specifies how many multiples of the returnLimit to skip and offset by before returning results, to enable paging. The default is 1.
ReturnLimit	Query	An integer that specifies how many results to return per page. The default is 50.
SortField	Query	A string containing the property by which the results should be sorted. Fields available for sorting through the API for the most part match those that appear as sortable columns in the Keyfactor Command Management Portal. The default sort field is <i>Name</i> .
SortAscending	Query	An integer that sets the sort order on the returned results. A value of 0 sorts results in ascending order while a value of 1 sorts results in descending order. The default is ascending.

Table 380: GET Monitoring Revocation Response Data

Name	Description								
Id	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the revocation monitoring location.								
Name	A string indicating the name of the revocation monitoring location.								
Endpoint Type	A string indicating the type of revocation monitoring endpoint: OCSP or CRL.								
Location	<p>A string indicating the location for the revocation monitoring endpoint.</p> <p>For CRL endpoints, this can be either an HTTP location or an LDAP location. Be sure to monitor the CRL locations that are in use by applications in your environment—if you’re monitoring LDAP locations but applications are using an HTTP location, you’re not going to receive any warning if a CRL fails to publish to the HTTP location.</p> <p>For OCSP endpoints, this is the full URL to the OCSP responder servicing this certificate authority’s CRL.</p>								
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**Tip:** See the *Keyfactor API Reference and Utility* [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (🔍) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

#### 2.6.23.4 POST Monitoring Revocation

The POST /Monitoring/Revocation method is used to add a revocation monitoring location. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with details of the location.



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
/monitoring/alerts/modify/

Table 381: POST Monitoring Revocation Input Parameters

Name	In	Description								
Id	Path	<b>Required.</b> An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the revocation monitoring location.								
Name	Body	<b>Required.</b> A string indicating the name of the revocation monitoring location.								
Endpoint Type	Body	<b>Required.</b> A string indicating the type of revocation monitoring endpoint: OCSP or CRL.								
Location	Body	<p><b>Required.</b> A string indicating the location for the revocation monitoring endpoint.</p> <p>For CRL endpoints, this can be either an HTTP location or an LDAP location. Be sure to monitor the CRL locations that are in use by applications in your environment—if you’re monitoring LDAP locations but applications are using an HTTP location, you’re not going to receive any warning if a CRL fails to publish to the HTTP location.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid #f4a460; padding: 10px; margin: 10px 0;"> <p> <b>Important:</b> Because a “+” (plus sign) in a URL can represent either a space or a “+” Keyfactor Command has chosen to read “+” as a space. For CRL URLs that require a “+” (plus sign), rather than a space, replace plus signs in your CRL’s URL with “%2B”. Only replace the plus signs you don’t wish to be treated as a space.</p> </div> <p>For OCSP endpoints, this is the full URL to the OCSP responder servicing this certificate authority’s CRL.</p>								
Email	Body	<p><b>Required*</b>. for CRL endpoints. An object indicating the email recipients and reminder schedule for reminder alerts. Email reminder details are:</p> <table border="1" style="margin: 10px auto; border-radius: 15px;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Value</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Enable Reminder</td> <td>A Boolean indicating whether to send email reminders for this location (true) or not (false). The default is false.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Warning Days</td> <td>An integer indicating the number of days before expiration to send the warning email.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Recipients</td> <td>An array of strings indicating the email addresses to which the email reminders should be sent.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Value	Description	Enable Reminder	A Boolean indicating whether to send email reminders for this location (true) or not (false). The default is false.	Warning Days	An integer indicating the number of days before expiration to send the warning email.	Recipients	An array of strings indicating the email addresses to which the email reminders should be sent.
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Authority Key Id	<p>A string indicating the base 64 encoded SHA1 hash of the CA certificate's public key. This value is found in the CA's certificate as the Subject Key Identifier (SKID).</p> <p>Use the <i>POST /Monitoring/ResolveOCSP</i> method (see <a href="#">POST Monitoring Resolve OSCP on page 972</a>) with the <i>CertificateAuthorityId</i> or <i>CertificateContents</i> to resolve this value.</p>															
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File Name	<p>A string indicating a file name for the certificate used to identify the CA for the OCSP endpoint if <i>CertificateContents</i> is used.</p>															

Table 382: POST Monitoring Revocation Response Data

Name	Description								
Name	A string indicating the name of the revocation monitoring location.								
Endpoint Type	A string indicating the type of revocation monitoring endpoint: OCSP or CRL.								
Location	<p>A string indicating the location for the revocation monitoring endpoint.</p> <p>For CRL endpoints, this can be either an HTTP location or an LDAP location. Be sure to monitor the CRL locations that are in use by applications in your environment—if you’re monitoring LDAP locations but applications are using an HTTP location, you’re not going to receive any warning if a CRL fails to publish to the HTTP location.</p> <p>For OCSP endpoints, this is the full URL to the OCSP responder servicing this certificate authority’s CRL.</p>								
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 **Tip:** See the [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon  at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

### 2.6.23.5 PUT Monitoring Revocation

The PUT /Monitoring/Revocation method is used to modify the revocation monitoring location. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with details of the location.



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
/monitoring/alerts/modify/



**Important:** Any previously populated fields that are not submitted with their full existing data using this method will be cleared of their existing data. When using this method, you should first do a GET to retrieve all the values for the record you want to update, enter corrected data into the field(s) you want to update, and then submit all the fields using PUT, including the fields that contain values but which you are not changing.

Table 383: PUT Monitoring Revocation {id} Input Parameters

Name	In	Description								
Id	Path	<b>Required.</b> An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the revocation monitoring location.								
Name	Body	<b>Required.</b> A string indicating the name of the revocation monitoring location.								
Endpoint Type	Body	<b>Required.</b> A string indicating the type of revocation monitoring endpoint: OCSP or CRL.								
Location	Body	<p><b>Required.</b> A string indicating the location for the revocation monitoring endpoint.</p> <p>For CRL endpoints, this can be either an HTTP location or an LDAP location. Be sure to monitor the CRL locations that are in use by applications in your environment—if you’re monitoring LDAP locations but applications are using an HTTP location, you’re not going to receive any warning if a CRL fails to publish to the HTTP location.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid #f4a460; padding: 10px; margin: 10px 0;"> <p> <b>Important:</b> Because a “+” (plus sign) in a URL can represent either a space or a “+” Keyfactor Command has chosen to read “+” as a space. For CRL URLs that require a “+” (plus sign), rather than a space, replace plus signs in your CRL’s URL with “%2B”. Only replace the plus signs you don’t wish to be treated as a space.</p> </div> <p>For OCSP endpoints, this is the full URL to the OCSP responder servicing this certificate authority’s CRL.</p>								
Email	Body	<p><b>Required*</b>. for CRL endpoints. An object indicating the email recipients and reminder schedule for reminder alerts. Email reminder details are:</p> <table border="1" style="margin: 10px 0;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Value</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Enable Reminder</td> <td>A Boolean indicating whether to send email reminders for this location (true) or not (false). The default is false.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Warning Days</td> <td>An integer indicating the number of days before expiration to send the warning email.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Recipients</td> <td>An array of strings indicating the email addresses to which the email reminders should be sent.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Value	Description	Enable Reminder	A Boolean indicating whether to send email reminders for this location (true) or not (false). The default is false.	Warning Days	An integer indicating the number of days before expiration to send the warning email.	Recipients	An array of strings indicating the email addresses to which the email reminders should be sent.
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		<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Value</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Authority Id</td> <td> <p>ence ID of the CA in the database.</p> <p>Use the <i>GET /CertificateAuthority</i> method (see <a href="#">GET Certificate Authority on page 369</a>) to retrieve a list of all the CAs to determine the ID.</p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>Authority Name</td> <td> <p>A string indicating the distinguished name of the CA. For example:</p> <pre>CN=CorpIssuingCA1, DC=keyexample, DC=com</pre> <p>Use the <i>POST /Monitoring/ResolveOCSP</i> method (see <a href="#">POST Monitoring Resolve OSCP on page 972</a>) with the <i>CertificateAuthorityId</i> or <i>CertificateContents</i> to resolve this value.</p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>Authority Name Id</td> <td> <p>A string indicating the base 64 encoded SHA1 hash of the <i>AuthorityName</i>.</p> <p>Use the <i>POST /Monitoring/ResolveOCSP</i> method (see <a href="#">POST Monitoring Resolve OSCP on page 972</a>) with the <i>CertificateAuthorityId</i> or <i>CertificateContents</i> to resolve this value.</p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>Authority Key Id</td> <td> <p>A string indicating the base 64 encoded SHA1 hash of the CA certificate's public key. This value is found in the CA's certificate as the Subject Key Identifier (SKID).</p> <p>Use the <i>POST /Monitoring/ResolveOCSP</i> method (see <a href="#">POST Monitoring Resolve OSCP on page 972</a>) with the <i>CertificateAuthorityId</i> or <i>CertificateContents</i> to resolve this value.</p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sample Serial Number</td> <td> <p>A string indicating the serial number of the certificate used to identify the CA.</p> <p>Use the <i>POST /Monitoring/ResolveOCSP</i> method (see <a href="#">POST Monitoring Resolve OSCP on page 972</a>) with the <i>CertificateAuthorityId</i> or <i>CertificateContents</i> to resolve this value.</p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>File Name</td> <td> <p>A string indicating a file name for the certificate used to identify the CA for the OCSP endpoint if <i>CertificateContents</i> is used.</p> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Value	Description	Authority Id	<p>ence ID of the CA in the database.</p> <p>Use the <i>GET /CertificateAuthority</i> method (see <a href="#">GET Certificate Authority on page 369</a>) to retrieve a list of all the CAs to determine the ID.</p>	Authority Name	<p>A string indicating the distinguished name of the CA. For example:</p> <pre>CN=CorpIssuingCA1, DC=keyexample, DC=com</pre> <p>Use the <i>POST /Monitoring/ResolveOCSP</i> method (see <a href="#">POST Monitoring Resolve OSCP on page 972</a>) with the <i>CertificateAuthorityId</i> or <i>CertificateContents</i> to resolve this value.</p>	Authority Name Id	<p>A string indicating the base 64 encoded SHA1 hash of the <i>AuthorityName</i>.</p> <p>Use the <i>POST /Monitoring/ResolveOCSP</i> method (see <a href="#">POST Monitoring Resolve OSCP on page 972</a>) with the <i>CertificateAuthorityId</i> or <i>CertificateContents</i> to resolve this value.</p>	Authority Key Id	<p>A string indicating the base 64 encoded SHA1 hash of the CA certificate's public key. This value is found in the CA's certificate as the Subject Key Identifier (SKID).</p> <p>Use the <i>POST /Monitoring/ResolveOCSP</i> method (see <a href="#">POST Monitoring Resolve OSCP on page 972</a>) with the <i>CertificateAuthorityId</i> or <i>CertificateContents</i> to resolve this value.</p>	Sample Serial Number	<p>A string indicating the serial number of the certificate used to identify the CA.</p> <p>Use the <i>POST /Monitoring/ResolveOCSP</i> method (see <a href="#">POST Monitoring Resolve OSCP on page 972</a>) with the <i>CertificateAuthorityId</i> or <i>CertificateContents</i> to resolve this value.</p>	File Name	<p>A string indicating a file name for the certificate used to identify the CA for the OCSP endpoint if <i>CertificateContents</i> is used.</p>
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File Name	<p>A string indicating a file name for the certificate used to identify the CA for the OCSP endpoint if <i>CertificateContents</i> is used.</p>															

Table 384: PUT Monitoring Revocation {id} Response Data

Name	Description								
Name	A string indicating the name of the revocation monitoring location.								
Endpoint Type	A string indicating the type of revocation monitoring endpoint: OCSP or CRL.								
Location	<p>A string indicating the location for the revocation monitoring endpoint.</p> <p>For CRL endpoints, this can be either an HTTP location or an LDAP location. Be sure to monitor the CRL locations that are in use by applications in your environment—if you’re monitoring LDAP locations but applications are using an HTTP location, you’re not going to receive any warning if a CRL fails to publish to the HTTP location.</p> <p>For OCSP endpoints, this is the full URL to the OCSP responder servicing this certificate authority’s CRL.</p>								
Email	<p>An object indicating the email recipients and reminder schedule for reminder alerts. Email reminder details are:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Value</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Enable Reminder</td> <td>A Boolean indicating whether to send email reminders for this location (true) or not (false).</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Warning Days</td> <td>An integer indicating the number of days before expiration to send the warning email.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Recipients</td> <td>An array of strings indicating the email addresses to which the email reminders should be sent.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Value	Description	Enable Reminder	A Boolean indicating whether to send email reminders for this location (true) or not (false).	Warning Days	An integer indicating the number of days before expiration to send the warning email.	Recipients	An array of strings indicating the email addresses to which the email reminders should be sent.
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Warning Days	An integer indicating the number of days before expiration to send the warning email.								
Recipients	An array of strings indicating the email addresses to which the email reminders should be sent.								
Dashboard	<p>An object indicating the configuration for display on the dashboard. Dashboard details are:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Value</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Show</td> <td>A Boolean indicating whether to show this revocation monitoring location on the Revocation Monitoring dashboard (true) or not (false).</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Warning Hours</td> <td> <p>An integer indicating the number of hours prior to expiration when the location begins to appear in a warning state on the dashboard.</p> <p><i>WarningHours</i> is <b>required</b> if <i>Show</i> is set to <i>true</i> and <i>EndpointType</i> is <i>CRL</i>.</p> <p><i>WarningHours</i> is not supported for <i>EndpointType OCSP</i>.</p> <p>If the <i>Days</i> or <i>Weeks</i> value is selected in the Management Portal, it will be converted to hours when stored in the database.</p> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Value	Description	Show	A Boolean indicating whether to show this revocation monitoring location on the Revocation Monitoring dashboard (true) or not (false).	Warning Hours	<p>An integer indicating the number of hours prior to expiration when the location begins to appear in a warning state on the dashboard.</p> <p><i>WarningHours</i> is <b>required</b> if <i>Show</i> is set to <i>true</i> and <i>EndpointType</i> is <i>CRL</i>.</p> <p><i>WarningHours</i> is not supported for <i>EndpointType OCSP</i>.</p> <p>If the <i>Days</i> or <i>Weeks</i> value is selected in the Management Portal, it will be converted to hours when stored in the database.</p>		
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Name	Description																
Schedule	<p>An object containing the inventory schedule set for the revocation monitoring location. Supported schedules are:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="435 363 1403 1671"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="435 363 602 428">Name</th> <th data-bbox="602 363 1403 428">Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="435 428 602 491">Off</td> <td data-bbox="602 428 1403 491">Turn off a previously configured schedule.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="435 491 602 1062">Interval</td> <td data-bbox="602 491 1403 1062"> <p>A dictionary that indicates a job scheduled to run every x minutes with the specified parameter. Any interval that is selected in the UI will be converted to minutes when stored in the database.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="626 632 1378 793"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="626 632 797 697">Name</th> <th data-bbox="797 632 1378 697">Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="626 697 797 793">Minutes</td> <td data-bbox="797 697 1378 793">An integer indicating the number of minutes between each interval.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>For example, every hour:</p> <pre data-bbox="626 867 1378 1045"> "Interval": {   "Minutes": 60 } </pre> </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="435 1062 602 1671">Daily</td> <td data-bbox="602 1062 1403 1671"> <p>A dictionary that indicates a job scheduled to run every day at the same time with the parameter:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="626 1167 1378 1402"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="626 1167 786 1232">Name</th> <th data-bbox="786 1167 1378 1232">Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="626 1232 786 1402">Time</td> <td data-bbox="786 1232 1378 1402">The date and time to next run the job. The date and time should be given using the ISO 8601 UTC time format YYYY-MM-DDTHH:mm:ss.000Z (e.g. 2023-11-19T16:23:01Z).</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>For example, daily at 11:30 pm:</p> <pre data-bbox="626 1476 1378 1654"> "Daily": {   "Time": "2023-11-25T23:30:00Z" } </pre> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p data-bbox="443 1717 1403 1759"> <b>Note:</b> Although the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility—Swagger—Example</p>	Name	Description	Off	Turn off a previously configured schedule.	Interval	<p>A dictionary that indicates a job scheduled to run every x minutes with the specified parameter. Any interval that is selected in the UI will be converted to minutes when stored in the database.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="626 632 1378 793"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="626 632 797 697">Name</th> <th data-bbox="797 632 1378 697">Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="626 697 797 793">Minutes</td> <td data-bbox="797 697 1378 793">An integer indicating the number of minutes between each interval.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>For example, every hour:</p> <pre data-bbox="626 867 1378 1045"> "Interval": {   "Minutes": 60 } </pre>	Name	Description	Minutes	An integer indicating the number of minutes between each interval.	Daily	<p>A dictionary that indicates a job scheduled to run every day at the same time with the parameter:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="626 1167 1378 1402"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="626 1167 786 1232">Name</th> <th data-bbox="786 1167 1378 1232">Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="626 1232 786 1402">Time</td> <td data-bbox="786 1232 1378 1402">The date and time to next run the job. The date and time should be given using the ISO 8601 UTC time format YYYY-MM-DDTHH:mm:ss.000Z (e.g. 2023-11-19T16:23:01Z).</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>For example, daily at 11:30 pm:</p> <pre data-bbox="626 1476 1378 1654"> "Daily": {   "Time": "2023-11-25T23:30:00Z" } </pre>	Name	Description	Time	The date and time to next run the job. The date and time should be given using the ISO 8601 UTC time format YYYY-MM-DDTHH:mm:ss.000Z (e.g. 2023-11-19T16:23:01Z).
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Name	Description														
	<p> <i>Value</i> may show examples of various other schedules, only the schedules shown here—that are available in the Management Portal for this functionality—are valid for this endpoint.</p>														
OCSP Parameters	<p>For OCSP endpoints only, an object indicating the OCSP endpoint configuration. OCSP endpoint details are:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="431 527 1406 1398"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="431 527 634 590">Value</th> <th data-bbox="634 527 1406 590">Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="431 590 634 758">Certificate Authority Id</td> <td data-bbox="634 590 1406 758"> <p>An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the CA in the database.</p> <p>This value will be null on a response if the endpoint was configured using the <i>FileName</i> option.</p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="431 758 634 905">Authority Name</td> <td data-bbox="634 758 1406 905"> <p>A string indicating the distinguished name of the CA. For example:</p> <p><code>CN=CorpIssuingCA1, DC=keyexample, DC=com</code></p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="431 905 634 1010">Authority Name Id</td> <td data-bbox="634 905 1406 1010"> <p>A string indicating the base 64 encoded SHA1 hash of the <i>AuthorityName</i>.</p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="431 1010 634 1136">Authority Key Id</td> <td data-bbox="634 1010 1406 1136"> <p>A string indicating the base 64 encoded SHA1 hash of the CA certificate's public key. This value is found in the CA's certificate as the Subject Key Identifier (SKID).</p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="431 1136 634 1230">Sample Serial Number</td> <td data-bbox="634 1136 1406 1230"> <p>A string indicating the serial number of the certificate used to identify the CA.</p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="431 1230 634 1398">File Name</td> <td data-bbox="634 1230 1406 1398"> <p>A string indicating a file name for the certificate used to identify the CA for the OCSP endpoint if <i>CertificateContents</i> is used.</p> <p>This value will be null on a response if the endpoint was configured using the <i>CertificateAuthorityId</i> option.</p> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Value	Description	Certificate Authority Id	<p>An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the CA in the database.</p> <p>This value will be null on a response if the endpoint was configured using the <i>FileName</i> option.</p>	Authority Name	<p>A string indicating the distinguished name of the CA. For example:</p> <p><code>CN=CorpIssuingCA1, DC=keyexample, DC=com</code></p>	Authority Name Id	<p>A string indicating the base 64 encoded SHA1 hash of the <i>AuthorityName</i>.</p>	Authority Key Id	<p>A string indicating the base 64 encoded SHA1 hash of the CA certificate's public key. This value is found in the CA's certificate as the Subject Key Identifier (SKID).</p>	Sample Serial Number	<p>A string indicating the serial number of the certificate used to identify the CA.</p>	File Name	<p>A string indicating a file name for the certificate used to identify the CA for the OCSP endpoint if <i>CertificateContents</i> is used.</p> <p>This value will be null on a response if the endpoint was configured using the <i>CertificateAuthorityId</i> option.</p>
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Certificate Authority Id	<p>An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the CA in the database.</p> <p>This value will be null on a response if the endpoint was configured using the <i>FileName</i> option.</p>														
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Sample Serial Number	<p>A string indicating the serial number of the certificate used to identify the CA.</p>														
File Name	<p>A string indicating a file name for the certificate used to identify the CA for the OCSP endpoint if <i>CertificateContents</i> is used.</p> <p>This value will be null on a response if the endpoint was configured using the <i>CertificateAuthorityId</i> option.</p>														

 **Tip:** See the [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon  at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

### 2.6.23.6 POST Monitoring Resolve OSCP

The POST /Monitoring/ResolveOCSP method is used to resolve the given OCSP certificate authority. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with details of the location.

 **Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
/monitoring/alerts/modify/

Table 385: POST Monitoring Resolve OCSP Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
CertificateContents	Body	<b>Required*</b> . A string indicating the certificate contents of a base-64 encoded PEM issued by the CA that you wish to resolve. One of either <i>CertificateContents</i> or <i>CertificateAuthorityId</i> is required, but not both.
CertificateAuthorityId	Body	<b>Required*</b> . An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the CA in the database. Use the <i>GET /CertificateAuthority</i> method (see <a href="#">GET Certificate Authority on page 369</a> ) to retrieve a list of all the CAs to determine the ID. One of either <i>CertificateContents</i> or <i>CertificateAuthorityId</i> is required, but not both.

Table 386: POST Monitoring Resolve OCSP Response Data

Name	Description
CertificateAuthorityId	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the CA in the database.
AuthorityName	A string indicating the resolved certificate authority's name in X.500 format.
AuthorityNameId	A string indicating the hash of the certificate authority's name in hex format.
AuthorityKeyId	A string indicating the public key of the certificate authority's certificate.
SampleSerialNumber	A string indicating the serial number of the certificate authority's certificate.

 **Tip:** See the *Keyfactor API Reference and Utility* [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API



Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (?) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

### 2.6.23.7 POST Monitoring Revocation Test

The POST /Monitoring/Revocation/Test method is used to test email alerts for a single configured revocation monitoring endpoint. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with details about the email message generated for each alert.



**Tip:** Alerts are generated when a CRL is expired or in the warning period as defined by the number of days configured in the *Email Reminder* setting. For example, if you had a CRL that expired on June 30 and configured the email reminder period to 15 days before expiration, the warning status would begin for that CRL on June 15 and CRL alerts would be generated. A warning will also appear for any CRL or OCSP locations that produced an error or couldn't be resolved.

When alerts are tested or sent on a schedule, corresponding message are also written to the system event log on the server where the Keyfactor Command service runs. For testing, this is true regardless of the setting of the *SendAlerts* flag. Information is logged to the event log for both locations that are in a good state (e.g. CRL resolves and is not in a warning or expired state or response from OCSP) and locations that are in an error state (e.g. CRL resolves but is in the warning period or expired, CRL is expired, CRL or OCSP location does not resolve).



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
 /monitoring/alerts/read/  
 /monitoring/alerts/test/

Table 387: POST Monitoring Revocation Test Input Parameters

Name	Description
AlertId	<b>Required.</b> An integer indicating the reference ID of revocation monitoring alert to test.
EvaluationDate	<b>Required.</b> A string indicating the evaluation date/time for the test. The date and time should be given using the ISO 8601 UTC time format YYYY-MM-DDTHH:mm:ss.000Z (e.g. 2023-11-19T16:23:01Z).  You can use the date to simulate running the alerts a month from now instead of today, for example, or put in a date far in the future to be sure you pick up some expiring CRLs for testing purposes.
SendAlerts	A Boolean indicating whether to send alert emails with the test (true) or not (false). The default is <i>false</i> .

Table 388: POST Monitoring Revocation Test Response Data

Parameter	Description								
RevocationMonitoringAlerts	<p>An array of objects containing alert details resulting from the test. Revocation monitoring alert details are:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Subject</td> <td>A string indicating the email message subject for each alert. The content of this subject is not user configurable.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Message</td> <td>A string indicating the email message that will be delivered for each alert. The content of this message is not user configurable.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Recipients</td> <td>An array of strings containing the recipient(s) for the alert.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description	Subject	A string indicating the email message subject for each alert. The content of this subject is not user configurable.	Message	A string indicating the email message that will be delivered for each alert. The content of this message is not user configurable.	Recipients	An array of strings containing the recipient(s) for the alert.
Name	Description								
Subject	A string indicating the email message subject for each alert. The content of this subject is not user configurable.								
Message	A string indicating the email message that will be delivered for each alert. The content of this message is not user configurable.								
Recipients	An array of strings containing the recipient(s) for the alert.								
AlertBuildResult	A string indicating the outcome of the test (e.g. Success).								

 **Tip:** See the [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon  at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

### 2.6.23.8 POST Monitoring Revocation Test All

The POST /Monitoring/Revocation/Test method is used to test email alerts for all configured revocation monitoring endpoints. Alerts are generated when a CRL is expired or in the warning period as defined by the number of days configured in the *Email Reminder* setting or when an OCSP endpoint is unreachable. For example, if you had a CRL that expired on June 30 and configured the email reminder period to 15 days before expiration, the warning status would begin for that CRL on June 15 and CRL alerts would be generated. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with details about the email message generated for each alert.

 **Tip:** Alerts are generated when a CRL is expired or in the warning period as defined by the number of days configured in the *Email Reminder* setting. For example, if you had a CRL that expired on June 30 and configured the email reminder period to 15 days before expiration, the warning status would begin for that CRL on June 15 and CRL alerts would be generated. A warning will also appear for any CRL or OCSP locations that produced an error or couldn't



be resolved.

When alerts are tested or sent on a schedule, corresponding message are also written to the system event log on the server where the Keyfactor Command service runs. For testing, this is true regardless of the setting of the *SendAlerts* flag. Information is logged to the event log for both locations that are in a good state (e.g. CRL resolves and is not in a warning or expired state or response from OCSP) and locations that are in an error state (e.g. CRL resolves but is in the warning period or expired, CRL is expired, CRL or OCSP location does not resolve).



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:

/monitoring/alerts/read/  
/monitoring/alerts/test/

Table 389: POST Monitoring Revocation Test All Input Parameters

Name	Description
EvaluationDate	<p><b>Required.</b> A string indicating the evaluation date/time for the test. The date and time should be given using the ISO 8601 UTC time format YYYY-MM-DDTHH:mm:ss.000Z (e.g. 2023-11-19T16:23:01Z).</p> <p>You can use the date to simulate running the alerts a month from now instead of today, for example, or put in a date far in the future to be sure you pick up some expiring CRLs for testing purposes.</p>
SendAlerts	<p>A Boolean indicating whether to send alert emails with the test (true) or not (false). The default is <i>false</i>.</p>

Table 390: POST Monitoring Revocation Test All Response Data

Parameter	Description								
RevocationMonitoringAlerts	<p>An array of objects containing alert details resulting from the test. Revocation monitoring alert details are:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Subject</td> <td>A string indicating the email message subject for each alert. The content of this subject is not user configurable.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Message</td> <td>A string indicating the email message that will be delivered for each alert. The content of this message is not user configurable.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Recipients</td> <td>An array of strings containing the recipient(s) for the alert.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description	Subject	A string indicating the email message subject for each alert. The content of this subject is not user configurable.	Message	A string indicating the email message that will be delivered for each alert. The content of this message is not user configurable.	Recipients	An array of strings containing the recipient(s) for the alert.
Name	Description								
Subject	A string indicating the email message subject for each alert. The content of this subject is not user configurable.								
Message	A string indicating the email message that will be delivered for each alert. The content of this message is not user configurable.								
Recipients	An array of strings containing the recipient(s) for the alert.								
AlertBuildResult	A string indicating the outcome of the test (e.g. Success).								

 **Tip:** See the [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (?) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

## 2.6.24 Orchestrator Jobs

The Orchestrator Jobs component of the Keyfactor API includes methods necessary to schedule orchestrator jobs and view the results of jobs.

Table 391: Orchestrator Jobs Endpoints

Endpoint	Method	Description	Link
/JobStatus/Data	GET	Retrieves the results of a custom job using the provided information.	<a href="#">GET Orchestrator Jobs Job Status Data on the next page</a>
/JobHistory	GET	Returns the details of history records on orchestrator jobs, including in-process jobs.	<a href="#">GET Orchestrator Jobs Job History on page 978</a>

Endpoint	Method	Description	Link
/ScheduledJobs	GET	Returns the details of active scheduled jobs, including in-process jobs.	<a href="#">GET Orchestrator Jobs Scheduled Jobs on page 984</a>
/Custom	POST	Schedules a custom job on the orchestrator using the provided information.	<a href="#">POST Orchestrator Jobs Custom on page 988</a>
/Reschedule	POST	Reschedules a failed orchestrator job.	<a href="#">POST Orchestrator Jobs Reschedule on page 993</a>
/Unschedule	POST	Unscheduled an active orchestrator job.	<a href="#">POST Orchestrator Jobs Unschedule on page 995</a>
/Acknowledge	POST	Sets the status of a failed orchestrator job to acknowledged.	<a href="#">POST Orchestrator Jobs Acknowledge on page 997</a>
/Custom/Bulk	POST	Schedules a custom job on multiple orchestrator using the provided information.	<a href="#">POST Orchestrator Jobs Reschedule on page 993</a>

### 2.6.24.1 GET Orchestrator Jobs Job Status Data

The GET /OrchestratorJobs/JobStatus/Data method is used to return the data generated from a completed custom orchestrator (a.k.a. agent) job for a given job ID. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with up to 2 MB of data from the job results.

 **Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
/agents/management/read/

 **Tip:** This method is used to return the log results from a Fetch Logs job initiated for the Keyfactor Universal Orchestrator. When used to return results for a Fetch Logs job, the last 2 MB of data from the orchestrator's log file are returned as a string in the Data field.

 **Tip:** If jobs for the Keyfactor Universal Orchestrator fail with messages similar to the following:  
2021-08-05 10:47:23.1940  
Keyfactor.Orchestrators.JobExecutors.OrchestratorJobExecutor [Debug] - Response



status code does not indicate success: 413 (Request Entity Too Large).

```
at System.Net.Http.HttpResponseMessage.EnsureSuccessStatusCode() in /_
/src/System.Net.Http/src/System/Net/Http/HttpResponseMessage.cs:line 172
```

```
at Keyfactor.Orchestrators.Services.HttpService.SendPostAsync[T](String uri,
Object requestData, Dictionary`2 headers) in F:\BuildAgents\Default1\
work\24\s\src\OrchestratorServices\HttpService.cs:line 38
```

This indicates that the amount of data being returned on the job is greater than IIS on the Keyfactor Command server is configured to accept. You will need to make modifications to the IIS settings on your Keyfactor Command server to allow it to accept larger incoming pieces of content. See *Orchestrator Management Operations: Fetch Logs* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide* for more information.

Table 392: GET Orchestrator Jobs Job Status Data Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
jobHistoryId	Query	<b>Required.</b> The Keyfactor Command reference ID of the orchestrator job. Use the GET /OrchestratorJobs/JobHistory method (see <a href="#">GET Orchestrator Jobs Job History below</a> ) to retrieve a list of jobs to determine the job's history ID.

Table 393: GET Orchestrator Jobs Job Status Data Response Data

Name	Description
JobHistoryId	An integer indicate the Keyfactor Command reference ID used to track progress during orchestrator jobs.
Data	A string containing up to 2 MB of data returned from the custom job.



**Tip:** See the *Keyfactor API Reference and Utility* [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (?) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

### 2.6.24.2 GET Orchestrator Jobs Job History

The GET /OrchestratorJobs/JobHistory method is used to retrieve the status of an in progress or completed orchestrator (a.k.a. agent) job for a given job ID. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with details of the requested orchestrator jobs.



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
/agents/management/read/

Table 394: GET Orchestrator Jobs Job History Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
QueryString	Query	<p>A string containing a query to limit the results (e.g. field1 -eq value1 AND field2 -gt value2). The default is to return all records. Fields available for querying through the API for the most part match those that appear in the Keyfactor Command Management Portal search drop-downs for the same feature. For querying guidelines, refer to: <i>Job History Search Feature</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i>. The query fields supported for this endpoint are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• AgentId (The GUID of the orchestrator. Run <a href="#">GET Agents on page 17</a> to find the ID.)</li> <li>• Agent (ClientMachine)</li> <li>• JobId</li> <li>• Result (Job result: 4-Failure, 3-Warning, 2-Success, 0-Unknown)</li> <li>• Status (Job status: 4-Acknowledged, 3-Completed, 2-InProcess, 1-Waiting, 0-Unknown, 5-CompletedWillRetry)</li> <li>• JobType (Management, Inventory, Discovery, SslDiscovery, Reenrollment, Monitoring, Sync, SSHSync)</li> <li>• Message</li> <li>• OperationStart (DateTime)</li> <li>• ScheduleType (Schedule: null (Immediately), I_(Interval), D_(Daily), W_(Weekly), M_( Monthly), O_(Once))</li> <li>• TargetPath</li> </ul>
PageReturned	Query	An integer that specifies how many multiples of the returnLimit to skip and offset by before returning results, to enable paging. The default is 1.
ReturnLimit	Query	An integer that specifies how many results to return per page. The default is 50.
SortField	Query	A string containing the property by which the results should be sorted. Fields available for sorting through the API for the most part match those that appear as sortable columns in the Keyfactor Command Management Portal. The default sort field is <i>JobHistoryId</i> .
SortAscending	Query	An integer that sets the sort order on the returned results. A value of 0 sorts results in ascending order while a value of 1 sorts results in descending order. The default is ascending.

Table 395: GET Orchestrator Jobs Job History Response Data

Name	Description												
JobHistoryId	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID used to track progress during orchestrator jobs.												
AgentMachine	A string indicating the name of the server on which the agent or orchestrator is installed. This is not necessarily the actual DNS name of the server; the orchestrator may have been installed using an alternative as a reference name.												
JobId	A string indicating the Keyfactor Command reference GUID assigned to the job.												
Schedule	<p>The inventory schedule for the most recently run instance of the orchestrator job. Possible values are:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Immediate</td> <td> <p>A Boolean that indicates a job scheduled to run immediately (true) or not (false).</p> <p> <b>Tip:</b> In some instances, jobs initially scheduled as <i>Immediate</i> will appear on a GET as <i>null</i>.</p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>Interval</td> <td> <p>A dictionary that indicates a job scheduled to run every x minutes with the specified parameter. Any interval that is selected in the UI will be converted to minutes when stored in the database.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Minutes</td> <td>An integer indicating the number of minutes between each interval.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>For example, every hour:</p> <pre>"Interval": {   "Minutes": 60 }</pre> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>Daily</td> <td>A dictionary that indicates a job scheduled to run every day at the same time with the parameter:</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description	Immediate	<p>A Boolean that indicates a job scheduled to run immediately (true) or not (false).</p> <p> <b>Tip:</b> In some instances, jobs initially scheduled as <i>Immediate</i> will appear on a GET as <i>null</i>.</p>	Interval	<p>A dictionary that indicates a job scheduled to run every x minutes with the specified parameter. Any interval that is selected in the UI will be converted to minutes when stored in the database.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Minutes</td> <td>An integer indicating the number of minutes between each interval.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>For example, every hour:</p> <pre>"Interval": {   "Minutes": 60 }</pre>	Name	Description	Minutes	An integer indicating the number of minutes between each interval.	Daily	A dictionary that indicates a job scheduled to run every day at the same time with the parameter:
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Name	Description								
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Name	Description								
Time	The date and time to next run the job. The date and time should be given using the ISO 8601 UTC time format YYYY-MM-DDTHH:mm:ss.000Z (e.g. 2023-11-19T16:23:01Z).								
Weekly	<p data-bbox="691 911 1375 972">A dictionary that indicates a job scheduled to run on a specific day or days every week at the same time with the parameters:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="691 993 857 1056">Name</th> <th data-bbox="857 993 1375 1056">Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="691 1056 857 1262">Time</td> <td data-bbox="857 1056 1375 1262">The date and time to next run the job. The date and time should be given using the ISO 8601 UTC time format YYYY-MM-DDTHH:mm:ss.000Z (e.g. 2023-11-19T16:23:01Z).</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="691 1262 857 1467">Days</td> <td data-bbox="857 1262 1375 1467">An array of values representing the days of the week on which to run the job. These can either be entered as integers (0 for Sunday, 1 for Monday, etc.) or as days of the week (e.g. "Sunday").</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p data-bbox="691 1495 1341 1556">For example, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 5:30 pm:</p> <pre data-bbox="691 1566 1375 1677"> "Weekly": {   "Days": [ </pre>	Name	Description	Time	The date and time to next run the job. The date and time should be given using the ISO 8601 UTC time format YYYY-MM-DDTHH:mm:ss.000Z (e.g. 2023-11-19T16:23:01Z).	Days	An array of values representing the days of the week on which to run the job. These can either be entered as integers (0 for Sunday, 1 for Monday, etc.) or as days of the week (e.g. "Sunday").		
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Name	Description										
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Name	Description								
Time	The date and time to next run the job. The date and time should be given using the ISO 8601 UTC time format YYYY-MM-DDTHH:mm:ss.000Z (e.g. 2023-11-19T16:23:01Z).								
JobType	A string indicating the job type (e.g. IISInventory).								
OperationStart	The time, in UTC, at which the orchestrator job started.								
OperationEnd	The time, in UTC, at which the orchestrator job finished.								
Message	A string providing the error message for the operation, if any.								
Result	<p>A string indicating the result of the orchestrator job. Possible values are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Unknown</li> <li>Success</li> <li>Warning</li> <li>Failure</li> </ul>								
Status	<p>A string indicating the status of the orchestrator job. Possible values are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Unknown</li> <li>Waiting</li> <li>In Process</li> </ul>								

Name	Description
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Completed</li> <li>• Acknowledged</li> <li>• Completed Will Retry</li> </ul>
StorePath	A string indicating the path to the certificate store on the target. The format for this path will vary depending on the certificate store type. For example, for a Java keystore, this will be a file path (e.g. /opt/myapp/store.jks), but for an F5 device, this will be a partition name on the device (e.g. Common). See <i>Certificate Store Operations: Adding or Modifying a Certificate Store</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information.
ClientMachine	A string containing the client machine name. The value for this will vary depending on the certificate store type. Typically, it is the hostname of the machine on which the store is located, but this may vary. See <i>Certificate Store Operations: Adding or Modifying a Certificate Store</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information.

 **Tip:** See the *Keyfactor API Reference and Utility* [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (🔍) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

### 2.6.24.3 GET Orchestrator Jobs Scheduled Jobs

The GET /OrchestratorJobs/ScheduledJobs method is used to retrieve orchestrator (a.k.a. agent) jobs that have active schedules. This includes jobs with ongoing schedules, such as inventory jobs that run periodically, and jobs that have been scheduled but have not yet been completed, such as management or discovery jobs. Both jobs that have not yet started and in-progress jobs are returned by this method. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with details of the scheduled orchestrator jobs.

 **Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
/agents/management/read/

Table 396: GET Orchestrator Jobs Scheduled Jobs Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
QueryString	Query	<p>A string containing a query to limit the results (e.g. field1 -eq value1 AND field2 -gt value2). The default is to return all records. Fields available for querying through the API for the most part match those that appear in the Keyfactor Command Management Portal search drop-downs for the same feature. For querying guidelines, refer to: <i>Job History Search Feature</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i>. The query fields supported for this endpoint are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• AgentId (The GUID of the orchestrator. Run <a href="#">GET Agents on page 17</a> to find the ID.)</li> <li>• Agent Machine (ClientMachine)</li> <li>• AgentPlatform (Platform types: 0-Unknown, 1-.NET, 2-Java, 3-Mac, 4-Android, 5-Native, 6-Bash, 7-Universal Orchestrator)</li> <li>• JobType (Management, Inventory, Discovery, SslDiscovery, Reenrollment, Monitoring, Sync, SSHSync)</li> <li>• AgentType (Use -contains comparison) (see capabilities in <a href="#">GET Agents on page 17</a>)</li> <li>• Requested (DateTime)</li> <li>• ScheduleType (Schedule: null (Immediately), I_(Interval), D_(Daily), W_(Weekly), M_( Monthly), O_(Once)</li> <li>• TargetPath</li> </ul>
PageReturned	Query	An integer that specifies how many multiples of the returnLimit to skip and offset by before returning results, to enable paging. The default is 1.
ReturnLimit	Query	An integer that specifies how many results to return per page. The default is 50.
SortField	Query	A string containing the property by which the results should be sorted. Fields available for sorting through the API for the most part match those that appear as sortable columns in the Keyfactor Command Management Portal. The default sort field is <i>Requested</i> .
SortAscending	Query	An integer that sets the sort order on the returned results. A value of 0 sorts results in ascending order while a value of 1 sorts results in descending order. The default is ascending.

Table 397: GET Orchestrator Jobs Scheduled Jobs Response Data

Name	Description
Id	A string indicating the Keyfactor Command reference GUID assigned to the job.
ClientMachine	A string containing the client machine name. The value for this will vary depending on the certificate store type. Typically, it is the hostname of the machine on which the store is located, but this may vary. See <i>Certificate Store Operations: Adding or Modifying a Certificate Store</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information.
Target	A string indicating the server name and path to the certificate store on the target (e.g. appsvr162.keyexample.com - /opt/app/store.cer). The server name included in the <i>Target</i> is the value from the <i>ClientMachine</i> . The format for the path will vary depending on the certificate store type. For example, for a Java keystore, this will be a file path (e.g. /opt/myapp/store.jks), but for an F5 device, this will be a partition name on the device (e.g. Common). Some types of jobs (e.g. discovery) have no path. See <i>Certificate Store Operations: Adding or Modifying a Certificate Store</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information.

Name	Description
Schedule	

Name	Description
Requested	The time, in UTC, at which the orchestrator job was initiated and added to the job queue.
JobType	A string indicating the job type (e.g. IISInventory).

 **Tip:** See the *Keyfactor API Reference and Utility* [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon () at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

#### 2.6.24.4 POST Orchestrator Jobs Custom

The POST `/OrchestratorJobs/Custom` method is used to schedule a job with a custom job type on an orchestrator. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with the GUID for the scheduled job.

 **Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
`/agents/management/modify/`

 **Tip:** Data returned from a custom job once the job completes (e.g. a FetchLogs job) is stored in the Keyfactor Command database. To retrieve the data, use the `GET /OrchestratorJobs/JobHistory` method (see [GET Orchestrator Jobs Job History on page 978](#)) to determine the `JobHistoryId` of the completed job and then use the `GET /OrchestratorJobs/JobStatus/Data` method (see [GET Orchestrator Jobs Job Status Data on page 977](#)) to retrieve the data.

Table 398: POST Orchestrator Jobs Custom Input Parameters

Name	In	Description								
AgentId	Body	<p><b>Required.</b> A string indicating the Keyfactor Command reference GUID of the orchestrator that will execute this job.</p> <p>To schedule a Fetch Logs job, use the <code>GET /Agents</code> method (see <a href="#">GET Agents on page 17</a>) with a query of <code>Status -eq 2</code> and <code>Capabilities -contains "LOGS"</code> to retrieve a list of your approved orchestrators with the LOGS capability to determine the ID of the orchestrator for which you want to retrieve logs.</p> <p>To schedule a job using your custom job type, use the <code>GET /Agents</code> method (see <a href="#">GET Agents on page 17</a>) with a query of <code>Status -eq 2</code> to retrieve a list of your approved orchestrators to determine the ID of the orchestrator for which you want to schedule a custom job with your custom job type.</p>								
JobTypeName	Body	<p><b>Required.</b> A string indicating the reference name for the custom job type for the job.</p> <p>Use the <code>GET /JobTypes/Custom</code> method (see <a href="#">GET Custom Job Types on page 751</a>) to retrieve a list of your defined custom job types to determine the job type name to use.</p>								
Schedule	Body	<p>An object containing the schedule for the custom job. The following schedule types are supported:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Off</td> <td>Turn off a previously configured schedule.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Immediate</td> <td>A Boolean that indicates a job scheduled to run immediately (true) or not (false).                             <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 10px; background-color: #e0f2f1; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <span style="font-size: 1.2em;">★</span> <b>Tip:</b> In some instances, jobs initially scheduled as <i>Immediate</i> will appear on a GET as <i>null</i>.                             </div> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>Weekly</td> <td>A dictionary that indicates a job scheduled to run on a specific day or days every week at the same time with the parameters:</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description	Off	Turn off a previously configured schedule.	Immediate	A Boolean that indicates a job scheduled to run immediately (true) or not (false). <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 10px; background-color: #e0f2f1; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <span style="font-size: 1.2em;">★</span> <b>Tip:</b> In some instances, jobs initially scheduled as <i>Immediate</i> will appear on a GET as <i>null</i>.                             </div>	Weekly	A dictionary that indicates a job scheduled to run on a specific day or days every week at the same time with the parameters:
Name	Description									
Off	Turn off a previously configured schedule.									
Immediate	A Boolean that indicates a job scheduled to run immediately (true) or not (false). <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 10px; background-color: #e0f2f1; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <span style="font-size: 1.2em;">★</span> <b>Tip:</b> In some instances, jobs initially scheduled as <i>Immediate</i> will appear on a GET as <i>null</i>.                             </div>									
Weekly	A dictionary that indicates a job scheduled to run on a specific day or days every week at the same time with the parameters:									

Name	In	Description						
		<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Time</td> <td>The date and time to next run the job. The date and time should be given using the ISO 8601 UTC time format YYYY-MM-DDTHH:mm:ss.000Z (e.g. 2023-11-19T16:23:01Z).</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Days</td> <td>An array of values representing the days of the week on which to run the job. These can either be entered as integers (0 for Sunday, 1 for Monday, etc.) or as days of the week (e.g. "Sunday").</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>For example, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 5:30 pm:</p> <pre> {   "Weekly": {     "Days": [       "Monday",       "Wednesday",       "Friday"     ],     "Time": "2023-11-27T17:30:00Z"   } } </pre>	Name	Description	Time	The date and time to next run the job. The date and time should be given using the ISO 8601 UTC time format YYYY-MM-DDTHH:mm:ss.000Z (e.g. 2023-11-19T16:23:01Z).	Days	An array of values representing the days of the week on which to run the job. These can either be entered as integers (0 for Sunday, 1 for Monday, etc.) or as days of the week (e.g. "Sunday").
Name	Description							
Time	The date and time to next run the job. The date and time should be given using the ISO 8601 UTC time format YYYY-MM-DDTHH:mm:ss.000Z (e.g. 2023-11-19T16:23:01Z).							
Days	An array of values representing the days of the week on which to run the job. These can either be entered as integers (0 for Sunday, 1 for Monday, etc.) or as days of the week (e.g. "Sunday").							
		<p>Monthly</p> <p>A dictionary that indicates a job scheduled to run on a specific day or days every month at the same time with the parameters:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Time</td> <td>The date and time to next run</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description	Time	The date and time to next run		
Name	Description							
Time	The date and time to next run							

Name	In	Description						
		<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td>the job. The date and time should be given using the ISO 8601 UTC time format YYYY-MM-DDTHH:mm:ss.000Z (e.g. 2023-11-19T16:23:01Z).</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Day</td> <td>The number of the day, in the month, to run the job.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>For example, on the first of every month at 5:30 pm:</p> <pre>"Monthly": {   "Day": 1   "Time": "2023-11-27T17:30:00Z" }</pre>	Name	Description		the job. The date and time should be given using the ISO 8601 UTC time format YYYY-MM-DDTHH:mm:ss.000Z (e.g. 2023-11-19T16:23:01Z).	Day	The number of the day, in the month, to run the job.
Name	Description							
	the job. The date and time should be given using the ISO 8601 UTC time format YYYY-MM-DDTHH:mm:ss.000Z (e.g. 2023-11-19T16:23:01Z).							
Day	The number of the day, in the month, to run the job.							
Exactly Once		<p>A dictionary that indicates a job scheduled to run at the time specified with the parameter:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Time</td> <td>The date and time to next run the job. The date and time should be given using the ISO 8601 UTC time format YYYY-MM-DDTHH:mm:ss.000Z (e.g. 2023-11-19T16:23:01Z).</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>For example, exactly once at 11:45 am:</p> <pre>"ExactlyOnce": {   "Time": "2023-11-27T11:45:00Z" }</pre>	Name	Description	Time	The date and time to next run the job. The date and time should be given using the ISO 8601 UTC time format YYYY-MM-DDTHH:mm:ss.000Z (e.g. 2023-11-19T16:23:01Z).		
Name	Description							
Time	The date and time to next run the job. The date and time should be given using the ISO 8601 UTC time format YYYY-MM-DDTHH:mm:ss.000Z (e.g. 2023-11-19T16:23:01Z).							

Name	In	Description				
		<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td>  <b>Tip:</b> In some instances, jobs initially scheduled as <i>Immediate</i> will appear on a GET as <i>ExactlyOnce</i>. </td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p> <b>Note:</b> Although the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility—Swagger—<i>Example Value</i> may show examples of various other schedules, only the schedules shown here—that are available in the Management Portal for this functionality—are valid for this endpoint.</p> <p>The default is <i>Immediate</i>.</p>	Name	Description		 <b>Tip:</b> In some instances, jobs initially scheduled as <i>Immediate</i> will appear on a GET as <i>ExactlyOnce</i> .
Name	Description					
	 <b>Tip:</b> In some instances, jobs initially scheduled as <i>Immediate</i> will appear on a GET as <i>ExactlyOnce</i> .					
JobFields	Body	<p>An object that set the values for any optional job fields configured for the custom job type. The <i>key</i> is the field name and the <i>value</i> is the value for the field.</p> <p>For example:</p> <pre>"JobFields": {   "Favorite Type of Pet": "Rat",   "Mother's Birthday": "1952-05-21" }</pre> <p> <b>Note:</b> If a job field has been configured with a default value and you wish to accept the default value, the field does not need to be submitted along with the POST /OrchestratorJobs/Custom request. The default value will be set automatically by Keyfactor Command. Submitting a value overrides the default value.</p> <p>Use the <a href="#">GET /JobTypes/Custom</a> method (see <a href="#">GET Custom Job Types on page 751</a>) to retrieve a list of your defined custom job types to determine the job fields defined for the job type.</p> <p> <b>Tip:</b> The built-in Fetch Logs job does not have any optional job fields.</p>				

Table 399: POST Orchestrator Jobs Custom Response Data

Name	Description
JobId	A string indicating the Keyfactor Command reference GUID for the job.
OrchestratorId	A string indicating the Keyfactor Command reference GUID of the orchestrator that will execute this job.
JobTypeName	A string indicating the reference name for the custom job type for the job.
Schedule	An object containing the schedule for the custom job.
JobFields	An array of objects that set the values for any optional job fields configured for the custom job type.
RequestTimestamp	A string containing the date, in UTC, when the custom job was submitted.



**Tip:** See the [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (?) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

### 2.6.24.5 POST Orchestrator Jobs Reschedule

The POST /OrchestratorJobs/Reschedule method is used to reschedule a failed orchestrator job to retry. Jobs must have a result of Failed and a status of Completed or Acknowledged to be eligible for rescheduling. This endpoint returns 204 with no content upon success.

Only select types of jobs are eligible for rescheduling, including:

- Certificate Store Management
- Reenrollment
- Mac Auto-enrollment
- JKS, PEM and F5 Certificate Store Discovery
- SSH Synchronization
- Custom Jobs scheduled to run Weekly or Monthly

The following types of jobs cannot be rescheduled with this method:

- Certificate Store Inventory  
Change the inventory schedule on certificate stores using POST /CertificateStores/Schedule (see [POST Certificate Stores Schedule on page 619](#)).

- Custom Jobs scheduled to run Immediately or Exactly Once  
A new custom job should be scheduled after the problem is resolved using POST /OrchestratorJobs/Custom (see [POST Orchestrator Jobs Custom on page 988](#)).
- Fetch Logs  
A new fetch logs job should be scheduled after the problem is resolved using POST /OrchestratorJobs/Custom (see [POST Orchestrator Jobs Custom on page 988](#)).
- SSL Discovery and Monitoring  
Change the schedule on these using PUT /SSL/Networks (see [PUT SSL Networks on page 1478](#)).
- CA Synchronization for Remote CAs Managed with the Keyfactor Universal Orchestrator  
Change the schedule on these using PUT /CertificateAuthority (see [PUT Certificate Authority on page 414](#)).



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:

/agents/management/modify/  
/certificate\_stores/schedule/  
OR

/agents/management/modify/  
/certificate\_stores/schedule/#!/ (where # is a reference to a specific certificate store container ID)

The required permissions will vary depending on the job type being rescheduled. The permissions shown above are appropriate for a certificate store management job.

Permissions for certificate stores can be set at either the global or certificate store container level. See *Container Permissions* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide* for more information about global vs container permissions.



**Tip:** Be sure to resolve the problem that caused the job to fail before rescheduling it.

Table 400: POST Orchestrator Jobs Reschedule Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
JobAuditIds	Body	<p><b>Required*</b>. An array of integers indicating the job IDs of the failed jobs that should be scheduled to retry.</p> <p>Use the <a href="#">GET /OrchestratorJobs/JobHistory</a> method (see <a href="#">GET Orchestrator Jobs Job History on page 978</a>) with a query similar to the following to retrieve a list of all orchestrator jobs potentially eligible for rescheduling:</p> <pre>JobType -ne "Inventory" AND Result -eq "4" AND (Status -eq "4" OR Status -eq "3")</pre> <p>Either a list of one or more <i>JobAuditIds</i> or a <i>Query</i> is <b>required</b>, but not both.</p>
Query	Body	<p><b>Required*</b>. A string containing a query to identify the jobs to reschedule (e.g. field1 -eq value1 AND field2 -gt value2). Fields available for querying through the API for the most part match those that appear in the Keyfactor Command Management Portal search dropdowns for the same feature. For querying guidelines, see to <i>Orchestrator Scheduled Job Search Feature</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i>.</p> <p>Either a list of one or more <i>JobAuditIds</i> or a <i>Query</i> is <b>required</b>, but not both.</p>

 **Tip:** See the [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (🔍) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

### 2.6.24.6 POST Orchestrator Jobs Unschedule

The POST /OrchestratorJobs/Unschedule method is used to unschedule a scheduled orchestrator job. This endpoint returns 204 with no content upon success.

Only select types of jobs are eligible for unscheduling, including:

- Certificate Store Discovery and Management
- Reenrollment
- Mac Auto-enrollment
- Fetch Logs
- Custom Jobs

The following types of jobs cannot be unscheduled with this method:

- **Certificate Store Inventory**  
Change the inventory schedule on certificate stores using POST /CertificateStores/Schedule (see [POST Certificate Stores Schedule on page 619](#)).
- **SSH Synchronization**  
Change the schedule on these using PUT /SSH/ServerGroups (see [PUT SSH Server Groups on page 1339](#)).
- **SSL Discovery and Monitoring**  
Change the schedule on these using PUT /SSL/Networks (see [PUT SSL Networks on page 1478](#)).
- **CA Synchronization for Remote CAs Managed with the Keyfactor Universal Orchestrator**  
Change the schedule on these using PUT /CertificateAuthority (see [PUT Certificate Authority on page 414](#)).



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:

/agents/management/modify/  
/certificate\_stores/schedule/  
OR

/agents/management/modify/  
/certificate\_stores/schedule/#!/ (where # is a reference to a specific certificate store container ID)

The required permissions will vary depending on the job type being unscheduled. The permissions shown above are appropriate for a certificate store management job.

Permissions for certificate stores can be set at either the global or certificate store container level. See *Container Permissions* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide* for more information about global vs container permissions.

Table 401: POST Orchestrator Jobs Unschedule Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
JobIds	Body	<p><b>Required*</b>. An array of strings indicating the GUIDs for the job IDs of the jobs that should be unscheduled.</p> <p>Use the <code>GET /OrchestratorJobs/ScheduledJobs</code> method (see <a href="#">GET Orchestrator Jobs Scheduled Jobs on page 984</a>) with a query similar to the following to retrieve a list of all orchestrator jobs potentially eligible for unscheduling:</p> <pre>JobType -notcontains "SslDiscovery" AND JobType -notcontains "Monitoring" AND JobType -notcontains "Sync" AND JobType -notcontains "SSHSync" AND JobType -notcontains "Inventory"</pre> <p>Either a list of one or more <i>JobIds</i> or a <i>Query</i> is <b>required</b>, but not both.</p>
Query	Body	<p><b>Required*</b>. A string containing a query to identify the jobs to unschedule (e.g. <code>field1 -eq value1 AND field2 -gt value2</code>). Fields available for querying through the API for the most part match those that appear in the Keyfactor Command Management Portal search dropdowns for the same feature. For querying guidelines, see to <i>Orchestrator Scheduled Job Search Feature</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i>.</p> <p>Either a list of one or more <i>JobIds</i> or a <i>Query</i> is <b>required</b>, but not both.</p>

 **Tip:** See the *Keyfactor API Reference and Utility* [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon () at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

### 2.6.24.7 POST Orchestrator Jobs Acknowledge

The `POST /OrchestratorJobs/Acknowledge` method is used to set an orchestrator job to a status of acknowledged. Jobs must have a result of Failed or Warning and a status of Completed or CompletedWillRetry to be eligible for acknowledgment. Jobs that are in process or that have completed successfully cannot be set to a status of acknowledged. Setting a job to a status of acknowledged removes it from the count on the job history tab in the Keyfactor Command Management Portal (if the job falls within the count period defined by the *Job Failures and Warnings Age Out (days)* application setting—see *Application Settings: Agents Tab* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*). This endpoint returns 204 with no content upon success.

 **Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
/agents/management/modify/

Table 402: POST Orchestrator Jobs Acknowledge Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
JobAuditIds	Body	<p><b>Required*</b>. An array of integers indicating the job IDs of the jobs that should be set to a status of acknowledged.</p> <p>Use the <a href="#">GET /OrchestratorJobs/JobHistory</a> method (see <a href="#">GET Orchestrator Jobs Job History on page 978</a>) with a query similar to the following to retrieve a list of all orchestrator jobs potentially eligible for acknowledgment:</p> <pre>(Result -eq "4" OR Result -eq "3") AND (Status -eq "3" OR Status -eq "5")</pre> <p>Either a list of one or more <i>JobAuditIds</i> or a <i>Query</i> is <b>required</b>, but not both.</p>
Query	Body	<p><b>Required*</b>. A string containing a query to identify the jobs to acknowledge (e.g. field1 -eq value1 AND field2 -gt value2). Fields available for querying through the API for the most part match those that appear in the Keyfactor Command Management Portal search dropdowns for the same feature. For querying guidelines, see to <i>Orchestrator Scheduled Job Search Feature</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i>.</p> <p>Either a list of one or more <i>JobAuditIds</i> or a <i>Query</i> is <b>required</b>, but not both.</p>

 **Tip:** See the [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon () at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

### 2.6.24.8 POST Orchestrator Jobs Custom Bulk

The POST /OrchestratorJobs/Custom/Bulk method is used to schedule a job with a specified custom job type on multiple orchestrators at once. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with the GUIDs for the scheduled jobs.

 **Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
/agents/management/modify/

 **Tip:** Data returned from a custom job once the job completes (e.g. a FetchLogs job) is stored in the Keyfactor Command database. To retrieve the data, use the [GET /OrchestratorJobs/JobHistory](#) method (see [GET Orchestrator Jobs Job History on page 978](#)) to



determine the *JobHistoryId* of the completed job and then use the *GET /OrchestratorJobs/JobStatus/Data* method (see [GET Orchestrator Jobs Job Status Data on page 977](#)) to retrieve the data.

Table 403: POST Orchestrator Jobs Custom Bulk Input Parameters

Name	In	Description												
Orchestrator Ids	Body	<p><b>Required.</b> A string indicating the Keyfactor Command referenced GUIDs of the orchestrators what will execute the jobs.</p> <p>To schedule a Fetch Logs job, use the <i>GET /Agents</i> method (see <a href="#">GET Agents on page 17</a>) with a query of <i>Status -eq 2</i> and <i>Capabilities -contains "LOGS"</i> to retrieve a list of your approved orchestrators with the LOGS capability to determine the ID of the orchestrators for which you want to retrieve logs.</p> <p>To schedule a job using your custom job type, use the <i>GET /Agents</i> method (see <a href="#">GET Agents on page 17</a>) with a query of <i>Status -eq 2</i> to retrieve a list of your approved orchestrators to determine the ID of the orchestrators for which you want to schedule a custom job with your custom job type.</p>												
JobType Name	Body	<p><b>Required.</b> A string indicating the reference name for the custom job type for the job. A single bulk operation can only execute one job type.</p> <p>Use the <i>GET /JobTypes/Custom</i> method (see <a href="#">GET Custom Job Types on page 751</a>) to retrieve a list of your defined custom job types to determine the job type name to use.</p>												
Schedule	Body	<p>An object containing the schedule for the custom job. The following schedule types are supported:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="581 1024 1404 1732"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Off</td> <td>Turn off a previously configured schedule.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Immediate</td> <td> <p>A Boolean that indicates a job scheduled to run immediately (true) or not (false).</p> <p> <b>Tip:</b> In some instances, jobs initially scheduled as <i>Immediate</i> will appear on a GET as <i>null</i>.</p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>Interval</td> <td>A dictionary that indicates a job scheduled to run every x minutes with the specified parameter. Any</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <table border="1" data-bbox="803 1575 1372 1732"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Minutes</td> <td>An integer indicating the number of minutes between</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description	Off	Turn off a previously configured schedule.	Immediate	<p>A Boolean that indicates a job scheduled to run immediately (true) or not (false).</p> <p> <b>Tip:</b> In some instances, jobs initially scheduled as <i>Immediate</i> will appear on a GET as <i>null</i>.</p>	Interval	A dictionary that indicates a job scheduled to run every x minutes with the specified parameter. Any	Name	Description	Minutes	An integer indicating the number of minutes between
Name	Description													
Off	Turn off a previously configured schedule.													
Immediate	<p>A Boolean that indicates a job scheduled to run immediately (true) or not (false).</p> <p> <b>Tip:</b> In some instances, jobs initially scheduled as <i>Immediate</i> will appear on a GET as <i>null</i>.</p>													
Interval	A dictionary that indicates a job scheduled to run every x minutes with the specified parameter. Any													
Name	Description													
Minutes	An integer indicating the number of minutes between													

Name	In	Description				
		<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td>           For example, every hour:           <pre>"Interval": {   "Minutes": 60 }</pre> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description		For example, every hour: <pre>"Interval": {   "Minutes": 60 }</pre>
Name	Description					
	For example, every hour: <pre>"Interval": {   "Minutes": 60 }</pre>					
	Daily	<p>A dictionary that indicates a job scheduled to run every day at the same time with the parameter:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Time</td> <td>The date and time to next run the job. The date and time should be given using the ISO 8601 UTC time format YYYY-MM-DDTHH:m-m:ss.000Z (e.g. 2023-11-19T16:23:01Z).</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>For example, daily at 11:30 pm:</p> <pre>"Daily": {   "Time": "2023-11-25T23:30:00Z" }</pre>	Name	Description	Time	The date and time to next run the job. The date and time should be given using the ISO 8601 UTC time format YYYY-MM-DDTHH:m-m:ss.000Z (e.g. 2023-11-19T16:23:01Z).
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Time	The date and time to next run the job. The date and time should be given using the ISO 8601 UTC time format YYYY-MM-DDTHH:m-m:ss.000Z (e.g. 2023-11-19T16:23:01Z).					
	Weekly	<p>A dictionary that indicates a job scheduled to run on a specific day or days every week at the same time with the parameters:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Time</td> <td>The date and time to next run the job. The date and time should be given using the ISO 8601 UTC time format YYYY-MM-DDTHH:m-m:ss.000Z (e.g. 2023-11-</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description	Time	The date and time to next run the job. The date and time should be given using the ISO 8601 UTC time format YYYY-MM-DDTHH:m-m:ss.000Z (e.g. 2023-11-
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Name	In	Description						
		<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="581 275 781 338">Name</th> <th data-bbox="781 275 1403 338">Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="581 338 781 485"></td> <td data-bbox="781 338 1403 485">19T16:23:01Z).</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="581 485 781 751">Days</td> <td data-bbox="781 485 1403 751">An array of values representing the days of the week on which to run the job. These can either be entered as integers (0 for Sunday, 1 for Monday, etc.) or as days of the week (e.g. "Sunday").</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p data-bbox="797 785 1370 848">For example, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 5:30 pm:</p> <pre data-bbox="802 856 1377 1220"> {   "Weekly": {     "Days": [       "Monday",       "Wednesday",       "Friday"     ],     "Time": "2023-11-27T17:30:00Z"   } } </pre>	Name	Description		19T16:23:01Z).	Days	An array of values representing the days of the week on which to run the job. These can either be entered as integers (0 for Sunday, 1 for Monday, etc.) or as days of the week (e.g. "Sunday").
Name	Description							
	19T16:23:01Z).							
Days	An array of values representing the days of the week on which to run the job. These can either be entered as integers (0 for Sunday, 1 for Monday, etc.) or as days of the week (e.g. "Sunday").							
		<p data-bbox="602 1255 695 1276">Monthly</p> <p data-bbox="797 1255 1377 1346">A dictionary that indicates a job scheduled to run on a specific day or days every month at the same time with the parameters:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="802 1373 964 1436">Name</th> <th data-bbox="964 1373 1377 1436">Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="802 1436 964 1675">Time</td> <td data-bbox="964 1436 1377 1675">The date and time to next run the job. The date and time should be given using the ISO 8601 UTC time format YYYY-MM-DDTHH:m-m:ss.000Z (e.g. 2023-11-19T16:23:01Z).</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description	Time	The date and time to next run the job. The date and time should be given using the ISO 8601 UTC time format YYYY-MM-DDTHH:m-m:ss.000Z (e.g. 2023-11-19T16:23:01Z).		
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Day	The number of the day, in the month, to run the job.									
	Exactly Once	<p data-bbox="803 842 1370 905">A dictionary that indicates a job scheduled to run at the time specified with the parameter:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="803 926 964 989">Name</th> <th data-bbox="964 926 1385 989">Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="803 989 964 1234">Time</td> <td data-bbox="964 989 1385 1234">The date and time to next run the job. The date and time should be given using the ISO 8601 UTC time format YYYY-MM-DDTHH:m-m:ss.000Z (e.g. 2023-11-19T16:23:01Z).</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p data-bbox="803 1262 1227 1297">For example, exactly once at 11:45 am:</p> <pre data-bbox="803 1304 1385 1486"> "ExactlyOnce": {   "Time": "2023-11-27T11:45:00Z" } </pre> <div data-bbox="803 1507 1385 1640" style="background-color: #e0f2f1; padding: 5px;"> <p> <b>Tip:</b> In some instances, jobs initially scheduled as <i>Immediate</i> will appear on a GET as <i>ExactlyOnce</i>.</p> </div>	Name	Description	Time	The date and time to next run the job. The date and time should be given using the ISO 8601 UTC time format YYYY-MM-DDTHH:m-m:ss.000Z (e.g. 2023-11-19T16:23:01Z).				
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 **Note:** Although the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility–

Name	In	Description
		<p> Swagger—<i>Example Value</i> may show examples of various other schedules, only the schedules shown here—that are available in the Management Portal for this functionality—are valid for this endpoint.</p> <p>The default is <i>Immediate</i>.</p>
JobFields	Body	<p>An object that set the values for any optional job fields configured for the custom job type. The <i>key</i> is the field name and the <i>value</i> is the value for the field.</p> <p>For example:</p> <pre data-bbox="581 674 1404 888"> "JobFields": {   "Favorite Type of Pet": "Rat",   "Mother's Birthday": "1952-05-21" } </pre> <p> <b>Note:</b> If a job field has been configured with a default value and you wish to accept the default value, the field does not need to be submitted along with the POST /OrchestratorJobs/Custom request. The default value will be set automatically by Keyfactor Command. Submitting a value overrides the default value.</p> <p>Use the <a href="#">GET /JobTypes/Custom</a> method (see <a href="#">GET Custom Job Types on page 751</a>) to retrieve a list of your defined custom job types to determine the job fields defined for the job type.</p> <p> <b>Tip:</b> The built-in Fetch Logs job does not have any optional job fields.</p>

Table 404: POST Orchestrator Jobs Custom Bulk Response Data

Name	Description						
Orchestrator Job Pairs	<p>An array of objects containing identifying information for each orchestrator on which the job will be run. Orchestrator job pair parameters include:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Value</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>JobId</td> <td>A string indicating the Keyfactor Command reference GUID for the job.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Orchestrator Id</td> <td>A string indicating the Keyfactor Command reference GUID of the orchestrator that will execute this job.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Value	Description	JobId	A string indicating the Keyfactor Command reference GUID for the job.	Orchestrator Id	A string indicating the Keyfactor Command reference GUID of the orchestrator that will execute this job.
Value	Description						
JobId	A string indicating the Keyfactor Command reference GUID for the job.						
Orchestrator Id	A string indicating the Keyfactor Command reference GUID of the orchestrator that will execute this job.						
JobType Name	A string indicating the reference name for the custom job type for the job.						
Schedule	An object containing the schedule for the custom job.						
JobFields	An array of objects indicating the values for any optional job fields configured for the custom job type.						
Request Timestmap	A string indicating the date, in UTC, when the custom job was submitted.						

 **Tip:** See the *Keyfactor API Reference and Utility* [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (?) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

## 2.6.25 PAM Providers

Privileged Access Management (PAM) functionality in the Keyfactor API allows for configuration of third party PAM providers to secure certificate stores and provide access credentials for certificate authorities, workflows, and other functions. PAM functionality is provided using custom PAM extensions. Keyfactor provides several PAM extensions on the publicly-facing Keyfactor GitHub:

<https://keyfactor.github.io/integrations-catalog/content/pam>

The PAM component of the Keyfactor API includes methods necessary to programmatically create, delete, edit, and list PAM providers and PAM provider types. PAM provider types must be created before PAM providers for them can be created.

Table 405: PamProviders Endpoints

Endpoint	Method	Description	Link
/	GET	Returns a list of all the configured PAM providers.	<a href="#">GET PAM Providers on page 1030</a>
/	POST	Creates a new PAM provider.	<a href="#">POST PAM Providers on page 1045</a>
/	PUT	Updates a PAM provider.	<a href="#">PUT PAM Providers on page 1062</a>
/id}	GET	Returns information for the specified PAM provider.	<a href="#">GET PAM Providers ID on the next page</a>
/id}	DELETE	Deletes a PAM provider.	<a href="#">DELETE PAM Providers ID below</a>
/Types	GET	Returns a list of all available PAM provider types.	<a href="#">GET PAM Providers Types on page 1019</a>
/Types	POST	Creates a new PAM provider type.	<a href="#">POST PAM Providers Types on page 1023</a>
/Types	GET	Returns the PAM provider type with the specified ID.	<a href="#">GET PAM Providers Types ID on page 1078</a>

### 2.6.25.1 DELETE PAM Providers ID

The DELETE /PamProviders/{id} method is used to delete a PAM provider by ID. This endpoint returns 204 with no content upon success.



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:

/pam/modify/

OR

/pam/modify/#/ (where # is a reference to a specific PAM provider ID)

Permissions for PAM providers can be set at either the global or PAM provider level. See *PAM Permissions* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide* for more information about global vs PAM provider permissions.

This method has two available versions. Keyfactor recommends using the newer method when possible. For more information about versioning, see [Versioning on page 11](#).

Table 406: DELETE PamProviders {id} v1 & v2 Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
id	Path	<b>Required.</b> The Keyfactor Command reference ID for the PAM provider to be deleted. Use the <i>GET /PamProviders</i> method (see <a href="#">GET PAM Providers on page 1030</a> ) to retrieve a list of all the PAM providers to determine the PAM provider's ID.

 **Tip:** See the *Keyfactor API Reference and Utility* [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon  at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

## 2.6.25.2 GET PAM Providers ID

The *GET /PamProviders/{id}* method is used to return a PAM provider by ID. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with details about the specified PAM provider.

 **Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
/pam/read/  
OR  
/pam/read/#/ (where # is a reference to a specific PAM provider ID)  
Permissions for PAM providers can be set at either the global or PAM provider level. See *PAM Permissions* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide* for more information about global vs PAM provider permissions.

This method has two available versions. Keyfactor recommends using the newer method when possible. For more information about versioning, see [Versioning on page 11](#).

## Version 2

Version 2 of the *GET /PamProviders/{id}* method has been redesigned to remove references to PAM associations with areas and containers.

Table 407: GET PamProviders {id} v2 Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
id	Path	<b>Required.</b> The Keyfactor Command reference ID of the PAM provider to retrieve. Use the <i>GET /PAM/Providers</i> method (see <a href="#">GET PAM Providers on page 1030</a> ) to retrieve a list of all the PAM providers to determine the provider's ID.

Table 408: GET PamProviders {id} v2 Response Data

Name	Description																		
Id	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the PAM provider. This ID is automatically set by Keyfactor Command.																		
Name	A string indicating the name of the PAM provider. This name is used to identify the PAM provider throughout Keyfactor Command.																		
Provider Type	<p>An object containing details about the provider type for the provider. Provider type details include:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Value</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Id</td> <td>A string indicating the Keyfactor Command reference GUID for the provider type.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Name</td> <td>A string indicating the name of the provider type.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Provider Type Params</td> <td> <p>An array of objects indicating parameters that the provider type uses for data input in Keyfactor Command when creating new PAM provider records and records using PAM providers. Provider type parameters values include:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Value</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Id</td> <td>An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the PAM provider type.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Name</td> <td>A string indicating the internal name for the PAM provider type parameter.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Display Name</td> <td>A string indicating the display name for the PAM provider type parameter. For provider types with an <i>InstanceLevel</i> of <i>False</i>, this name appears on the PAM provider dialog when a user creates a new PAM provider. For parameters with an <i>InstanceLevel</i> of <i>True</i>, this name appears on the dialog when a user creates a new record using the PAM provider (e.g. a new certificate store using PAM for authentication).</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Data Type</td> <td> <p>An integer indicating the data type for the parameter. Possible values are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 = String</li> </ul> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Value	Description	Id	A string indicating the Keyfactor Command reference GUID for the provider type.	Name	A string indicating the name of the provider type.	Provider Type Params	<p>An array of objects indicating parameters that the provider type uses for data input in Keyfactor Command when creating new PAM provider records and records using PAM providers. Provider type parameters values include:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Value</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Id</td> <td>An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the PAM provider type.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Name</td> <td>A string indicating the internal name for the PAM provider type parameter.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Display Name</td> <td>A string indicating the display name for the PAM provider type parameter. For provider types with an <i>InstanceLevel</i> of <i>False</i>, this name appears on the PAM provider dialog when a user creates a new PAM provider. For parameters with an <i>InstanceLevel</i> of <i>True</i>, this name appears on the dialog when a user creates a new record using the PAM provider (e.g. a new certificate store using PAM for authentication).</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Data Type</td> <td> <p>An integer indicating the data type for the parameter. Possible values are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 = String</li> </ul> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Value	Description	Id	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the PAM provider type.	Name	A string indicating the internal name for the PAM provider type parameter.	Display Name	A string indicating the display name for the PAM provider type parameter. For provider types with an <i>InstanceLevel</i> of <i>False</i> , this name appears on the PAM provider dialog when a user creates a new PAM provider. For parameters with an <i>InstanceLevel</i> of <i>True</i> , this name appears on the dialog when a user creates a new record using the PAM provider (e.g. a new certificate store using PAM for authentication).	Data Type	<p>An integer indicating the data type for the parameter. Possible values are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 = String</li> </ul>
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Remote	A Boolean indicating whether the PAM provider is local to the Keyfactor Command (false) or local to the orchestrator (true). The default is <i>false</i> .								

## Version 1

Version 1 of the GET /PamProviders/{id} method includes the same capabilities as version 2 except it includes references to the deprecated parameters related to the area of Keyfactor Command to which the PAM provider applies.

Table 409: GET PamProviders {id} Iv1 nput Parameters

Name	In	Description
id	Path	<b>Required.</b> The Keyfactor Command reference ID of the PAM provider to retrieve. Use the <i>GET /PAM/Providers</i> method (see <a href="#">GET PAM Providers on page 1030</a> ) to retrieve a list of all the PAM providers to determine the provider's ID.

Table 410: GET PamProviders {id} v1 Response Data

Name	Description																
Id	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the PAM provider. This ID is automatically set by Keyfactor Command.																
Name	A string indicating the name of the PAM provider. This name is used to identify the PAM provider throughout Keyfactor Command.																
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Param Values	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Value</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Id</td> <td>An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the PAM provider type parameter.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Value</td> <td>A string indicating the value set for the parameter (e.g. the name of the CyberArk folder where the protected object that stores the username or password resides).</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Instance Id</td> <td>An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the provider. If you are attaching to something with an integer Id, this will be used. This is considered deprecated and may be removed in a future release.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Instance Guid</td> <td>A string indicating the Keyfactor Command reference GUID for the provider. If you are attaching to something with a GUID ID, this will be used. This is considered deprecated and may be removed in a future release.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Provider Type Param</td> <td>An object indicating parameters that the provider type uses for data input in Keyfactor Command when creating new PAM provider and certificate store records. Provider type parameters values include: <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Value</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Id</td> <td>An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the PAM provider type parameter.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Name</td> <td>A string indicating the internal name for the PAM provider type parameter.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Display Name</td> <td>A string indicating the display name for the PAM provider type parameter. For parameters with an <i>InstanceLevel</i> of <i>False</i>, this name appears on the PAM provider dialog for the parameter when a user creates a new PAM provider. For parameters with an <i>InstanceLevel</i> of <i>True</i>, this name appears on the Server dialog for the parameter when a user creates a new PAM provider.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Instance</td> <td>A Boolean that sets whether the parameter is used</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Value	Description	Id	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the PAM provider type parameter.	Value	A string indicating the value set for the parameter (e.g. the name of the CyberArk folder where the protected object that stores the username or password resides).	Instance Id	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the provider. If you are attaching to something with an integer Id, this will be used. This is considered deprecated and may be removed in a future release.	Instance Guid	A string indicating the Keyfactor Command reference GUID for the provider. If you are attaching to something with a GUID ID, this will be used. This is considered deprecated and may be removed in a future release.	Provider Type Param	An object indicating parameters that the provider type uses for data input in Keyfactor Command when creating new PAM provider and certificate store records. Provider type parameters values include: <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Value</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Id</td> <td>An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the PAM provider type parameter.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Name</td> <td>A string indicating the internal name for the PAM provider type parameter.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Display Name</td> <td>A string indicating the display name for the PAM provider type parameter. For parameters with an <i>InstanceLevel</i> of <i>False</i>, this name appears on the PAM provider dialog for the parameter when a user creates a new PAM provider. For parameters with an <i>InstanceLevel</i> of <i>True</i>, this name appears on the Server dialog for the parameter when a user creates a new PAM provider.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Instance</td> <td>A Boolean that sets whether the parameter is used</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Value	Description	Id	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the PAM provider type parameter.	Name	A string indicating the internal name for the PAM provider type parameter.	Display Name	A string indicating the display name for the PAM provider type parameter. For parameters with an <i>InstanceLevel</i> of <i>False</i> , this name appears on the PAM provider dialog for the parameter when a user creates a new PAM provider. For parameters with an <i>InstanceLevel</i> of <i>True</i> , this name appears on the Server dialog for the parameter when a user creates a new PAM provider.	Instance	A Boolean that sets whether the parameter is used
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Level	to define the underlying PAM provider (False) or a field that needs to be set to a value when configuring a certificate store to use the PAM provider (True). See example, above.								
Remote	A Boolean indicating whether the PAM provider is local to the Keyfactor Command (false) or local to the orchestrator (true). The default is <i>false</i> .								
Secure Area Id	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the certificate store container the PAM provider is associated with, if any. This is considered deprecated and may be removed in a future release.								

 **Tip:** See the *Keyfactor API Reference and Utility* [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (?) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

### 2.6.25.3 GET PAM Providers Types

The GET /PamProviders/Types method returns a list of all the PAM provider types that have been configured in Keyfactor Command. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with details about each PAM provider type. This method has no input parameters other than the standard headers (see [Endpoint Common Features on page 8](#)).

 **Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
/pam/read/  
OR  
/pam/read/#/ (where # is a reference to a specific PAM provider ID)  
Permissions for PAM providers can be set at either the global or PAM provider level. See *PAM Permissions* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide* for more information about global vs PAM provider permissions.

This method has two available versions. Keyfactor recommends using the newer method when possible. For more information about versioning, see [Versioning on page 11](#). The data returned in the response is the same for both versions.

Table 411: GET PamProviders Types v1 & v2 Response Data

Name	Description																												
Id	A string containing the Keyfactor Command reference GUID for the PAM provider type.																												
Name	A string containing the name of the PAM provider type.																												
Parameters	<p>An array of objects containing parameters set for the PAM provider type. Parameter details include:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Value</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Id</td> <td> <p>An integer indicating the ID of the parameter. Parameters will vary depending on your PAM extension. Built-in parameters include:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Value</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>Private Ark Safe</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>PrivateArk Folder Name</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>PrivateArk Protected Password Name</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>Application ID</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td> <td>Secret Server Url</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6</td> <td>Rule Name</td> </tr> <tr> <td>7</td> <td>Thycotic Secret ID</td> </tr> <tr> <td>8</td> <td>Rule Key</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>Name</td> <td>A string indicating the internal name for the PAM parameter.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Display Name</td> <td>A string indicating the display name for the PAM parameter. For parameters with an <i>InstanceLevel</i> of <i>False</i>, this name appears on the PAM provider dialog when a user creates a new PAM provider. For parameters with an <i>InstanceLevel</i> of <i>True</i>, this name appears on the dialog when a user creates a new record using the PAM provider (e.g. a new certificate store using PAM for authentication).</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DataType</td> <td> <p>An integer indicating the data type for the parameter. Possible values are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 = String</li> </ul> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Value	Description	Id	<p>An integer indicating the ID of the parameter. Parameters will vary depending on your PAM extension. Built-in parameters include:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Value</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>Private Ark Safe</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>PrivateArk Folder Name</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>PrivateArk Protected Password Name</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>Application ID</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td> <td>Secret Server Url</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6</td> <td>Rule Name</td> </tr> <tr> <td>7</td> <td>Thycotic Secret ID</td> </tr> <tr> <td>8</td> <td>Rule Key</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Value	Description	1	Private Ark Safe	2	PrivateArk Folder Name	3	PrivateArk Protected Password Name	4	Application ID	5	Secret Server Url	6	Rule Name	7	Thycotic Secret ID	8	Rule Key	Name	A string indicating the internal name for the PAM parameter.	Display Name	A string indicating the display name for the PAM parameter. For parameters with an <i>InstanceLevel</i> of <i>False</i> , this name appears on the PAM provider dialog when a user creates a new PAM provider. For parameters with an <i>InstanceLevel</i> of <i>True</i> , this name appears on the dialog when a user creates a new record using the PAM provider (e.g. a new certificate store using PAM for authentication).	DataType	<p>An integer indicating the data type for the parameter. Possible values are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 = String</li> </ul>
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DataType	<p>An integer indicating the data type for the parameter. Possible values are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 = String</li> </ul>																												

Name	Description	
	Value	Description
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2 = Secret</li> </ul>
Instance Level		<p>A Boolean that sets whether the parameter is used to define the underlying PAM provider (false) or a field that needs to be set to a value when configuring a record (e.g. a certificate store) to use the PAM provider (true).</p> <div data-bbox="630 575 1382 1709" style="background-color: #fff9c4; padding: 10px; border: 1px solid #ccc;"> <p> <b>Example:</b> For Delinea when defining a PAM provider, you configure two Delinea-specific fields:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Secret Server URL: The URL to the Secret Server vault instance, including port number if applicable (e.g. <code>https://websrvr38.keyexample.com/SecretServer</code>).</li> <li>• Secret Server Username: The name of the user that will be used to connect to SecretServer.</li> <li>• Secret Server Password: The password of the user that will be used to connect to SecretServer.</li> </ul> <p>Because these fields are configured on the PAM provider definition, they appear as InstanceLevel=False like so:</p> <pre data-bbox="708 991 1373 1709"> {   "Name": "Host",   "DisplayName": "Secret Server URL",   "InstanceLevel": false,   "DataType": "string" }, {   "Name": "Username",   "DisplayName": "Secret Server Username",   "InstanceLevel": false,   "DataType": "secret" }, {   "Name": "Password",   "DisplayName": "Secret Server Password",   "InstanceLevel": false,   "DataType": "secret" } </pre> </div>

Name	Description				
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Value</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td> <p> When you configure a certificate store to use Delinea as a credential provider, you enter the name of the secret field in Delinea referencing the protected object and you enter the ID of the projected object containing the username or password used to access the certificate store. Because these fields are configured on the certificate store level, they appear as InstanceLevel=True like so:</p> <pre> {   "Name": "SecretId",   "DisplayName": "Secret Server Secret ID",   "InstanceLevel": true,   "DataType": "string" }, {   "Name": "SecretFieldName",   "DisplayName": "Secret Field Name",   "InstanceLevel": true,   "DataType": "string" } </pre> <p>In both cases, the <i>values</i> for the fields (e.g. the actual name of the object in Delinea where the password is stored) are stored in the <i>ProviderTypeParamValues</i> array.</p> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Value	Description		<p> When you configure a certificate store to use Delinea as a credential provider, you enter the name of the secret field in Delinea referencing the protected object and you enter the ID of the projected object containing the username or password used to access the certificate store. Because these fields are configured on the certificate store level, they appear as InstanceLevel=True like so:</p> <pre> {   "Name": "SecretId",   "DisplayName": "Secret Server Secret ID",   "InstanceLevel": true,   "DataType": "string" }, {   "Name": "SecretFieldName",   "DisplayName": "Secret Field Name",   "InstanceLevel": true,   "DataType": "string" } </pre> <p>In both cases, the <i>values</i> for the fields (e.g. the actual name of the object in Delinea where the password is stored) are stored in the <i>ProviderTypeParamValues</i> array.</p>
Value	Description				
	<p> When you configure a certificate store to use Delinea as a credential provider, you enter the name of the secret field in Delinea referencing the protected object and you enter the ID of the projected object containing the username or password used to access the certificate store. Because these fields are configured on the certificate store level, they appear as InstanceLevel=True like so:</p> <pre> {   "Name": "SecretId",   "DisplayName": "Secret Server Secret ID",   "InstanceLevel": true,   "DataType": "string" }, {   "Name": "SecretFieldName",   "DisplayName": "Secret Field Name",   "InstanceLevel": true,   "DataType": "string" } </pre> <p>In both cases, the <i>values</i> for the fields (e.g. the actual name of the object in Delinea where the password is stored) are stored in the <i>ProviderTypeParamValues</i> array.</p>				

 **Tip:** See the [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon () at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

#### 2.6.25.4 POST PAM Providers Types

The POST /PamProviders/Types method creates a new PAM provider type. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with details about the PAM provider type.



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:

/pam/modify/

OR

/pam/modify/#!/ (where # is a reference to a specific PAM provider ID)

Permissions for PAM providers can be set at either the global or PAM provider level. See *PAM Permissions* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide* for more information about global vs PAM provider permissions.

This method has two available versions. Keyfactor recommends using the newer method when possible. For more information about versioning, see [Versioning on page 11](#). The input parameters and response data returned are the same for both versions.

Table 412: POST PamProviders Types v1 & v2 Input Parameters

Name	In	Description										
Name	Body	<b>Required.</b> A string containing the name of the PAM provider type.										
Parameters	Body	<p><b>Required.</b> An array of objects containing parameters set for the PAM provider type. Parameter details include:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Value</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Name</td> <td><b>Required.</b> A string indicating the internal name for the PAM parameter.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Display Name</td> <td>A string indicating the display name for the PAM parameter. For parameters with an <i>InstanceLevel</i> of <i>False</i>, this name appears on the PAM provider dialog when a user creates a new PAM provider. For parameters with an <i>InstanceLevel</i> of <i>True</i>, this name appears on the dialog when a user creates a new record using the PAM provider (e.g. a new certificate store using PAM for authentication). If a <i>DisplayName</i> is not provided, the <i>Name</i> will be used as the <i>DisplayName</i>.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DataType</td> <td>An integer indicating the data type for the parameter. Possible values are:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1 = String</li> <li>• 2 = Secret</li> </ul>                             The default is <i>String</i>.                         </td> </tr> <tr> <td>Instance Level</td> <td>A Boolean that sets whether the parameter is used to define the underlying PAM provider (<i>false</i>) or a field that needs to be set to a value when configuring a record (e.g. a certificate store) to use the PAM provider (<i>true</i>). The default is <i>false</i>.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 10px; padding: 10px; margin-top: 10px; background-color: #fff9c4;"> <p> <b>Example:</b> For Delinea when defining a PAM provider, you configure two Delinea-specific fields:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Secret Server URL:</b> The URL to the Secret Server vault instance, including port number if applicable (e.g. <code>https://web-srvr38.keyexample.com/SecretServer</code>).</li> <li>• <b>Secret Server Username:</b> The name of the user that will be used to connect to SecretServer.</li> </ul> </div>	Value	Description	Name	<b>Required.</b> A string indicating the internal name for the PAM parameter.	Display Name	A string indicating the display name for the PAM parameter. For parameters with an <i>InstanceLevel</i> of <i>False</i> , this name appears on the PAM provider dialog when a user creates a new PAM provider. For parameters with an <i>InstanceLevel</i> of <i>True</i> , this name appears on the dialog when a user creates a new record using the PAM provider (e.g. a new certificate store using PAM for authentication). If a <i>DisplayName</i> is not provided, the <i>Name</i> will be used as the <i>DisplayName</i> .	DataType	An integer indicating the data type for the parameter. Possible values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1 = String</li> <li>• 2 = Secret</li> </ul> The default is <i>String</i> .	Instance Level	A Boolean that sets whether the parameter is used to define the underlying PAM provider ( <i>false</i> ) or a field that needs to be set to a value when configuring a record (e.g. a certificate store) to use the PAM provider ( <i>true</i> ). The default is <i>false</i> .
Value	Description											
Name	<b>Required.</b> A string indicating the internal name for the PAM parameter.											
Display Name	A string indicating the display name for the PAM parameter. For parameters with an <i>InstanceLevel</i> of <i>False</i> , this name appears on the PAM provider dialog when a user creates a new PAM provider. For parameters with an <i>InstanceLevel</i> of <i>True</i> , this name appears on the dialog when a user creates a new record using the PAM provider (e.g. a new certificate store using PAM for authentication). If a <i>DisplayName</i> is not provided, the <i>Name</i> will be used as the <i>DisplayName</i> .											
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Instance Level	A Boolean that sets whether the parameter is used to define the underlying PAM provider ( <i>false</i> ) or a field that needs to be set to a value when configuring a record (e.g. a certificate store) to use the PAM provider ( <i>true</i> ). The default is <i>false</i> .											

Name	In	Description	
		Value	<div data-bbox="711 359 1377 1654" style="background-color: #fff9c4; padding: 10px; border: 1px solid #ccc;"> <p data-bbox="721 373 764 415"></p> <ul data-bbox="792 373 1341 464" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="792 373 1341 464">• Secret Server Password: The password of the user that will be used to connect to SecretServer.</li> </ul> <p data-bbox="782 489 1268 579">Because these fields are configured on the PAM provider definition, they appear as InstanceLevel=False like so:</p> <pre data-bbox="821 636 1312 1339" style="background-color: #fff9c4; padding: 10px; border: 1px solid #ccc;"> {   "Name": "Host",   "DisplayName": "Secret Server URL",   "InstanceLevel": false,   "DataType": "string" }, {   "Name": "Username",   "DisplayName": "Secret Server Username",   "InstanceLevel": false,   "DataType": "secret" }, {   "Name": "Password",   "DisplayName": "Secret Server Password",   "InstanceLevel": false,   "DataType": "secret" } </pre> <p data-bbox="782 1381 1369 1646">When you configure a certificate store to use Delinea as a credential provider, you enter the name of the secret field in Delinea referencing the protected object and you enter the ID of the projected object containing the username or password used to access the certificate store. Because these fields are configured on the certificate store level, they appear as InstanceLevel=True like so:</p> </div>

Name	In	Description	
		Value	<div data-bbox="711 359 1377 905">  <pre data-bbox="824 415 1328 863"> {   "Name": "SecretId",   "DisplayName": "Secret Server Secret ID",   "InstanceLevel": true,   "DataType": "string" }, {   "Name": "SecretFieldName",   "DisplayName": "Secret Field Name",   "InstanceLevel": true,   "DataType": "string" } </pre> </div> <p data-bbox="784 911 1370 1041">In both cases, the <i>values</i> for the fields (e.g. the actual name of the object in Delinea where the password is stored) are stored in the <i>Provider-TypeParamValues</i> array.</p>

Table 413: POST PamProviders Types v1 & v2 Response Data

Name	Description																												
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 **Tip:** See the [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon () at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

### 2.6.25.5 GET PAM Providers

The GET /PamProviders method returns a list of all the PAM providers that have been configured in Keyfactor Command. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with details about each PAM provider.



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:

/pam/read/

OR

/pam/read/#/ (where # is a reference to a specific PAM provider ID)

Permissions for PAM providers can be set at either the global or PAM provider level. See *PAM Permissions* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide* for more information about global vs PAM provider permissions.

This method has two available versions. Keyfactor recommends using the newer method when possible. For more information about versioning, see [Versioning on page 11](#).

## Version 2

Version 2 of the GET /PamProviders method has been redesigned to remove references to PAM associations with areas and containers.

Table 414: GET PamProviders v2 Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
QueryString	Query	A string containing a query to limit the results (e.g. field1 -eq value1 AND field2 -gt value2). The default is to return all records. Fields available for querying through the API for the most part match those that appear in the Keyfactor Command Management Portal search drop-downs for the same feature. For querying guidelines, refer to: <i>Certificate Search Page</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> . The query fields supported for this endpoint are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Area</li> <li>• Name</li> <li>• ProviderType</li> <li>• SecuredAreald</li> </ul>
PageReturned	Query	An integer that specifies how many multiples of the returnLimit to skip and offset by before returning results, to enable paging. The default is 1.
ReturnLimit	Query	An integer that specifies how many results to return per page. The default is 50.
SortField	Query	A string containing the property by which the results should be sorted. Fields available for sorting through the API for the most part match those that appear as sortable columns in the Keyfactor Command Management Portal. The default sort field is <i>Name</i> .
SortAscending	Query	An integer that sets the sort order on the returned results. A value of 0 sorts results in ascending order while a value of 1 sorts results in descending order. The default is ascending.

Table 415: GET PamProviders v2 Response Data

Name	Description																		
Id	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the PAM provider. This ID is automatically set by Keyfactor Command.																		
Name	A string indicating the name of the PAM provider. This name is used to identify the PAM provider throughout Keyfactor Command.																		
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Remote	A Boolean indicating whether the PAM provider is local to the Keyfactor Command (false) or local to the orchestrator (true). The default is <i>false</i> .								

## Version 1

Version 1 of the GET /PamProviders method includes the same capabilities as version 2 except it includes references to the deprecated parameters related to the area of Keyfactor Command to which the PAM provider applies.

Table 416: GET PamProviders v1 Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
QueryString	Query	A string containing a query to limit the results (e.g. field1 -eq value1 AND field2 -gt value2). The default is to return all records. Fields available for querying through the API for the most part match those that appear in the Keyfactor Command Management Portal search drop-downs for the same feature. For querying guidelines, refer to: <i>Certificate Search Page</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> . The query fields supported for this endpoint are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Area</li> <li>• Name</li> <li>• ProviderType</li> <li>• SecuredAreald</li> </ul>
PageReturned	Query	An integer that specifies how many multiples of the returnLimit to skip and offset by before returning results, to enable paging. The default is 1.
ReturnLimit	Query	An integer that specifies how many results to return per page. The default is 50.
SortField	Query	A string containing the property by which the results should be sorted. Fields available for sorting through the API for the most part match those that appear as sortable columns in the Keyfactor Command Management Portal. The default sort field is <i>Name</i> .
SortAscending	Query	An integer that sets the sort order on the returned results. A value of 0 sorts results in ascending order while a value of 1 sorts results in descending order. The default is ascending.

Table 417: GET PamProviders v1 Response Data

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Id	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the PAM provider. This ID is automatically set by Keyfactor Command.																
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Provider Type Param	<p>An object indicating parameters that the provider type uses for data input in Keyfactor Command when creating new PAM provider and certificate store records. Provider type parameters values include:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="568 1041 1382 1667"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="574 1050 753 1104">Value</th> <th data-bbox="760 1050 1375 1104">Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="574 1113 753 1197">Id</td> <td data-bbox="760 1113 1375 1197">An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the PAM provider type parameter.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="574 1205 753 1289">Name</td> <td data-bbox="760 1205 1375 1289">A string indicating the internal name for the PAM provider type parameter.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="574 1297 753 1591">Display Name</td> <td data-bbox="760 1297 1375 1591">A string indicating the display name for the PAM provider type parameter. For parameters with an <i>InstanceLevel</i> of <i>False</i>, this name appears on the PAM provider dialog for the parameter when a user creates a new PAM provider. For parameters with an <i>InstanceLevel</i> of <i>True</i>, this name appears on the Server dialog for the parameter when a user creates a new PAM provider.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="574 1600 753 1663">Instance</td> <td data-bbox="760 1600 1375 1663">A Boolean that sets whether the parameter is used</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Value	Description	Id	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the PAM provider type parameter.	Name	A string indicating the internal name for the PAM provider type parameter.	Display Name	A string indicating the display name for the PAM provider type parameter. For parameters with an <i>InstanceLevel</i> of <i>False</i> , this name appears on the PAM provider dialog for the parameter when a user creates a new PAM provider. For parameters with an <i>InstanceLevel</i> of <i>True</i> , this name appears on the Server dialog for the parameter when a user creates a new PAM provider.	Instance	A Boolean that sets whether the parameter is used
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Level	to define the underlying PAM provider (False) or a field that needs to be set to a value when configuring a certificate store to use the PAM provider (True). See example, above.								
Remote	A Boolean indicating whether the PAM provider is local to the Keyfactor Command (false) or local to the orchestrator (true). The default is <i>false</i> .								
Secure Area Id	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the certificate store container the PAM provider is associated with, if any. This is considered deprecated and may be removed in a future release.								

 **Tip:** See the *Keyfactor API Reference and Utility* [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (🔍) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

### 2.6.25.6 POST PAM Providers

The POST `/PamProviders` method creates a new PAM provider. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with details for the new provider.

 **Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
`/pam/modify/`  
 OR  
`/pam/modify/#!/` (where # is a reference to a specific PAM provider ID)

Permissions for PAM providers and certificate stores can be set at either the global or PAM provider level. See *PAM Permissions* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide* for more information about global vs PAM provider permissions.

This method has two available versions. Keyfactor recommends using the newer method when possible. For more information about versioning, see [Versioning on page 11](#).

## Version 2

Version 2 of the POST /PamProviders method has been redesigned to remove references to PAM associations with areas and containers.

Table 418: POST PamProviders v2 Input Parameters

Name	In	Description										
Name	Body	<p><b>Required.</b> A string indicating the name of the PAM provider. This name is used to identify the PAM provider throughout Keyfactor Command.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid orange; background-color: #ffe4c4; padding: 10px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p> <b>Important:</b> The name you give to your PAM provider in Keyfactor Command must match the name of the PAM provider as referenced in the manifest.json file (see <i>Installing Custom PAM Provider Extensions</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i>).</p> </div>										
Provider Type	Body	<p><b>Required.</b> An object containing details about the provider type for the provider. Only the provider type ID is needed on input. Provider type details include:</p> <table border="1" style="margin-top: 10px;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Value</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Id</td> <td><b>Required.</b> A string indicating the Keyfactor Command reference GUID for the provider type.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Value	Description	Id	<b>Required.</b> A string indicating the Keyfactor Command reference GUID for the provider type.						
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Provider Type Param Values	Body	<p><b>Required*</b>. An array of objects containing the values for the provider types specified by ProviderTypeParam. Values are only <b>required</b> in this field if the <i>Remote</i> parameter is set to <i>false</i>. Provider type parameter values include:</p> <table border="1" style="margin-top: 10px;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Value</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Value</td> <td><b>Required.</b> A string indicating the value set for the parameter (e.g. the name of the CyberArk folder where the protected object that stores the username or password resides).</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Instance Id</td> <td>An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the provider. If you are attaching to something with an integer Id, this will be used.  This is considered deprecated and may be removed in a future release.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Instance Guid</td> <td>A string indicating the Keyfactor Command reference GUID for the provider. If you are attaching to something with a GUID ID, this will be used.  This is considered deprecated and may be removed in a future release.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Provider</td> <td>An object indicating parameters that the provider type</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Value	Description	Value	<b>Required.</b> A string indicating the value set for the parameter (e.g. the name of the CyberArk folder where the protected object that stores the username or password resides).	Instance Id	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the provider. If you are attaching to something with an integer Id, this will be used.  This is considered deprecated and may be removed in a future release.	Instance Guid	A string indicating the Keyfactor Command reference GUID for the provider. If you are attaching to something with a GUID ID, this will be used.  This is considered deprecated and may be removed in a future release.	Provider	An object indicating parameters that the provider type
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Name	In	Description
		 <pre data-bbox="597 323 1403 1142">       "id": "bd1762ce-3ea5-41fb-bfb4-1b6de6393fa3"     },     "providerTypeParamValues": [       {         "providerTypeParam": {           "Id": 19         },         "Value": "https://MyDelineaURL"       },       {         "providerTypeParam": {           "Id": 20         },         "Value": "MyDelineaServiceAccountUser"       },       {         "providerTypeParam": {           "Id": 21         },         "Value": "MySuperSecretPasswordtoAccessDelinea"       }     ]   } </pre>
Remote	Body	A Boolean indicating whether the PAM provider is local to the Keyfactor Command (false) or local to the orchestrator (true). The default is <i>false</i> .

Table 419: POST PamProviders v2 Response Data

Name	Description																		
Id	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the PAM provider. This ID is automatically set by Keyfactor Command.																		
Name	A string indicating the name of the PAM provider. This name is used to identify the PAM provider throughout Keyfactor Command.																		
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Remote	A Boolean indicating whether the PAM provider is local to the Keyfactor Command ( <i>false</i> ) or local to the orchestrator ( <i>true</i> ). The default is <i>false</i> .																		

## Version 1

Version 1 of the POST /PamProviders method includes the same capabilities as version 2 except it includes references to the deprecated parameters related to the area of Keyfactor Command to which the PAM provider applies.

Table 420: POST PamProviders v1 Input Parameters

Name	In	Description										
Name	Body	<p><b>Required.</b> A string indicating the name of the PAM provider. This name is used to identify the PAM provider throughout Keyfactor Command.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid orange; background-color: #f9cb9c; padding: 10px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p> <b>Important:</b> The name you give to your PAM provider in Keyfactor Command must match the name of the PAM provider as referenced in the manifest.json file (see <i>Installing Custom PAM Provider Extensions</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i>).</p> </div>										
Provider Type	Body	<p><b>Required.</b> An object containing details about the provider type for the provider. Only the provider type ID is needed on input. Provider type details include:</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; margin-top: 10px;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 30%;">Value</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Id</td> <td><b>Required.</b> A string indicating the Keyfactor Command reference GUID for the provider type.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Value	Description	Id	<b>Required.</b> A string indicating the Keyfactor Command reference GUID for the provider type.						
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		 <pre data-bbox="597 323 1403 1142">       "id": "bd1762ce-3ea5-41fb-bfb4-1b6de6393fa3"     },     "providerTypeParamValues": [       {         "providerTypeParam": {           "Id": 19         },         "Value": "https://MyDelineaURL"       },       {         "providerTypeParam": {           "Id": 20         },         "Value": "MyDelineaServiceAccountUser"       },       {         "providerTypeParam": {           "Id": 21         },         "Value": "MySuperSecretPasswordtoAccessDelinea"       }     ]   } </pre>
Remote	Body	A Boolean indicating whether the PAM provider is local to the Keyfactor Command (false) or local to the orchestrator (true). The default is <i>false</i> .

Table 421: POST PamProviders v2 Response Data

Name	Description																
Id	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the PAM provider. This ID is automatically set by Keyfactor Command.																
Name	A string indicating the name of the PAM provider. This name is used to identify the PAM provider throughout Keyfactor Command.																
Area	An integer indicating the area of Keyfactor Command the provider is used for. This is considered deprecated and may be removed in a future release.																
Provider Type	An object containing details about the provider type for the provider. Provider type details include: <table border="1" data-bbox="363 705 1403 1642"> <thead> <tr> <th>Value</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Id</td> <td>A string indicating the Keyfactor Command reference GUID for the provider type.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Name</td> <td>A string indicating the name of the provider type.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Provider Type Params</td> <td>An array of objects indicating parameters that the provider type uses for data input in Keyfactor Command when creating new PAM provider records and records using PAM providers. Provider type parameters values include:               <table border="1" data-bbox="535 1066 1377 1625"> <thead> <tr> <th>Value</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Id</td> <td>An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the PAM provider type.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Name</td> <td>A string indicating the internal name for the PAM provider type parameter.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Display Name</td> <td>A string indicating the display name for the PAM provider type parameter. For provider types with an <i>InstanceLevel</i> of <i>False</i>, this name appears on the PAM provider dialog when a user creates a new PAM provider. For parameters with an <i>InstanceLevel</i> of <i>True</i>, this name appears on the dialog when a user creates a new record using the PAM provider (e.g. a new certificate store using PAM for authentication).</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Value	Description	Id	A string indicating the Keyfactor Command reference GUID for the provider type.	Name	A string indicating the name of the provider type.	Provider Type Params	An array of objects indicating parameters that the provider type uses for data input in Keyfactor Command when creating new PAM provider records and records using PAM providers. Provider type parameters values include: <table border="1" data-bbox="535 1066 1377 1625"> <thead> <tr> <th>Value</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Id</td> <td>An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the PAM provider type.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Name</td> <td>A string indicating the internal name for the PAM provider type parameter.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Display Name</td> <td>A string indicating the display name for the PAM provider type parameter. For provider types with an <i>InstanceLevel</i> of <i>False</i>, this name appears on the PAM provider dialog when a user creates a new PAM provider. For parameters with an <i>InstanceLevel</i> of <i>True</i>, this name appears on the dialog when a user creates a new record using the PAM provider (e.g. a new certificate store using PAM for authentication).</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Value	Description	Id	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the PAM provider type.	Name	A string indicating the internal name for the PAM provider type parameter.	Display Name	A string indicating the display name for the PAM provider type parameter. For provider types with an <i>InstanceLevel</i> of <i>False</i> , this name appears on the PAM provider dialog when a user creates a new PAM provider. For parameters with an <i>InstanceLevel</i> of <i>True</i> , this name appears on the dialog when a user creates a new record using the PAM provider (e.g. a new certificate store using PAM for authentication).
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Remote	A Boolean indicating whether the PAM provider is local to the Keyfactor Command ( <i>false</i> ) or local to the orchestrator ( <i>true</i> ). The default is <i>false</i> .																		

Name	Description
Secure Area Id	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the certificate store container the PAM provider is associated with, if any. This is considered deprecated and may be removed in a future release.

 **Tip:** See the *Keyfactor API Reference and Utility* [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon () at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

### 2.6.25.7 PUT PAM Providers

The PUT /PamProviders method updates an existing PAM provider. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with details for the updated provider.

 **Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
/pam/modify/  
OR  
/pam/modify/#!/ (where # is a reference to a specific PAM provider ID)

Permissions for PAM providers and certificate stores can be set at either the global or PAM provider level. See *PAM Permissions* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide* for more information about global vs PAM provider permissions.

 **Important:** Any previously populated fields that are not submitted with their full existing data using this method will be cleared of their existing data. When using this method, you should first do a GET to retrieve all the values for the record you want to update, enter corrected data into the field(s) you want to update, and then submit all the fields using PUT, including the fields that contain values but which you are not changing.

This method has two available versions. Keyfactor recommends using the newer method when possible. For more information about versioning, see [Versioning on page 11](#).

Version 2 of the PUT /PamProviders method has been redesigned to remove references to PAM associations with areas and containers.

Table 422: PUT PamProviders v2 Input Parameters

Name	In	Description								
Id	Body	<b>Required.</b> An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the PAM provider. This ID is automatically set by Keyfactor Command.								
Name	Body	<p><b>Required.</b> A string indicating the name of the PAM provider. This name is used to identify the PAM provider throughout Keyfactor Command.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid orange; background-color: #ffe4c4; padding: 10px; border-radius: 10px;"> <p> <b>Important:</b> The name you give to your PAM provider in Keyfactor Command must match the name of the PAM provider as referenced in the manifest.json file (see <i>Installing Custom PAM Provider Extensions in the Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i>).</p> </div>								
Provider Type	Body	<p><b>Required.</b> An object containing details about the provider type for the provider. Only the provider type ID is needed on input. Provider type details include:</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 30%;">Value</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Id</td> <td><b>Required.</b> A string indicating the Keyfactor Command reference GUID for the provider type.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Value	Description	Id	<b>Required.</b> A string indicating the Keyfactor Command reference GUID for the provider type.				
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Provider Type Param Values	Body	<p><b>Required*</b>. An array of objects containing the values for the provider types specified by ProviderTypeParam. Values are only <b>required</b> in this field if the <i>Remote</i> parameter is set to <i>false</i>. Provider type parameter values include:</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 30%;">Value</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Value</td> <td><b>Required.</b> A string indicating the value set for the parameter (e.g. the name of the CyberArk folder where the protected object that stores the username or password resides).</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Instance Id</td> <td>An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the provider. If you are attaching to something with an integer Id, this will be used.  This is considered deprecated and may be removed in a future release.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Instance Guid</td> <td>A string indicating the Keyfactor Command reference GUID for the provider. If you are attaching to something with a GUID ID, this will be used.  This is considered deprecated and may be removed in a</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Value	Description	Value	<b>Required.</b> A string indicating the value set for the parameter (e.g. the name of the CyberArk folder where the protected object that stores the username or password resides).	Instance Id	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the provider. If you are attaching to something with an integer Id, this will be used.  This is considered deprecated and may be removed in a future release.	Instance Guid	A string indicating the Keyfactor Command reference GUID for the provider. If you are attaching to something with a GUID ID, this will be used.  This is considered deprecated and may be removed in a
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Name	In	Description
		 <pre data-bbox="630 331 1370 1251"> {   "name": "PAMProviders.Delinea.PAMProvider",   "providerType": {     "id": "bd1762ce-3ea5-41fb-bfb4-1b6de6393fa3"   },   "providerTypeParamValues": [     {       "providerTypeParam": {         "Id": 19       },       "Value": "https://MyDelineaURL"     },     {       "providerTypeParam": {         "Id": 20       },       "Value": "MyDelineaServiceAccountUser"     },     {       "providerTypeParam": {         "Id": 21       },       "Value": "MySuperSecretPasswordtoAccessDelinea"     }   ] } </pre>
Remote	Body	A Boolean indicating whether the PAM provider is local to the Keyfactor Command (false) or local to the orchestrator (true). The default is <i>false</i> .

Table 423: PUT PamProviders v2 Response Data

Name	Description																		
Id	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the PAM provider. This ID is automatically set by Keyfactor Command.																		
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Provider Type Param Values	An array of objects containing the values for the provider types specified by Provider-TypeParam. The field does not return data on responses.																		
Remote	A Boolean indicating whether the PAM provider is local to the Keyfactor Command ( <i>false</i> ) or local to the orchestrator ( <i>true</i> ). The default is <i>false</i> .																		

## Version 1

Version 1 of the PUT /PamProviders method includes the same capabilities as version 2 except it includes references to the deprecated parameters related to the area of Keyfactor Command to which the PAM provider applies.

Table 424: PUT PamProviders v1 Input Parameters

Name	In	Description								
Id	Body	<b>Required.</b> An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the PAM provider. This ID is automatically set by Keyfactor Command.								
Name	Body	<p><b>Required.</b> A string indicating the name of the PAM provider. This name is used to identify the PAM provider throughout Keyfactor Command.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid orange; background-color: #f9cb9c; padding: 10px; border-radius: 10px;"> <p> <b>Important:</b> The name you give to your PAM provider in Keyfactor Command must match the name of the PAM provider as referenced in the manifest.json file (see <i>Installing Custom PAM Provider Extensions in the Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i>).</p> </div>								
Provider Type	Body	<p><b>Required.</b> An object containing details about the provider type for the provider. Only the provider type ID is needed on input. Provider type details include:</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 30%;">Value</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Id</td> <td><b>Required.</b> A string indicating the Keyfactor Command reference GUID for the provider type.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Value	Description	Id	<b>Required.</b> A string indicating the Keyfactor Command reference GUID for the provider type.				
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Provider Type Param Values	Body	<p><b>Required*</b>. An array of objects containing the values for the provider types specified by ProviderTypeParam. Values are only <b>required</b> in this field if the <i>Remote</i> parameter is set to <i>false</i>. Provider type parameter values include:</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 30%;">Value</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Value</td> <td><b>Required.</b> A string indicating the value set for the parameter (e.g. the name of the CyberArk folder where the protected object that stores the username or password resides).</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Instance Id</td> <td>An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the provider. If you are attaching to something with an integer Id, this will be used.  This is considered deprecated and may be removed in a future release.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Instance Guid</td> <td>A string indicating the Keyfactor Command reference GUID for the provider. If you are attaching to something with a GUID ID, this will be used.  This is considered deprecated and may be removed in a</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Value	Description	Value	<b>Required.</b> A string indicating the value set for the parameter (e.g. the name of the CyberArk folder where the protected object that stores the username or password resides).	Instance Id	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the provider. If you are attaching to something with an integer Id, this will be used.  This is considered deprecated and may be removed in a future release.	Instance Guid	A string indicating the Keyfactor Command reference GUID for the provider. If you are attaching to something with a GUID ID, this will be used.  This is considered deprecated and may be removed in a
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		<p> <b>Example:</b> When creating a new PAM provider for Delinea local to Keyfactor Command, your POST body might look like:</p>																

Name	In	Description
		 <pre data-bbox="630 331 1370 1251"> {   "name": "PAMProviders.Delinea.PAMProvider",   "providerType": {     "id": "bd1762ce-3ea5-41fb-bfb4-1b6de6393fa3"   },   "providerTypeParamValues": [     {       "providerTypeParam": {         "Id": 19       },       "Value": "https://MyDelineaURL"     },     {       "providerTypeParam": {         "Id": 20       },       "Value": "MyDelineaServiceAccountUser"     },     {       "providerTypeParam": {         "Id": 21       },       "Value": "MySuperSecretPasswordtoAccessDelinea"     }   ] } </pre>
Remote	Body	A Boolean indicating whether the PAM provider is local to the Keyfactor Command (false) or local to the orchestrator (true). The default is <i>false</i> .

Table 425: PUT PamProviders v1 Response Data

Name	Description																
Id	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the PAM provider. This ID is automatically set by Keyfactor Command.																
Name	A string indicating the name of the PAM provider. This name is used to identify the PAM provider throughout Keyfactor Command.																
Area	An integer indicating the area of Keyfactor Command the provider is used for. This is considered deprecated and may be removed in a future release.																
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Secure Area Id	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the certificate store container the PAM provider is associated with, if any. This is considered deprecated and may be removed in a future release.

 **Tip:** See the *Keyfactor API Reference and Utility* [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon () at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

### 2.6.25.8 GET PAM Providers Types ID

The GET `/PamProviders/Types/{id}` method returns the PAM provider type with the specified ID. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with details about the specified PAM provider type. This method has only a v2 version.

 **Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
`/pam/read/`  
 OR  
`/pam/read/#/` (where # is a reference to a specific PAM provider ID)  
 Permissions for PAM providers can be set at either the global or PAM provider level. See *PAM Permissions* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide* for more information about global vs PAM provider permissions.

Table 426: GET PamProviders Types {id} v2 Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
id	Path	<b>Required.</b> The Keyfactor Command reference ID for the PAM provider to be deleted. Use the <i>GET /PamProviders</i> method (see <a href="#">GET PAM Providers on page 1030</a> ) to retrieve a list of all the PAM providers to determine the PAM provider's ID.

Table 427: GET PamProviders Types {id} v2 Response Data

Name	Description																												
Id	A string containing the Keyfactor Command reference GUID for the PAM provider type.																												
Name	A string containing the name of the PAM provider type.																												
Parameters	<p>An array of objects containing parameters set for the PAM provider type. Parameter details include:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Value</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Id</td> <td> <p>An integer indicating the ID of the parameter. Parameters will vary depending on your PAM extension. Built-in parameters include:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Value</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>Private Ark Safe</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>PrivateArk Folder Name</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>PrivateArk Protected Password Name</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>Application ID</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td> <td>Secret Server Url</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6</td> <td>Rule Name</td> </tr> <tr> <td>7</td> <td>Thycotic Secret ID</td> </tr> <tr> <td>8</td> <td>Rule Key</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>Name</td> <td>A string indicating the internal name for the PAM parameter.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Display Name</td> <td> <p>A string indicating the display name for the PAM parameter. For parameters with an <i>InstanceLevel</i> of <i>False</i>, this name appears on the PAM provider dialog when a user creates a new PAM provider. For parameters with an <i>InstanceLevel</i> of <i>True</i>, this name appears on the dialog when a user creates a new record using the PAM provider (e.g. a new certificate store using PAM for authentication).</p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>DataType</td> <td> <p>An integer indicating the data type for the parameter. Possible values are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 = String</li> </ul> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Value	Description	Id	<p>An integer indicating the ID of the parameter. Parameters will vary depending on your PAM extension. Built-in parameters include:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Value</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>Private Ark Safe</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>PrivateArk Folder Name</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>PrivateArk Protected Password Name</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>Application ID</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td> <td>Secret Server Url</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6</td> <td>Rule Name</td> </tr> <tr> <td>7</td> <td>Thycotic Secret ID</td> </tr> <tr> <td>8</td> <td>Rule Key</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Value	Description	1	Private Ark Safe	2	PrivateArk Folder Name	3	PrivateArk Protected Password Name	4	Application ID	5	Secret Server Url	6	Rule Name	7	Thycotic Secret ID	8	Rule Key	Name	A string indicating the internal name for the PAM parameter.	Display Name	<p>A string indicating the display name for the PAM parameter. For parameters with an <i>InstanceLevel</i> of <i>False</i>, this name appears on the PAM provider dialog when a user creates a new PAM provider. For parameters with an <i>InstanceLevel</i> of <i>True</i>, this name appears on the dialog when a user creates a new record using the PAM provider (e.g. a new certificate store using PAM for authentication).</p>	DataType	<p>An integer indicating the data type for the parameter. Possible values are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 = String</li> </ul>
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 **Tip:** See the [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon () at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

## 2.6.26 Permissions

The Permissions component of the Keyfactor API includes the GET method to list all of the area permissions that are available to use to configure security settings for access to Keyfactor Command. This is mostly used for reference when configuring security settings.

Table 428: Security Roles Endpoints

Endpoint	Method	Description	Link
/	GET	Returns a list of all of the area permissions that are available to use to configure security settings for access to Keyfactor Command.	<a href="#">GET Permissions below</a>

### 2.6.26.1 GET Permissions

The GET /Permissions method is used to list all area permissions available for use to control user access to all aspects of Keyfactor Command. This method has no input parameters other than the standard headers (see [Endpoint Common Features on page 8](#)).



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
`/security/read/`

Table 429: GET Permissions Response Data

Name	Description
n/a	<p>An array of strings listing the full permissions list in Keyfactor Command.</p> <p>For example:</p> <pre data-bbox="375 401 1282 1293"> [ "/", "/agents/", "/agents/auto_registration/", "/agents/auto_registration/modify/", "/agents/auto_registration/read/", "/agents/management/", "/agents/management/mac/", "/agents/management/mac/auto-enrollment/", "/agents/management/mac/auto-enrollment/management/", "/agents/management/mac/auto-enrollment/management/modify/", "/agents/management/mac/auto-enrollment/management/read/", ... "/certificate_stores/", ... "/ssl/read/", "/system_settings/", "/system_settings/modify/", "/system_settings/read/", "/workflows/", "/workflows/definitions/", ] </pre>

 **Tip:** See the [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (🔍) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

### 2.6.27 Permission Sets

The Permission Sets component of the Keyfactor API includes methods necessary to programmatically create, edit, retrieve, and delete permission sets within Keyfactor Command.

Permission sets are used to organize security roles (see [Security Roles on page 1205](#)) and provide compartmentalization on permissions. An unconfigured Keyfactor Command has one permission set—the *Global Permission Set*—that will contain all the security roles created in Keyfactor Command and allow users with administrative permissions to grant any of the possible permissions (see Security Role Permissions in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) in Keyfactor Command to other users. An implementation with two or more permission sets can be used to limit the actions that administrative users (or any users) can take.

Permission sets can only be managed with the Keyfactor API.

**Q Example:** An organization has a couple of administrators who should be allowed to make whatever changes are necessary to Keyfactor Command and a handful of other administrators who need full control to Keyfactor Command but should not be able to access certain sensitive features of the system. However, this second set of administrators do need to be able to change permissions of users on occasion. To meet this need, the organization decides to use permission sets:

- The *Global Permission Set* contains the following permission:

```
/
```

This is the base permission set that is created on installation. It allows any security roles created as part of the Global Permission Set to potentially contain any possible security permission within Keyfactor Command.

- The organization adds an *Operational Permission Set* which contains the following permissions:

```
/agents/  
/application_settings/  
/certificate_stores/  
/certificates/  
/certificate_authorities/  
/certificate_templates/  
/dashboard/  
/metadata/  
/monitoring/  
/portal/  
/reports/  
/security/  
/scripts/  
/ssl/  
/workflows/
```



This allows any security roles created as part of the Operational Permission Set to potentially contain any of the permissions in the referenced areas of Keyfactor Command. Notice that security is among these areas. It does not allow security roles added to this permission set to be granted permissions in areas such as /auditing/ and /identity\_providers/.

The organization creates these security roles:

- A Global Administrators security role in the Global Permission Set which grants full control to the system. This is created by default during the installation.
- An Operational Administrators security role in the Operational Permission Set which grants all the permissions in the Operational Permission Set.
- A Power Users security role in the Operational Permission Set which grants a large subset of the permissions in the Operational Permission Set, more granularly than grants to the administrators (e.g. /certificates/enrollment/csr/).
- A Viewers security role in the Operational Permission Set which grants a small subset of the permissions in the Operational Permission Set, more granularly than grants to the administrators (e.g. /certificates/collections/read/).

In this configuration, users who hold the Operational Administrators security role:

- Can edit the Power Users and Viewers security roles and change the permissions granted to those roles, but they cannot add any permissions that are not in the Operational Permission Set.
- Can edit the Operational Administrators security role, but can't add any permissions that aren't in the Operational Permission Set.
- Can add new claims for users, groups and other entities.
- Can add new security roles in the Operational Permission Set, referencing only permissions in that set.
- Can associate users, groups and other entities with the Power Users, Viewers and Operational Administrators security roles.
- Can remove role associations for users, groups and other entities for the Power Users, Viewers and Operational Administrators security roles.
- Cannot edit the Global Administrators role because it's not in the permission set to which their own security role belongs.
- Cannot add or edit permission sets.

Table 430: Permission Sets Endpoints

Endpoint	Method	Description	Link
/id}	GET	Returns the permission set with the specified GUID.	<a href="#">GET Permission Sets ID on the next page</a>

Endpoint	Method	Description	Link
/ {id}	DELETE	Deletes the permission set with the specified GUID.	<a href="#">DELETE Permission Sets ID on the next page</a>
/	GET	Returns a list of all the permission sets.	<a href="#">GET Permission Sets on the next page</a>
/	POST	Adds a new permission set into Keyfactor Command.	<a href="#">POST Permission Sets on page 1089</a>
/	PUT	Updates a permission set.	<a href="#">PUT Permission Sets on page 1090</a>

### 2.6.27.1 GET Permission Sets ID

The GET /PermissionSets/{id} method is used to return a permission set by GUID. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with details for the specified permission set.



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
/security/read/

Table 431: GET Permission Sets{id} Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
id	Path	<b>Required.</b> A string indicating the Keyfactor Command reference GUID of the permission set to retrieve.  Use the <i>GET /PermissionSets</i> method (see <a href="#">GET Permission Sets on the next page</a> ) to retrieve a list of all the permission sets to determine the permission set's ID.

Table 432: GET Permission Sets {id} Response Data

Name	Description
Id	A string containing the Keyfactor Command reference GUID for the permission set.
Permissions	An array of strings containing the permissions assigned to the permission set. See <i>Security Role Operations: Version Two Permission Model</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for an overview of the possible permissions.



**Tip:** See the [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (?) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

### 2.6.27.2 DELETE Permission Sets ID

The DELETE /PermissionSets/{id} method is used to delete the permission set with the specified GUID. This endpoint returns 204 with no content upon success.



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
/security/modify/

The user must hold a role containing this permission in the *Global Permission Set* (see [Permission Sets on page 1083](#)).

Table 433: DELETE Permission Sets{id} Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
id	Path	<b>Required.</b> A string indicating the Keyfactor Command reference GUID of the permission set to delete. Use the <i>GET /PermissionSets</i> method (see <a href="#">GET Permission Sets below</a> ) to determine the ID of the permission set you wish to delete.



**Tip:** See the [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (?) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

### 2.6.27.3 GET Permission Sets

The GET /PermissionSets method is used to return a list of the permission sets defined in Keyfactor Command (see [Permission Sets on page 1083](#)). This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with details for the permission sets.



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
/security/read/

Table 434: GET Permission Sets Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
QueryString	Query	There are no query parsers for this endpoint..
PageReturned	Query	An integer that specifies how many multiples of the returnLimit to skip and offset by before returning results, to enable paging. The default is 1.
ReturnLimit	Query	An integer that specifies how many results to return per page. The default is 50.
SortField	Query	A string containing the property by which the results should be sorted. Fields available for sorting through the API for the most part match those that appear as sortable columns in the Keyfactor Command Management Portal. The default sort field is <i>Id</i> .
SortAscending	Query	An integer that sets the sort order on the returned results. A value of 0 sorts results in ascending order while a value of 1 sorts results in descending order. The default is ascending.

Table 435: GET Permission Sets Response Data

Name	Description
Id	A string containing the Keyfactor Command reference GUID for the permission set.
Permissions	An array of strings containing the permissions assigned to the permission set. See <i>Security Role Operations: Version Two Permission Model</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for an overview of the possible permissions.



**Tip:** See the [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (?) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

## 2.6.27.4 POST Permission Sets

The POST /PermissionSets method is used to create a new permission set in Keyfactor Command (see [Permission Sets on page 1083](#)). This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with the details of the new permission set.



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
/security/modify/

The user must hold a role containing this permission in the *Global Permission Set* (see [Permission Sets on page 1083](#)).

Table 436: POST Permission Sets Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
Name	Body	<b>Required.</b> A string indicating the short name for the permission set.
Permissions	Body	<b>Required.</b> An array of strings containing the permissions assigned to the permission set. See <i>Security Role Operations: Version Two Permission Model</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for an overview of the possible permissions. For example: <pre>"Permissions": [   "/agents/",   "/certificate_stores/",   "/certificates/",   "/certificate_authorities/",   "/certificate_templates/",   "/dashboard/",   "/metadata/",   "/monitoring/",   "/portal/",   "/reports/",   "/ssl/",   "/workflows/", ]</pre>

Table 437: POST Permission Sets Response Data

Name	Description
Id	A string containing the Keyfactor Command reference GUID for the permission set.
Permissions	An array of strings containing the permissions assigned to the permission set. See <i>Security Role Operations: Version Two Permission Model</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for an overview of the possible permissions.



**Tip:** See the *Keyfactor API Reference and Utility* [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (?) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

### 2.6.27.5 PUT Permission Sets

The PUT /PermissionSets method is used to update a permission set in Keyfactor Command (see [Permission Sets on page 1083](#)). This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with the details of the updated permission set.



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
/security/modify/

The user must hold a role containing this permission in the *Global Permission Set* (see [Permission Sets on page 1083](#)).

Table 438: PUT Permission Sets Input Parameters

Name	Description
Id	<b>Required.</b> A string containing the Keyfactor Command reference GUID for the permission set.
Permissions	<p><b>Required.</b> An array of strings containing the permissions assigned to the permission set. See <i>Security Role Operations: Version Two Permission Model</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for an overview of the possible permissions.</p> <p>For example:</p> <pre> "Permissions": [   "/agents/",   "/certificate_stores/",   "/certificates/",   "/certificate_authorities/",   "/certificate_templates/",   "/dashboard/",   "/metadata/",   "/monitoring/",   "/portal/"   "/reports/",   "/ssl/",   "/workflows/" ] </pre>

Table 439: PUT Permission Sets Response Data

Name	Description
Id	A string containing the Keyfactor Command reference GUID for the permission set.
Permissions	An array of strings containing the permissions assigned to the permission set. See <i>Security Role Operations: Version Two Permission Model</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for an overview of the possible permissions.



**Tip:** See the [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (?) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

## 2.6.28 Reports

The Reports component of the Keyfactor API includes methods necessary to list, update, and schedule built-in reports as well as methods to create, update, list and delete custom reports.

Table 440: Reports Endpoints

Endpoint	Method	Description	Link
/id}	GET	Returns the built-in report with the specified ID.	<a href="#">GET Reports ID on the next page</a>
/Custom/{id}	DELETE	Deletes the custom report with the specified ID.	<a href="#">DELETE Reports Custom ID on page 1101</a>
/Custom/{id}	GET	Returns the custom report with the specified ID.	<a href="#">GET Reports Custom ID on page 1102</a>
/Schedules/{id}	DELETE	Deletes the schedule for the built-in report with the specified schedule ID.	<a href="#">DELETE Reports Schedules ID on page 1103</a>
/Schedules/{id}	GET	Returns the schedule for the built-in report with the specified schedule ID.	<a href="#">GET Reports Schedules ID on page 1104</a>
/id}/Parameters	GET	Returns the parameters for the built-in report with the specified report ID.	<a href="#">GET Reports ID Parameters on page 1108</a>
/id}/Parameters	PUT	Updates the parameters for the built-in report with the specified report ID.	<a href="#">PUT Reports ID Parameters on page 1111</a>
/	GET	Returns all built-in reports with filtering and output options.	<a href="#">GET Reports on page 1113</a>
/	PUT	Updates the built-in report with the specified ID. Only some fields can be updated.	<a href="#">PUT Reports on page 1116</a>
/Custom	GET	Returns all custom reports with filtering and output options.	<a href="#">GET Reports Custom on page 1119</a>
/Custom	POST	Creates a custom report.	<a href="#">POST Reports Custom on page 1121</a>
/Custom	PUT	Updates the custom report with the specified ID.	<a href="#">PUT Reports Custom on page 1123</a>
/id}/Schedules	GET	Returns the schedule for the built-in	<a href="#">GET Reports ID</a>

Endpoint	Method	Description	Link
		report with the specified report ID.	<a href="#">Schedules on page 1124</a>
<code>/{id}/Schedules</code>	POST	Creates a schedule for the built-in report with the specified report ID.	<a href="#">POST Reports ID Schedules on page 1129</a>
<code>/{id}/Schedules</code>	PUT	Updates a schedule for the built-in report with the specified report ID.	<a href="#">PUT Reports ID Schedules on page 1140</a>

### 2.6.28.1 GET Reports ID

The GET `/Reports/{id}` method is used to return the built-in report with the specified ID. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with the details of the report.



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
`/reports/read/`

Table 441: GET Reports {id} Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
id	Path	<b>Required.</b> An integer containing the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the report that should be retrieved. Use the <code>GET /Reports</code> method (see <a href="#">GET Reports on page 1113</a> ) to retrieve a list of your built-in reports to determine the report ID to use.

Table 442: GET Reports {id} Response Data

Name	Description
Id	An integer containing the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the report.
Display Name	<p>A string containing the display name for the report. This appears in the Keyfactor Command Management Portal on the Report Manager page, at the top of the page for the generated report, and on the menu.</p> <div style="background-color: #e0f2f1; padding: 10px; border-radius: 10px;">  <b>Tip:</b> Exported reports use built-in names; modifying this value will not change the name that appears at the top of the exported version of a report (e.g. a PDF).         </div>
Description	A string containing the description for the report. This appears in the Keyfactor Command Management Portal on the Report Manager page and at the top of the page for the generated report.
Report Path	A string containing the name of the report as referenced when retrieving it via Logi Analytics.
Version Number	A string containing the version number for the report.
Categories	<p>A string containing the report category or categories in which the report is found on the report manager page in the Keyfactor Command Management Portal. The possible values are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CertificateCounts</li> <li>• CertificateLifecycle</li> <li>• CertificateLocations</li> <li>• PKIOperations</li> <li>• SecurityVulnerability</li> <li>• SSHKeys</li> </ul>
Short Name	A string containing the short reference name for the report.
In Navigator	A Boolean that indicates whether the report has been configured to display on the Keyfactor Command Management Portal menu (true) or not (false).
Favorite	A Boolean that indicates whether the report has been marked as a favorite (true) or not (false).
Remove Duplicates	<p>A Boolean that indicates whether the report uses certificate de-duping logic in producing output (true) or not (false).</p> <div style="background-color: #e0f2f1; padding: 10px; border-radius: 10px;">  <b>Tip:</b> When de-duplication is enabled for a report, the report results will include only the most recently issued certificate if there is more than one certificate that         </div>

Name	Description								
	<p> matches the de-duplication criteria. De-duplication can only be enabled for reports that use certificate collections—the <i>UsesCollection</i> parameter. The <i>UsesCollection</i> parameter is not user-configurable. Certificate de-duping is configured on a certificate collection using the <i>DuplicationField</i> parameter (see <a href="#">POST Certificate Collections on page 464</a>). This corresponds to the Keyfactor Command Management Portal <i>Ignore renewed certificate results by</i> option on a certificate collection. Certificate collections may be configured to be de-duplicated based on the certificate common name, distinguished name, or principal name (or not at all). Only certificates that share all the EKUs (e.g. Client Authentication and Server Authentication) as well as the same CN, DN or UPN will be eliminated as duplicates. If a certificate has more than one EKU and at least one EKU does not match an otherwise similar certificate with matching CN, DN or UPN, it will not be eliminated.</p>								
Uses Collection	A Boolean that indicates whether the report uses a certificate collection as input for reporting (true) or not (false).								
Report Parameter	<p>An array of objects containing the parameters for the report. . Report parameters include:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="407 926 1409 1724"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="418 940 621 989">Name</th> <th data-bbox="626 940 1409 989">Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="418 995 621 1085">Id</td> <td data-bbox="626 995 1409 1085">An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the report <b>parameter</b>.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="418 1092 621 1182">Parameter Name</td> <td data-bbox="626 1092 1409 1182">A string containing the short reference name for the report parameter (e.g. EvalDate).</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="418 1188 621 1717">Parameter Type</td> <td data-bbox="626 1188 1409 1717"> <p>A string containing the type of the parameter. Possible values include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bool</li> <li>• CertAuth (certificate authorities)</li> <li>• Int</li> <li>• Metadata</li> <li>• OrchestratorPool</li> <li>• RelativeDate</li> <li>• SingleCA</li> <li>• SingleMetadata</li> <li>• SSHKeyType</li> <li>• Templates</li> <li>• TimePeriod</li> </ul> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description	Id	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the report <b>parameter</b> .	Parameter Name	A string containing the short reference name for the report parameter (e.g. EvalDate).	Parameter Type	<p>A string containing the type of the parameter. Possible values include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bool</li> <li>• CertAuth (certificate authorities)</li> <li>• Int</li> <li>• Metadata</li> <li>• OrchestratorPool</li> <li>• RelativeDate</li> <li>• SingleCA</li> <li>• SingleMetadata</li> <li>• SSHKeyType</li> <li>• Templates</li> <li>• TimePeriod</li> </ul>
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Day	The number of the day, in the month, to run the job.										
Email Recipients	An array of strings containing the email addresses of users configured as recipients of the scheduled report, if any.										
Runtime Parameters	An object containing the parameters to be used at run time configured in the report schedule. Runtime parameters will vary depending on the report selected. Runtime parameters may include things such as:										

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Template Ids	The Keyfactor Command identifiers for the templates to include in the report.										
Accepted Schedule Formats	An array of strings containing the report formats supported for the report. Typically supported formats are PDF and Excel. Select reports support CSV format.										

 **Tip:** See the [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (?) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

### 2.6.28.2 DELETE Reports Custom ID

The DELETE /Reports/Custom/{id} method is used to delete the custom report link with the specified ID. This endpoint returns 204 with no content upon success.

 **Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
/reports/modify/

Table 443: DELETE Reports Custom {id} Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
id	Path	<b>Required.</b> An integer containing the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the report link to be deleted. Use the <i>GET /Reports/Custom</i> method (see <a href="#">GET Reports Custom on page 1119</a> ) to retrieve a list of your custom report links to determine the report ID to use.



**Tip:** See the *Keyfactor API Reference and Utility* [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (?) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

### 2.6.28.3 GET Reports Custom ID

The GET `/Reports/Custom/{id}` method is used to return the custom report link with the specified ID. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with the details of the report linkage.



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
`/reports/read/`

Table 444: GET Reports Custom {id} Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
id	Path	<b>Required.</b> An integer containing the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the report link that should be retrieved. Use the <i>GET /Reports/Custom</i> method (see <a href="#">GET Reports Custom on page 1119</a> ) to retrieve a list of your custom reports to determine the report ID to use.

Table 445: GET Reports Custom {id} Response Data

Name	Description
CustomURL	<p>A string containing the URL users should click from within Keyfactor Command to display the custom report (e.g. https://my-webserver.keyexample.com/mycustomreport/).</p> <p> <b>Tip:</b> Custom reports are automatically opened in a new browser tab.</p>
Id	An integer containing the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the report link.
DisplayName	A string containing the display name for the report. This appears in the Keyfactor Command Management Portal on the Report Manager page and on the menu.
Description	A string containing the description for the report. This appears in the Keyfactor Command Management Portal on the Report Manager page.
InNavigator	A Boolean that indicates whether the report has been configured to display on the Keyfactor Command Management Portal menu (true) or not (false).
Favorite	A Boolean that indicates whether the report has been marked as a favorite (true) or not (false).

 **Tip:** See the *Keyfactor API Reference and Utility* [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (🔍) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

#### 2.6.28.4 DELETE Reports Schedules ID

The DELETE /Reports/Schedules/{id} method is used to delete the schedule for the built-in report with the specified schedule ID. This endpoint returns 204 with no content upon success.

 **Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
/reports/modify/

Table 446: DELETE Reports Schedules {id} Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
id	Path	<b>Required.</b> The Keyfactor Command reference ID of the report schedule. Use the <i>GET /Reports</i> method (see <a href="#">GET Reports on page 1113</a> ) to retrieve a list of your built-in reports to determine the report ID and then <i>GET /Reports/{id}</i> (see <a href="#">GET Reports ID on page 1093</a> ) to retrieve the details for that report to determine the schedule ID to use.

 **Tip:** See the *Keyfactor API Reference and Utility* [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (?) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

### 2.6.28.5 GET Reports Schedules ID

The *GET /Reports/Schedules/{id}* method is used to return the schedule for the built-in report with the specified **schedule** ID. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with the details of the report schedule. Use the *GET /Reports/{id}/Schedules* method to return the schedule based on the **report** ID (see [GET Reports ID Schedules on page 1124](#)).

 **Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
*/reports/read/*

Table 447: GET Reports Schedules {id} Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
id	Path	<b>Required.</b> The Keyfactor Command reference ID of the report schedule. Use the <i>GET /Reports</i> method (see <a href="#">GET Reports on page 1113</a> ) to retrieve a list of your built-in reports to determine the report ID and then <i>GET /Reports/{id}</i> (see <a href="#">GET Reports ID on page 1093</a> ) to retrieve the details for that report to determine the schedule ID to use.

Table 448: GET Reports Schedules {id} Response Data

Name	Description										
Id	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the report <b>schedule</b> .										
Send Report	A Boolean indicating whether the report will be sent to the email recipients configured in <i>EmailRecipients</i> (true) or not (false).										
Save Report	A Boolean indicating whether the report will be saved to the UNC path defined by <i>SaveReportPath</i> (true) or not (false).										
Save Report Path	A string containing the UNC path to which the report will be written, if configured.										
Report Format	A string containing the report format selected for the scheduled report run. Supported values vary depending on the selected report and include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PDF</li> <li>• Excel</li> <li>• CSV</li> </ul>										
Keyfactor Schedule	<p>An object providing the schedule for the report. The schedule can be one of:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Off</td> <td>Turn off a previously configured schedule.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Daily</td> <td> <p>A dictionary that indicates a job scheduled to run every day at the same time with the parameter:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Time</td> <td>The date and time to next run the job. The date and time should be given using the ISO 8601 UTC time format YYYY-MM-DDTHH:mm:ss.000Z (e.g. 2023-11-19T16:23:01Z).</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>For example, daily at 11:30 pm:</p> <pre>"Daily": {   "Time": "2023-11-25T23:30:00Z" }</pre> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description	Off	Turn off a previously configured schedule.	Daily	<p>A dictionary that indicates a job scheduled to run every day at the same time with the parameter:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Time</td> <td>The date and time to next run the job. The date and time should be given using the ISO 8601 UTC time format YYYY-MM-DDTHH:mm:ss.000Z (e.g. 2023-11-19T16:23:01Z).</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>For example, daily at 11:30 pm:</p> <pre>"Daily": {   "Time": "2023-11-25T23:30:00Z" }</pre>	Name	Description	Time	The date and time to next run the job. The date and time should be given using the ISO 8601 UTC time format YYYY-MM-DDTHH:mm:ss.000Z (e.g. 2023-11-19T16:23:01Z).
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Weekly	<p>A dictionary that indicates a job scheduled to run on a specific day or days every week at the same time with the parameters:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Time</td> <td>The date and time to next run the job. The date and time should be given using the ISO 8601 UTC time format YYYY-MM-DDTHH:mm:ss.000Z (e.g. 2023-11-19T16:23:01Z).</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Days</td> <td>An array of values representing the days of the week on which to run the job. These can either be entered as integers (0 for Sunday, 1 for Monday, etc.) or as days of the week (e.g. "Sunday").</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>For example, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 5:30 pm:</p> <pre> "weekly": {   "days": [     "Monday",     "Wednesday",     "Friday"   ],   "time": "2023-11-27T17:30:00Z" } </pre>	Name	Description	Time	The date and time to next run the job. The date and time should be given using the ISO 8601 UTC time format YYYY-MM-DDTHH:mm:ss.000Z (e.g. 2023-11-19T16:23:01Z).	Days	An array of values representing the days of the week on which to run the job. These can either be entered as integers (0 for Sunday, 1 for Monday, etc.) or as days of the week (e.g. "Sunday").
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Days	An array of values representing the days of the week on which to run the job. These can either be entered as integers (0 for Sunday, 1 for Monday, etc.) or as days of the week (e.g. "Sunday").						
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### 2.6.28.6 GET Reports ID Parameters

The GET /Reports/{id}/Parameters method is used to return the parameters for the built-in report with the specified report ID. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with the details of the report parameters.

 **Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:

 /reports/read/

Table 449: GET Reports {id} Parameters Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
id	Path	<b>Required.</b> The Keyfactor Command reference ID of the built-in <b>report</b> the parameter is associated with. Use the <i>GET /Reports</i> method (see <a href="#">GET Reports on page 1113</a> ) to retrieve a list of your built-in reports to determine the report ID to use.

Table 450: GET Reports {id} Parameters Response Data

Name	Description
Id	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the report <b>parameter</b> .
Parameter Name	A string containing the short reference name for the report parameter (e.g. EvalDate).
Parameter Type	A string containing the type of the parameter. Possible values include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bool</li> <li>• CertAuth (certificate authorities)</li> <li>• Int</li> <li>• Metadata</li> <li>• OrchestratorPool</li> <li>• RelativeDate</li> <li>• SingleCA</li> <li>• SingleMetadata</li> <li>• SSHKeyType</li> <li>• Templates</li> <li>• TimePeriod</li> </ul>
Display Name	A string containing the display name for the parameter (e.g. Evaluation Date (UTC)).
Description	A string containing the description for the parameter.
Default Value	A string containing the default value for the parameter. <div style="background-color: #e0f2f1; padding: 5px; border-radius: 10px; margin-top: 10px;">  <b>Tip:</b> Default values that are integers are also stored as strings in this parameter. </div>
Display Order	An integer indicating the order in which the parameters should be displayed on the scheduling page in Keyfactor Command, beginning with 0.
Parameter Visibility	A string indicating whether the parameter should be displayed in the Keyfactor Command Management Portal. The default value is <i>Visible</i> . The alternative setting is <i>Hidden</i> .

 **Tip:** See the [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon  at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

## 2.6.28.7 PUT Reports ID Parameters

The PUT /Reports/{id}/Parameters method is used to update the parameters for the built-in report with the specified report ID. Only some fields can be updated. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with the details of the report parameters.



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
/reports/modify/

Table 451: PUT Reports {id} Parameters Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
id	Path	<b>Required.</b> The Keyfactor Command reference ID of the built-in <b>report</b> the parameter is associated with. Use the <i>GET /Reports</i> method (see <a href="#">GET Reports on page 1113</a> ) to retrieve a list of your built-in reports to determine the report ID to use.
Id	Body	<b>Required.</b> The Keyfactor Command reference ID of the report <b>parameter</b> . Use the <i>GET /Reports/{id}</i> (see <a href="#">GET Reports ID on page 1093</a> ) to retrieve the details for the desired report to determine the parameter ID to use.
DisplayName	Body	A string containing the display name for the parameter (e.g. Evaluation Date (UTC)).
Description	Body	A string containing the description for the parameter.
DefaultValue	Body	A string containing the default value for the parameter.   <b>Tip:</b> Default values that are integers are also stored as strings in this parameter.

Table 452: PUT Reports {id} Parameters Response Data

Name	Description
Id	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the report <b>parameter</b> .
Parameter Name	A string containing the short reference name for the report parameter (e.g. EvalDate).
Parameter Type	A string containing the type of the parameter. Possible values include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bool</li> <li>• CertAuth (certificate authorities)</li> <li>• Int</li> <li>• Metadata</li> <li>• OrchestratorPool</li> <li>• RelativeDate</li> <li>• SingleCA</li> <li>• SingleMetadata</li> <li>• SSHKeyType</li> <li>• Templates</li> <li>• TimePeriod</li> </ul>
Display Name	A string containing the display name for the parameter (e.g. Evaluation Date (UTC)).
Description	A string containing the description for the parameter.
Default Value	A string containing the default value for the parameter. <div style="background-color: #e0f2f1; padding: 5px; border-radius: 10px; margin-top: 10px;">  <b>Tip:</b> Default values that are integers are also stored as strings in this parameter. </div>
Display Order	An integer indicating the order in which the parameters should be displayed on the scheduling page in Keyfactor Command, beginning with 0.
Parameter Visibility	A string indicating whether the parameter should be displayed in the Keyfactor Command Management Portal. The default value is <i>Visible</i> . The alternative setting is <i>Hidden</i> .

 **Tip:** See the [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon  at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

## 2.6.28.8 GET Reports

The GET /Reports method is used to return all built-in reports with filtering and output options. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with selected details of the reports. To view details of schedules and parameters for a report, use the *GET /Reports/{id}* method (see [GET Reports ID on page 1093](#)).



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
/reports/read/

Table 453: GET Reports Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
AmmendedQuery	Query	This parameter is not available for use and will be deprecated in version 12.
QueryString	Query	<p>A string containing a query to limit the results (e.g. field1 -eq value1 AND field2 -gt value2). The default is to return all records. Fields available for querying through the API for the most part match those that appear in the Keyfactor Command Management Portal search dropdowns for the same feature. For querying guidelines, refer to: <i>Certificate Search Page</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i>. The query fields supported for this endpoint are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Categories (CertificateCounts, CertificateLifecycle, Certificate Locations, PKIOperations, SecurityVulnerability,SSHKeys)</li> <li>• Favorite (true, false)</li> <li>• InNavigator (true, false)</li> <li>• Scheduled (Number of schedules)</li> </ul> <div style="border: 1px solid #c8e6c9; border-radius: 10px; padding: 10px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p> <b>Tip:</b> This method offers limited searchable fields. The most useful search is probably by category. For example, to return all the reports tagged with the PKI Operations category: Categories -contains "PKIOperations"</p> </div>
PageReturned	Query	An integer that specifies how many multiples of the returnLimit to skip and offset by before returning results, to enable paging. The default is 1.
ReturnLimit	Query	An integer that specifies how many results to return per page. The default is 50.
SortField	Query	A string containing the property by which the results should be sorted. Fields available for sorting through the API for the most part match those that appear as sortable columns in the Keyfactor Command Management Portal. The default sort field is <i>DisplayName</i> .
SortAscending	Query	An integer that sets the sort order on the returned results. A value of 0 sorts results in ascending order while a value of 1 sorts results in descending order. The default is ascending.

Table 454: GET Reports Response Data

Name	Description
Id	An integer containing the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the report.
Scheduled	An integer indicating the number of schedules configured for the report.
Display Name	<p>A string containing the display name for the report. This appears in the Keyfactor Command Management Portal on the Report Manager page, at the top of the page for the generated report, and on the menu.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid #c8e6c9; border-radius: 10px; padding: 10px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p> <b>Tip:</b> Exported reports use built-in names; modifying this value will not change the name that appears at the top of the exported version of a report (e.g. a PDF).</p> </div>
Description	A string containing the description for the report. This appears in the Keyfactor Command Management Portal on the Report Manager page and at the top of the page for the generated report.
Report Path	A string containing the name of the report as referenced when retrieving it via Logi Analytics.
Version Number	A string containing the version number for the report.
Categories	<p>A string containing the report category or categories in which the report is found on the report manager page in the Keyfactor Command Management Portal. The possible values are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CertificateCounts</li> <li>• CertificateLifecycle</li> <li>• CertificateLocations</li> <li>• PKIOperations</li> <li>• SecurityVulnerability</li> <li>• SSHKeys</li> </ul>
Short Name	A string containing the short reference name for the report.
In Navigator	A Boolean that indicates whether the report has been configured to display on the Keyfactor Command Management Portal menu (true) or not (false).
Favorite	A Boolean that indicates whether the report has been marked as a favorite (true) or not (false).
Remove Duplicates	A Boolean that indicates whether the report uses certificate de-duping logic in producing output (true) or not (false).

Name	Description
	<p> <b>Tip:</b> When de-duplication is enabled for a report, the report results will include only the most recently issued certificate if there is more than one certificate that matches the de-duplication criteria. De-duplication can only be enabled for reports that use certificate collections—the <i>UsesCollection</i> parameter. The <i>UsesCollection</i> parameter is not user-configurable. Certificate de-duping is configured on a certificate collection using the <i>DuplicationField</i> parameter (see <a href="#">POST Certificate Collections on page 464</a>). This corresponds to the Keyfactor Command Management Portal <i>Ignore renewed certificate results by</i> option on a certificate collection. Certificate collections may be configured to be de-duplicated based on the certificate common name, distinguished name, or principal name (or not at all). Only certificates that share all the EKUs (e.g. Client Authentication and Server Authentication) as well as the same CN, DN or UPN will be eliminated as duplicates. If a certificate has more than one EKU and at least one EKU does not match an otherwise similar certificate with matching CN, DN or UPN, it will not be eliminated.</p>
Uses Collec- tion	A Boolean that indicates whether the report uses a certificate collection as input for reporting (true) or not (false).

 **Tip:** See the *Keyfactor API Reference and Utility* [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon () at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

### 2.6.28.9 PUT Reports

The PUT /Reports method is used to update the built-in report with the specified report ID. Only some fields can be updated. To create or update a report schedule, use the *POST /Reports/{id}/Schedules* (see [POST Reports ID Schedules on page 1129](#)) or *PUT /Reports/{id}/Schedules* (see [PUT Reports ID Schedules on page 1140](#)) method. To update parameters for a built-in report, use the *PUT /Reports/{id}/Parameters* method (see [PUT Reports ID Parameters on page 1111](#)). This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with the details of the report.

 **Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
/reports/modify/

Table 455: PUT Reports Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
Id	Body	<p><b>Required.</b> The Keyfactor Command reference ID of the built-in report that should be updated.</p> <p>Use the <i>GET /Reports</i> method (see <a href="#">GET Reports on page 1113</a>) to retrieve a list of your built-in reports to determine the report ID to use.</p>
InNavigator	Body	A Boolean that indicates whether the report has been configured to display on the Keyfactor Command Management Portal menu (true) or not (false).
Favorite	Body	A Boolean that indicates whether the report has been marked as a favorite (true) or not (false).
RemoveDuplicates	Body	<p>A Boolean that indicates whether the report uses certificate de-duping logic in producing output (true) or not (false).</p> <div style="border: 1px solid #c8e6c9; padding: 10px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p> <b>Tip:</b> When de-duplication is enabled for a report, the report results will include only the most recently issued certificate if there is more than one certificate that matches the de-duplication criteria. De-duplication can only be enabled for reports that use certificate collections—the <i>UsesCollection</i> parameter. The <i>UsesCollection</i> parameter is not user-configurable.</p> <p>Certificate de-duping is configured on a certificate collection using the <i>DuplicationField</i> parameter (see <a href="#">POST Certificate Collections on page 464</a>). This corresponds to the Keyfactor Command Management Portal “Ignore renewed certificate results by” option on a certificate collection. Certificate collections may be configured to be de-duplicated based on the certificate common name, distinguished name, or principal name (or not at all). Only certificates that share all the EKUs (e.g. Client Authentication and Server Authentication) as well as the same CN, DN or UPN will be eliminated as duplicates. If a certificate has more than one EKU and at least one EKU does not match an otherwise similar certificate with matching CN, DN or UPN, it will not be eliminated.</p> </div>

Table 456: PUT Reports Response Data

Name	Description
Id	An integer containing the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the report.
Display Name	<p>A string containing the display name for the report. This appears in the Keyfactor Command Management Portal on the Report Manager page, at the top of the page for the generated report, and on the menu.</p> <div style="background-color: #e0f2f1; padding: 10px; border-radius: 10px;"> <p> <b>Tip:</b> Exported reports use built-in names; modifying this value will not change the name that appears at the top of the exported version of a report (e.g. a PDF).</p> </div>
Description	A string containing the description for the report. This appears in the Keyfactor Command Management Portal on the Report Manager page and at the top of the page for the generated report.
Report Path	A string containing the name of the report as referenced when retrieving it via Logi Analytics.
Version Number	A string containing the version number for the report.
Categories	<p>A string containing the report category or categories in which the report is found on the report manager page in the Keyfactor Command Management Portal. The possible values are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CertificateCounts</li> <li>• CertificateLifecycle</li> <li>• CertificateLocations</li> <li>• PKIOperations</li> <li>• SecurityVulnerability</li> <li>• SSHKeys</li> </ul>
Short Name	A string containing the short reference name for the report.
In Navigator	A Boolean that indicates whether the report has been configured to display on the Keyfactor Command Management Portal menu (true) or not (false).
Favorite	A Boolean that indicates whether the report has been marked as a favorite (true) or not (false).
Remove Duplicates	<p>A Boolean that indicates whether the report uses certificate de-duping logic in producing output (true) or not (false).</p> <div style="background-color: #e0f2f1; padding: 10px; border-radius: 10px;"> <p> <b>Tip:</b> When de-duplication is enabled for a report, the report results will include</p> </div>

Name	Description
	<p> only the most recently issued certificate if there is more than one certificate that matches the de-duplication criteria. De-duplication can only be enabled for reports that use certificate collections—the <i>UsesCollection</i> parameter. The <i>UsesCollection</i> parameter is not user-configurable. Certificate de-duping is configured on a certificate collection using the <i>DuplicationField</i> parameter (see <a href="#">POST Certificate Collections on page 464</a>). This corresponds to the Keyfactor Command Management Portal <i>Ignore renewed certificate results by</i> option on a certificate collection. Certificate collections may be configured to be de-duplicated based on the certificate common name, distinguished name, or principal name (or not at all). Only certificates that share all the EKUs (e.g. Client Authentication and Server Authentication) as well as the same CN, DN or UPN will be eliminated as duplicates. If a certificate has more than one EKU and at least one EKU does not match an otherwise similar certificate with matching CN, DN or UPN, it will not be eliminated.</p>
Uses Collection	A Boolean that indicates whether the report uses a certificate collection as input for reporting (true) or not (false).

 **Tip:** See the *Keyfactor API Reference and Utility* [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon () at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

### 2.6.28.10 GET Reports Custom

The GET /Reports/Custom method is used to return all custom report links with filtering and output options. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with the details of the report linkages.

 **Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
/reports/read/

Table 457: GET Reports Custom Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
AmmendedQuery	Query	This parameter is not available for use and will be deprecated in version 12.
QueryString	Query	A string containing a query to limit the results (e.g. field1 -eq value1 AND field2 -gt value2). The default is to return all records. Fields available for querying through the API for the most part match those that appear in the Keyfactor Command Management Portal search dropdowns for the same feature. For querying guidelines, refer to: <i>Certificate Search Page</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> . The query fields supported for this endpoint are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Favorite (true, false)</li> <li>InNavigator (true, false)</li> </ul>
PageReturned	Query	An integer that specifies how many multiples of the returnLimit to skip and offset by before returning results, to enable paging. The default is 1.
ReturnLimit	Query	An integer that specifies how many results to return per page. The default is 50.
SortField	Query	A string containing the property by which the results should be sorted. Fields available for sorting through the API for the most part match those that appear as sortable columns in the Keyfactor Command Management Portal. The default sort field is <i>DisplayName</i> .
SortAscending	Query	An integer that sets the sort order on the returned results. A value of 0 sorts results in ascending order while a value of 1 sorts results in descending order. The default is ascending.

Table 458: GET Reports Custom Response Data

Name	Description
CustomURL	<p>A string containing the URL users should click from within Keyfactor Command to display the custom report (e.g. <code>https://my-webserver.keyexample.com/mycustomreport/</code>).</p> <p> <b>Tip:</b> Custom reports are automatically opened in a new browser tab.</p>
Id	An integer containing the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the report link.
DisplayName	A string containing the display name for the report. This appears in the Keyfactor Command Management Portal on the Report Manager page and on the menu.
Description	A string containing the description for the report. This appears in the Keyfactor Command Management Portal on the Report Manager page.
InNavigator	A Boolean that indicates whether the report has been configured to display on the Keyfactor Command Management Portal menu (true) or not (false).
Favorite	A Boolean that indicates whether the report has been marked as a favorite (true) or not (false).

 **Tip:** See the *Keyfactor API Reference and Utility* [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon () at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

### 2.6.28.11 POST Reports Custom

The POST `/Reports/Custom` method is used to add a link within Keyfactor Command to an externally hosted custom report. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with the details of the report linkage.

 **Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
`/reports/modify/`

Table 459: POST Reports Custom Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
CustomURL	Body	<p><b>Required.</b> A string containing the URL users should click from within Keyfactor Command to display the custom report (e.g. <a href="https://my-webserver.keyexample.com/mycustomreport/">https://my-webserver.keyexample.com/mycustomreport/</a>).</p> <div style="border: 1px solid #c8e6c9; border-radius: 10px; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;">  <b>Tip:</b> Custom reports are automatically opened in a new browser tab.                 </div>
DisplayName	Body	<p><b>Required.</b> A string containing the display name for the report. This appears in the Keyfactor Command Management Portal on the Report Manager page and on the menu.</p>
Description	Body	<p>A string containing the description for the report. This appears in the Keyfactor Command Management Portal on the Report Manager page.</p>
InNavigator	Body	<p>A Boolean that indicates whether the report has been configured to display on the Keyfactor Command Management Portal menu (true) or not (false). The default is <i>false</i>.</p>
Favorite	Body	<p>A Boolean that indicates whether the report has been marked as a favorite (true) or not (false). The default is <i>false</i>.</p>

Table 460: POST Reports Custom Response Data

Name	Description
CustomURL	<p>A string containing the URL users should click from within Keyfactor Command to display the custom report (e.g. <a href="https://my-webserver.keyexample.com/mycustomreport/">https://my-webserver.keyexample.com/mycustomreport/</a>).</p> <div style="border: 1px solid #c8e6c9; border-radius: 10px; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;">  <b>Tip:</b> Custom reports are automatically opened in a new browser tab.                 </div>
Id	<p>An integer containing the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the report link.</p>
DisplayName	<p>A string containing the display name for the report. This appears in the Keyfactor Command Management Portal on the Report Manager page and on the menu.</p>
Description	<p>A string containing the description for the report. This appears in the Keyfactor Command Management Portal on the Report Manager page.</p>
InNavigator	<p>A Boolean that indicates whether the report has been configured to display on the Keyfactor Command Management Portal menu (true) or not (false).</p>
Favorite	<p>A Boolean that indicates whether the report has been marked as a favorite (true) or not (false).</p>



**Tip:** See the [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (?) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

## 2.6.28.12 PUT Reports Custom

The PUT /Reports/Custom method is used to update the custom report link with the specified ID. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with the details of the report linkage.



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
/reports/modify/

Table 461: PUT Reports Custom Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
CustomURL	Body	<p><b>Required.</b> A string containing the URL users should click from within Keyfactor Command to display the custom report (e.g. https://my-webserver.keyexample.com/mycustomreport/).</p> <div style="border: 1px solid #c8e6c9; border-radius: 10px; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p> <b>Tip:</b> Custom reports are automatically opened in a new browser tab.</p> </div>
Id	Body	<p><b>Required.</b> An integer containing the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the report link.</p> <p>Use the <a href="#">GET /Reports/Custom</a> method (see <a href="#">GET Reports Custom on page 1119</a>) to retrieve a list of your custom report links to determine the report ID to use.</p>
DisplayName	Body	<p><b>Required.</b> A string containing the display name for the report. This appears in the Keyfactor Command Management Portal on the Report Manager page and on the menu.</p>
Description	Body	<p>A string containing the description for the report. This appears in the Keyfactor Command Management Portal on the Report Manager page.</p>
InNavigator	Body	<p>A Boolean that indicates whether the report has been configured to display on the Keyfactor Command Management Portal menu (true) or not (false). The default is <i>false</i>.</p>
Favorite	Body	<p>A Boolean that indicates whether the report has been marked as a favorite (true) or not (false). The default is <i>false</i>.</p>

Table 462: PUT Reports Custom Response Data

Name	Description
CustomURL	<p>A string containing the URL users should click from within Keyfactor Command to display the custom report (e.g. <code>https://my-webserver.keyexample.com/mycustomreport/</code>).</p> <p> <b>Tip:</b> Custom reports are automatically opened in a new browser tab.</p>
Id	An integer containing the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the report link.
DisplayName	A string containing the display name for the report. This appears in the Keyfactor Command Management Portal on the Report Manager page and on the menu.
Description	A string containing the description for the report. This appears in the Keyfactor Command Management Portal on the Report Manager page.
InNavigator	A Boolean that indicates whether the report has been configured to display on the Keyfactor Command Management Portal menu (true) or not (false).
Favorite	A Boolean that indicates whether the report has been marked as a favorite (true) or not (false).

 **Tip:** See the [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (🔍) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

### 2.6.28.13 GET Reports ID Schedules

The GET `/Reports/{id}/Schedules` method is used to return the schedule for the built-in report with the specified **report** ID. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with the details of the report schedule. Use the `GET /Reports/Schedules/{id}` method to return the schedule based on the **schedule** ID (see [GET Reports Schedules ID on page 1104](#)).

 **Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
`/reports/read/`

Table 463: GET Reports {id} Schedules Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
id	Path	<b>Required.</b> The Keyfactor Command reference ID of the built-in <b>report</b> the schedule is associated with. Use the <i>GET /Reports</i> method (see <a href="#">GET Reports on page 1113</a> ) to retrieve a list of your built-in reports to determine the report ID to use.

Table 464: GET Reports {id} Schedules Response Data

Name	Description										
Id	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the report <b>schedule</b> .										
Send Report	A Boolean indicating whether the report will be sent to the email recipients configured in <i>EmailRecipients</i> (true) or not (false).										
Save Report	A Boolean indicating whether the report will be saved to the UNC path defined by <i>SaveReportPath</i> (true) or not (false).										
Save Report Path	A string containing the UNC path to which the report will be written, if configured.										
Report Format	A string containing the report format selected for the scheduled report run. Supported values vary depending on the selected report and include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PDF</li> <li>• Excel</li> <li>• CSV</li> </ul>										
Keyfactor Schedule	An object providing the schedule for the report. The schedule can be one of: <table border="1" data-bbox="431 940 1403 1675"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Off</td> <td>Turn off a previously configured schedule.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Daily</td> <td>A dictionary that indicates a job scheduled to run every day at the same time with the parameter: <table border="1" data-bbox="626 1171 1377 1402"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Time</td> <td>The date and time to next run the job. The date and time should be given using the ISO 8601 UTC time format YYYY-MM-DDTHH:mm:ss.000Z (e.g. 2023-11-19T16:23:01Z).</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>For example, daily at 11:30 pm:</p> <pre data-bbox="626 1478 1377 1675"> "Daily": {   "Time": "2023-11-25T23:30:00Z" } </pre> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description	Off	Turn off a previously configured schedule.	Daily	A dictionary that indicates a job scheduled to run every day at the same time with the parameter: <table border="1" data-bbox="626 1171 1377 1402"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Time</td> <td>The date and time to next run the job. The date and time should be given using the ISO 8601 UTC time format YYYY-MM-DDTHH:mm:ss.000Z (e.g. 2023-11-19T16:23:01Z).</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>For example, daily at 11:30 pm:</p> <pre data-bbox="626 1478 1377 1675"> "Daily": {   "Time": "2023-11-25T23:30:00Z" } </pre>	Name	Description	Time	The date and time to next run the job. The date and time should be given using the ISO 8601 UTC time format YYYY-MM-DDTHH:mm:ss.000Z (e.g. 2023-11-19T16:23:01Z).
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Name	Description										
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Name	Description						
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 **Tip:** See the *Keyfactor API Reference and Utility* [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (?) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

#### 2.6.28.14 POST Reports ID Schedules

The POST /Reports/{id}/Schedules method is used to create a schedule for the built-in report with the specified report ID. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with the details of the report schedule.

 **Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:

 /reports/modify/

Table 465: POST Reports {id} Schedules Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
id	Path	<p><b>Required.</b> An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the built-in <b>report</b> the schedule is associated with.</p> <p>Use the <i>GET /Reports</i> method (see <a href="#">GET Reports on page 1113</a>) to retrieve a list of your built-in reports to determine the report ID to use.</p>
Send Report	Body	A Boolean indicating whether the report will be sent to the email recipients configured in <i>EmailRecipients</i> (true) or not (false). The default is <i>false</i> .
Save Report	Body	A Boolean indicating whether the report will be saved to the UNC path defined by <i>SaveReportPath</i> (true) or not (false). The default is <i>false</i> .
Save Report Path	Body	<p><b>Required*</b>. A string containing the UNC path to which the report will be written, if configured.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid #add8e6; padding: 10px; margin: 10px 0;"> <p> <b>Note:</b> The path for saved reports must be provided in UNC format (\\servername\sharename\path) and must be accessible from the Keyfactor Command administration server. In addition:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Do not use a trailing “\” in the report path.</li> <li>• Ensure that the application pool service account has permission to write to the location where you want the outputted report to be saved.</li> <li>• When scheduling a report, schedule it for at least 10 minutes in advance of the current time if you wish it to run soon. If you want to run it faster than that, the Keyfactor Command Service will need to be restarted.</li> </ul> </div> <p>This field is <b>required</b> if <i>SaveReport</i> is set to <i>true</i>.</p>
Report Format	Body	<p><b>Required.</b> A string containing the report format selected for the scheduled report run. Supported values vary depending on the selected report and include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PDF</li> <li>• Excel</li> <li>• CSV</li> </ul>
Keyfactor Schedule	Body	<p><b>Required.</b> An object providing the schedule for the report. The schedule can be one of:</p>

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Table 466: POST Reports {id} Schedules Response Data

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Id	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the report <b>schedule</b> .										
Send Report	A Boolean indicating whether the report will be sent to the email recipients configured in <i>EmailRecipients</i> (true) or not (false).										
Save Report	A Boolean indicating whether the report will be saved to the UNC path defined by <i>SaveReportPath</i> (true) or not (false).										
Save Report Path	A string containing the UNC path to which the report will be written, if configured.										
Report Format	A string containing the report format selected for the scheduled report run. Supported values vary depending on the selected report and include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PDF</li> <li>• Excel</li> <li>• CSV</li> </ul>										
Keyfactor Schedule	An object providing the schedule for the report. The schedule can be one of: <table border="1" data-bbox="431 940 1403 1675"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Off</td> <td>Turn off a previously configured schedule.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Daily</td> <td>A dictionary that indicates a job scheduled to run every day at the same time with the parameter: <table border="1" data-bbox="626 1171 1377 1402"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Time</td> <td>The date and time to next run the job. The date and time should be given using the ISO 8601 UTC time format YYYY-MM-DDTHH:mm:ss.000Z (e.g. 2023-11-19T16:23:01Z).</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>For example, daily at 11:30 pm:</p> <pre data-bbox="626 1478 1377 1675"> "Daily": {   "Time": "2023-11-25T23:30:00Z" } </pre> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description	Off	Turn off a previously configured schedule.	Daily	A dictionary that indicates a job scheduled to run every day at the same time with the parameter: <table border="1" data-bbox="626 1171 1377 1402"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Time</td> <td>The date and time to next run the job. The date and time should be given using the ISO 8601 UTC time format YYYY-MM-DDTHH:mm:ss.000Z (e.g. 2023-11-19T16:23:01Z).</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>For example, daily at 11:30 pm:</p> <pre data-bbox="626 1478 1377 1675"> "Daily": {   "Time": "2023-11-25T23:30:00Z" } </pre>	Name	Description	Time	The date and time to next run the job. The date and time should be given using the ISO 8601 UTC time format YYYY-MM-DDTHH:mm:ss.000Z (e.g. 2023-11-19T16:23:01Z).
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Email Recipients	An array of strings containing the email addresses of users configured as recipients of the scheduled report, if any.								
Runtime Parameters	<p>An object containing the parameters to be used at run time configured in the report schedule. Runtime parameters will vary depending on the report selected. Runtime parameters may include things such as:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>CertAuth</td> <td>The certificate authority or authorities selected to report on.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>EndDate</td> <td>The end date selected for the reporting period to report on. This is configured as a certain number of days, weeks or months before or after the current date (e.g. 0 days before today—meaning today).</td> </tr> <tr> <td>EvalDate</td> <td>The evaluation date selected for the reporting period to report on. This is configured as a certain number of days, weeks or months before or after the current date (e.g. 30 days before today).</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description	CertAuth	The certificate authority or authorities selected to report on.	EndDate	The end date selected for the reporting period to report on. This is configured as a certain number of days, weeks or months before or after the current date (e.g. 0 days before today—meaning today).	EvalDate	The evaluation date selected for the reporting period to report on. This is configured as a certain number of days, weeks or months before or after the current date (e.g. 30 days before today).
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 **Tip:** See the *Keyfactor API Reference and Utility* [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon  at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

### 2.6.28.15 PUT Reports ID Schedules

The PUT /Reports/{id}/Schedules method is used to update the schedule for the built-in report with the specified report ID. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with the details of the report schedule.

 **Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:

 /reports/modify/

Table 467: PUT Reports {id} Schedules Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
id	Path	<p><b>Required.</b> An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the built-in <b>report</b> the schedule is associated with.</p> <p>Use the <i>GET /Reports</i> method (see <a href="#">GET Reports on page 1113</a>) to retrieve a list of your built-in reports to determine the report ID to use.</p>
Id	Body	<p><b>Required.</b> An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the report <b>schedule</b>.</p> <p>Use the <i>GET /Reports/{id}</i> (see <a href="#">GET Reports ID on page 1093</a>) to retrieve the details for the desired report to determine the schedule ID to use.</p>
Send Report	Body	A Boolean indicating whether the report will be sent to the email recipients configured in <i>EmailRecipients</i> (true) or not (false). The default is <i>false</i> .
Save Report	Body	A Boolean indicating whether the report will be saved to the UNC path defined by <i>SaveReportPath</i> (true) or not (false). The default is <i>false</i> .
Save Report Path	Body	<p><b>Required*</b>. A string containing the UNC path to which the report will be written, if configured.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid #add8e6; padding: 10px; margin: 10px 0;"> <p> <b>Note:</b> The path for saved reports must be provided in UNC format (\\servername\sharename\path) and must be accessible from the Keyfactor Command administration server. In addition:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Do not use a trailing “\” in the report path.</li> <li>• Ensure that the application pool service account has permission to write to the location where you want the outputted report to be saved.</li> <li>• When scheduling a report, schedule it for at least 10 minutes in advance of the current time if you wish it to run soon. If you want to run it faster than that, the Keyfactor Command Service will need to be restarted.</li> </ul> </div> <p>This field is <b>required</b> if <i>SaveReport</i> is set to <i>true</i>.</p>
Report Format	Body	<p><b>Required.</b> A string containing the report format selected for the scheduled report run. Supported values vary depending on the selected report and include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PDF</li> <li>• Excel</li> <li>• CSV</li> </ul>
Keyfactor Schedule	Body	<b>Required.</b> An object providing the schedule for the report.

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Name	In	Description																		
		<pre>"pkiadmins@keyexample.com", "john.smith@keyexample.com" ]</pre> <p>This field is <b>required</b> if <i>SendReport</i> is set to <i>true</i>.</p>																		
Runtime Parameters	Body	<p><b>Required</b>*. An object containing the parameters to be used at run time configured in the report schedule. Runtime parameters will vary depending on the report selected.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>CertAuth</td> <td>The certificate authority or authorities selected to report on.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>EndDate</td> <td>The end date selected for the reporting period to report on. This is configured as a certain number of days, weeks or months before or after the current date (e.g. 0 days before today—meaning today).</td> </tr> <tr> <td>EvalDate</td> <td>The evaluation date selected for the reporting period to report on. This is configured as a certain number of days, weeks or months before or after the current date (e.g. 30 days before today).</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Metadata</td> <td>The custom metadata fields selected to include in the report.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>MinCert Count</td> <td>The minimum number of certificates that must have been issued for the given template before the template will be included in the report.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Orchestrator Pool</td> <td>The orchestrator pool selected to report on.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Period Count</td> <td>The number of days, weeks or months selected to report on.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>PeriodSize</td> <td>The selected reporting period (day, weeks or months).</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description	CertAuth	The certificate authority or authorities selected to report on.	EndDate	The end date selected for the reporting period to report on. This is configured as a certain number of days, weeks or months before or after the current date (e.g. 0 days before today—meaning today).	EvalDate	The evaluation date selected for the reporting period to report on. This is configured as a certain number of days, weeks or months before or after the current date (e.g. 30 days before today).	Metadata	The custom metadata fields selected to include in the report.	MinCert Count	The minimum number of certificates that must have been issued for the given template before the template will be included in the report.	Orchestrator Pool	The orchestrator pool selected to report on.	Period Count	The number of days, weeks or months selected to report on.	PeriodSize	The selected reporting period (day, weeks or months).
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		<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Requesters</td> <td>The certificate requesters selected to include in the report.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SSHKey Type</td> <td>The SSH key type(s) selected to report on.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Start Date</td> <td>The start date selected for the reporting period to report on. This is configured as a certain number of days, weeks or months before or after the current date (e.g. 30 days before today).</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Template Ids</td> <td>The Keyfactor Command identifiers for the templates to include in the report.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>For example:</p> <pre> "RuntimeParameters": {   "StartDate": "60-Day-Before",   "EndDate": "7-Day-Before",   "Metadata": "AppOwnerFirstName, AppOwnerLastName",   "Requesters": "jsmith" } </pre> <p>This field is <b>required</b> for reports that have runtime parameters.</p>	Name	Description	Requesters	The certificate requesters selected to include in the report.	SSHKey Type	The SSH key type(s) selected to report on.	Start Date	The start date selected for the reporting period to report on. This is configured as a certain number of days, weeks or months before or after the current date (e.g. 30 days before today).	Template Ids	The Keyfactor Command identifiers for the templates to include in the report.
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Template Ids	The Keyfactor Command identifiers for the templates to include in the report.											

Table 468: PUT Reports {id} Schedules Response Data

Name	Description										
Id	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the report <b>schedule</b> .										
Send Report	A Boolean indicating whether the report will be sent to the email recipients configured in <i>EmailRecipients</i> (true) or not (false).										
Save Report	A Boolean indicating whether the report will be saved to the UNC path defined by <i>SaveReportPath</i> (true) or not (false).										
Save Report Path	A string containing the UNC path to which the report will be written, if configured.										
Report Format	A string containing the report format selected for the scheduled report run. Supported values vary depending on the selected report and include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PDF</li> <li>• Excel</li> <li>• CSV</li> </ul>										
Keyfactor Schedule	An object providing the schedule for the report. The schedule can be one of: <table border="1" data-bbox="431 940 1403 1675"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Off</td> <td>Turn off a previously configured schedule.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Daily</td> <td>A dictionary that indicates a job scheduled to run every day at the same time with the parameter: <table border="1" data-bbox="626 1171 1377 1402"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Time</td> <td>The date and time to next run the job. The date and time should be given using the ISO 8601 UTC time format YYYY-MM-DDTHH:mm:ss.000Z (e.g. 2023-11-19T16:23:01Z).</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>For example, daily at 11:30 pm:</p> <pre data-bbox="626 1478 1377 1659"> "Daily": {   "Time": "2023-11-25T23:30:00Z" } </pre> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description	Off	Turn off a previously configured schedule.	Daily	A dictionary that indicates a job scheduled to run every day at the same time with the parameter: <table border="1" data-bbox="626 1171 1377 1402"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Time</td> <td>The date and time to next run the job. The date and time should be given using the ISO 8601 UTC time format YYYY-MM-DDTHH:mm:ss.000Z (e.g. 2023-11-19T16:23:01Z).</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>For example, daily at 11:30 pm:</p> <pre data-bbox="626 1478 1377 1659"> "Daily": {   "Time": "2023-11-25T23:30:00Z" } </pre>	Name	Description	Time	The date and time to next run the job. The date and time should be given using the ISO 8601 UTC time format YYYY-MM-DDTHH:mm:ss.000Z (e.g. 2023-11-19T16:23:01Z).
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Name	Description						
Weekly	<p>A dictionary that indicates a job scheduled to run on a specific day or days every week at the same time with the parameters:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Time</td> <td>The date and time to next run the job. The date and time should be given using the ISO 8601 UTC time format YYYY-MM-DDTHH:mm:ss.000Z (e.g. 2023-11-19T16:23:01Z).</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Days</td> <td>An array of values representing the days of the week on which to run the job. These can either be entered as integers (0 for Sunday, 1 for Monday, etc.) or as days of the week (e.g. "Sunday").</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>For example, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 5:30 pm:</p> <pre> "weekly": {   "days": [     "Monday",     "Wednesday",     "Friday"   ],   "time": "2023-11-27T17:30:00Z" } </pre>	Name	Description	Time	The date and time to next run the job. The date and time should be given using the ISO 8601 UTC time format YYYY-MM-DDTHH:mm:ss.000Z (e.g. 2023-11-19T16:23:01Z).	Days	An array of values representing the days of the week on which to run the job. These can either be entered as integers (0 for Sunday, 1 for Monday, etc.) or as days of the week (e.g. "Sunday").
Name	Description						
Time	The date and time to next run the job. The date and time should be given using the ISO 8601 UTC time format YYYY-MM-DDTHH:mm:ss.000Z (e.g. 2023-11-19T16:23:01Z).						
Days	An array of values representing the days of the week on which to run the job. These can either be entered as integers (0 for Sunday, 1 for Monday, etc.) or as days of the week (e.g. "Sunday").						
Monthly	<p>A dictionary that indicates a job scheduled to run on a specific day or days every month at the same time with the parameters:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Time</td> <td>The date and time to next run the job. The date and time should be given using the ISO 8601 UTC time format YYYY-MM-DDTHH:mm:ss.000Z (e.g. 2023-11-19T16:23:01Z).</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description	Time	The date and time to next run the job. The date and time should be given using the ISO 8601 UTC time format YYYY-MM-DDTHH:mm:ss.000Z (e.g. 2023-11-19T16:23:01Z).		
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Name	Description								
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Day</td> <td>The number of the day, in the month, to run the job.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>For example, on the first of every month at 5:30 pm:</p> <pre> "Monthly": {   "Day": 1   "Time": "2023-11-27T17:30:00Z" } </pre> <p> <b>Note:</b> Although the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility—Swagger—Example Value may show examples of various other schedules, only the schedules shown here—that are available in the Management Portal for this functionality—are valid for this endpoint.</p>	Name	Description	Day	The number of the day, in the month, to run the job.				
Name	Description								
Day	The number of the day, in the month, to run the job.								
Email Recipients	An array of strings containing the email addresses of users configured as recipients of the scheduled report, if any.								
Runtime Parameters	<p>An object containing the parameters to be used at run time configured in the report schedule. Runtime parameters will vary depending on the report selected. Runtime parameters may include things such as:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>CertAuth</td> <td>The certificate authority or authorities selected to report on.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>EndDate</td> <td>The end date selected for the reporting period to report on. This is configured as a certain number of days, weeks or months before or after the current date (e.g. 0 days before today—meaning today).</td> </tr> <tr> <td>EvalDate</td> <td>The evaluation date selected for the reporting period to report on. This is configured as a certain number of days, weeks or months before or after the current date (e.g. 30 days before today).</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description	CertAuth	The certificate authority or authorities selected to report on.	EndDate	The end date selected for the reporting period to report on. This is configured as a certain number of days, weeks or months before or after the current date (e.g. 0 days before today—meaning today).	EvalDate	The evaluation date selected for the reporting period to report on. This is configured as a certain number of days, weeks or months before or after the current date (e.g. 30 days before today).
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 **Tip:** See the *Keyfactor API Reference and Utility* [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon  at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

## 2.6.29 Scheduling

The Scheduling component of the Keyfactor API includes a method necessary to programmatically create and edit scheduled tasks in Keyfactor Command for task management that is not otherwise covered by an individual endpoint (e.g. PUT /Alerts/Expiration/Schedule).

Table 469: Scheduling Endpoints

Endpoint	Method	Description	Link
/	POST	Create or update task management schedules.	

### 2.6.29.1 POST Scheduling

The POST /Scheduling method is used to add or update the schedule for a task in the Keyfactor Command database. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with details of the scheduled task.

This method is intended primarily to be used for updating CA health monitoring schedules. Although it is possible to update issued, expiration, key rotation, and pending alert schedules using this method, each of these has an endpoint dedicated to this purpose (see [PUT Alerts Issued Schedule on page 135](#), [PUT Alerts Expiration Schedule on page 95](#), [PUT Alerts Key Rotation Schedule on page 171](#), and [PUT Alerts Pending Schedule on page 208](#)).



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
/monitoring/alerts/modify/

Table 470: POST Scheduling Input Parameters

Name	In	Description												
Id	Body	<p><b>Required*</b>. An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the schedule to create or update.</p> <p>This value is <b>required</b> if you're updating an existing schedule.</p> <p>Use a GET method to determine this ID. For example, use the GET /CertificateAuthority/HealthMonitoring/Schedule method (see <a href="#">GET Certificate Authority Health Monitoring Schedule on page 451</a>) to retrieve the schedule for CA health monitoring to determine the health monitoring schedule ID.</p>												
ScheduleType	Body	<p><b>Required</b>. An integer indicating the type of schedule to be updated. Supported schedule types are:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Code</th> <th>Category Name</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>Expiration Alert</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>Pending Alert</td> </tr> <tr> <td>10</td> <td>CA Health Monitoring Alert</td> </tr> <tr> <td>20</td> <td>Issued Alert</td> </tr> <tr> <td>22</td> <td>SSH Key Rotation Alert</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Code	Category Name	1	Expiration Alert	2	Pending Alert	10	CA Health Monitoring Alert	20	Issued Alert	22	SSH Key Rotation Alert
Code	Category Name													
1	Expiration Alert													
2	Pending Alert													
10	CA Health Monitoring Alert													
20	Issued Alert													
22	SSH Key Rotation Alert													
Enabled	Body	A Boolean that indicates whether the schedule is enabled (true) or not (false). The default is <i>false</i> .												
Interval	Body	<p><b>Required*</b>. An integer indicating a job scheduled to run every x minutes with x equal to the specified value.</p> <p>One of either <i>Interval</i> or <i>TimeOfDay</i> is <b>required</b>.</p>												
TimeOfDay	Body	<p><b>Required*</b>. A string indicating a job scheduled to run daily at the specified time of day. The date and time should be given using the ISO 8601 UTC time format YYYY-MM-DDTHH:mm:ss.000Z (e.g. 2023-11-19T16:23:01Z).</p> <p>One of either <i>Interval</i> or <i>TimeOfDay</i> is <b>required</b>.</p>												

Table 471: POST Scheduling Response Data

Name	Description												
id	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the schedule.												
Schedule	A string indicating the schedule set for the item. For an interval schedule, this will look like I_mm where mm is the number of minutes (e.g. I_30 for every 30 minutes). For daily schedules, this will look like D_hh:mm where hh:mm is the time to run the job (e.g. D_14:30 for daily at 2:30 pm).												
ScheduleType	An integer indicating the type of schedule. Supported schedule types are: <table border="1" data-bbox="457 600 1404 978"> <thead> <tr> <th>Code</th> <th>Category Name</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>Expiration Alert</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>Pending Alert</td> </tr> <tr> <td>10</td> <td>CA Health Monitoring Alert</td> </tr> <tr> <td>20</td> <td>Issued Alert</td> </tr> <tr> <td>22</td> <td>SSH Key Rotation Alert</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Code	Category Name	1	Expiration Alert	2	Pending Alert	10	CA Health Monitoring Alert	20	Issued Alert	22	SSH Key Rotation Alert
Code	Category Name												
1	Expiration Alert												
2	Pending Alert												
10	CA Health Monitoring Alert												
20	Issued Alert												
22	SSH Key Rotation Alert												
Enabled	A Boolean that indicates whether the schedule is enabled (true) or not (false).												
Name	A string indicating the type of job.												
EntityId	This is considered deprecated and may be removed in a future release.												
LastRun	This is considered deprecated and may be removed in a future release.												

 **Tip:** See the [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (?) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

### 2.6.30 Security

The Security component of the Keyfactor API includes methods necessary to list, add, and delete security identities and their permissions which are used to control access to aspects of Keyfactor Command.

Table 472: Security Endpoints

Endpoint	Method	Description	Link
/Identities	POST	Adds a new security identity into Keyfactor Command.	<a href="#">POST Security Identities on page 1165</a>
/Identities	GET	Returns all security identities with with sorting and filter options.	<a href="#">GET Security Identities on page 1161</a>
/Identities/Lookup	GET	Validates that the identity with the specified name exists.	<a href="#">GET Security Identities Lookup on page 1161</a>
/Identities/{id}	DELETE	Deletes the security identity with the specified ID.	<a href="#">DELETE Security Identities ID below</a>
/Identities/{id}	GET	Returns permission details for the security identity with the specified ID.	<a href="#">GET Security Identities ID on the next page</a>
/Containers/{id}/Roles	GET	Returns permission details for the certificate store container with the specified ID.	<a href="#">GET Security Containers ID Roles on page 1167</a>
/Containers/{id}/Roles	POST	Sets the permissions of the certificate store container with the specified ID.	<a href="#">POST Security Containers ID Roles on page 1168</a>
/Audit/Collections/{id}	GET	Returns permission details for the certificate collection with the specified ID.	<a href="#">GET Security Audit Collections ID on page 1169</a>
/My	GET	Returns permission details for the current user, including certificate collections and certificate store containers.	<a href="#">GET Security My on page 1172</a>

### 2.6.30.1 DELETE Security Identities ID

The DELETE `/Security/Identities/{id}` method is used to delete the security identity with the specified ID from Keyfactor Command. Use the `GET /Security/Identities` method (see [GET Security Identities on page 1161](#)) to determine the ID of the security identity you wish to delete. The current user's identity may not be deleted. This endpoint returns 204 with no content upon success.



**Note:** This endpoint is for managing legacy formatted Active Directory identities only and is retained for backwards compatibility. New applications should use the *Security Claims* set of endpoints for both Active Directory and other identity providers (see [Security on page 1154](#)).



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
/security/modify/

Table 473: DELETE Security Identities {id} Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
id	Path	<b>Required.</b> An integer containing the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the security identity that should be deleted from Keyfactor Command. Use the <i>GET /Security/Identity</i> method (see <a href="#">GET Security Identities on page 1161</a> ) to retrieve a list of all the security identities to determine the identity's ID.



**Tip:** See the *Keyfactor API Reference and Utility* [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (?) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

### 2.6.30.2 GET Security Identities ID

The *GET /Security/Identities/{id}* method is used to return the security identities configured in Keyfactor Command with the specified ID. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with the details of the security identity's permissions.



**Note:** This endpoint is for managing legacy formatted Active Directory identities only and is retained for backwards compatibility. New applications should use the *Security Claims* set of endpoints for both Active Directory and other identity providers (see [Security on page 1154](#)).



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
/security/read/

Table 474: GET Security Identities {id} Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
id	Path	<b>Required.</b> An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the security identity to retrieve. Use the <i>GET /Security/Identities</i> method (see <a href="#">GET Security Identities on page 1161</a> ) to retrieve a list of all the security identities to determine the identity's ID.

Table 475: GET Security Identities {id} Response Data

Name	Description						
Identity	<p>A string containing the account name for the security identity. For Active Directory users and groups, this will be in the form DOMAIN\user or group name. For example:</p> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 10px; padding: 5px; background-color: #f9f9f9; margin: 10px 0;"> <p style="text-align: center;">KEYEXAMPLE\PKI Administrators</p> </div>						
SecuredAreaPer- missions	<p>An array of objects containing information about the global permissions granted to the security identity. Global permission information includes:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="506 600 1404 926" style="margin: 10px 0;"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="506 600 776 657">Name</th> <th data-bbox="776 600 1404 657">Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="506 657 776 827">Permission</td> <td data-bbox="776 657 1404 827">A string indicating the permission granted. In the case of global permissions, this is the name of the role followed by the level of permission granted, the choices for which vary depending on the role.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="506 827 776 926">GrantedByRoles</td> <td data-bbox="776 827 1404 926">An object containing a list of roles that grant that permission.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>For example:</p> <pre style="background-color: #f9f9f9; padding: 10px; border: 1px solid #ccc;"> "SecuredAreaPermissions": [   {     "Permission": "AdminPortal:Read",     "GrantedByRoles": [       "Read Only",       "Staff"     ]   },   {     "Permission": "Reports:Read",     "GrantedByRoles": [       "Read Only"     ]   }, ] </pre> <p>For more information about global permissions, see Security Roles and Claims in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i>.</p>	Name	Description	Permission	A string indicating the permission granted. In the case of global permissions, this is the name of the role followed by the level of permission granted, the choices for which vary depending on the role.	GrantedByRoles	An object containing a list of roles that grant that permission.
Name	Description						
Permission	A string indicating the permission granted. In the case of global permissions, this is the name of the role followed by the level of permission granted, the choices for which vary depending on the role.						
GrantedByRoles	An object containing a list of roles that grant that permission.						
Collec- tionPermissions	<p>An array of objects containing information about the certificate collection permissions granted to the security identity. Collection permission information</p>						

Name	Description						
	<p>includes:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="505 327 1406 657"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="505 327 776 394">Name</th> <th data-bbox="776 327 1406 394">Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="505 394 776 558">Permission</td> <td data-bbox="776 394 1406 558">A string indicating the permission granted. In the case of collection permissions, this is the name of the certificate collection followed by the level of permission granted.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="505 558 776 657">GrantedByRoles</td> <td data-bbox="776 558 1406 657">An array containing a list of roles that grant that permission.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>For example:</p> <pre data-bbox="505 726 1406 1367"> "CollectionPermissions": [   {     "Permission": "Issued in the Last Week:Certificates_Read",     "GrantedByRoles": [       "Staff",       "Power Users"     ]   },   {     "Permission": "Web Server Certs:Certificates_EditMetadata",     "GrantedByRoles": [       "Power Users"     ]   }, ] </pre> <p>For more information about collection permissions, see Certificate Permissions in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i>.</p>	Name	Description	Permission	A string indicating the permission granted. In the case of collection permissions, this is the name of the certificate collection followed by the level of permission granted.	GrantedByRoles	An array containing a list of roles that grant that permission.
Name	Description						
Permission	A string indicating the permission granted. In the case of collection permissions, this is the name of the certificate collection followed by the level of permission granted.						
GrantedByRoles	An array containing a list of roles that grant that permission.						
ContainerPermissions	<p>An array of objects containing information about the certificate store container permissions granted to the security identity. Container permission information includes:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="505 1591 1406 1728"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="505 1591 776 1659">Name</th> <th data-bbox="776 1591 1406 1659">Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="505 1659 776 1728">Permission</td> <td data-bbox="776 1659 1406 1728">A string indicating the permission granted. In the</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description	Permission	A string indicating the permission granted. In the		
Name	Description						
Permission	A string indicating the permission granted. In the						

Name	Description						
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td>case of container permissions, this is the name of the certificate store container followed by the level of permission granted (read, schedule or modify).</td> </tr> <tr> <td>GrantedByRoles</td> <td>An array containing a list of roles that grant that permission.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description		case of container permissions, this is the name of the certificate store container followed by the level of permission granted (read, schedule or modify).	GrantedByRoles	An array containing a list of roles that grant that permission.
Name	Description						
	case of container permissions, this is the name of the certificate store container followed by the level of permission granted (read, schedule or modify).						
GrantedByRoles	An array containing a list of roles that grant that permission.						
	<p>For example:</p> <pre> "ContainerPermissions": [   {     "Permission": "IIS Personal:CertificateStoreManagement_ Read",     "GrantedByRoles": [       "Power Users",       "Staff"     ]   },   {     "Permission": "F5 SSL Profiles REST:CertificateStoreManagement_Schedule",     "GrantedByRoles": [       "Power Users"     ]   }, ] </pre> <p>For more information about container permissions, see Container Permissions in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i>.</p>						

 **Tip:** See the *Keyfactor API Reference and Utility* [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (?) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

### 2.6.30.3 GET Security Identities Lookup

The GET /Security/Identities/Lookup method is used to confirm that the security identity specified is valid for the environment—the Active Directory forest in which Keyfactor Command is installed and any forests in a two-way trust (or one-way trust in a direction that allows the lookup to occur). It can be used to query an identity in the source identity store (Active Directory) to confirm its validity before using *POST /Security/Identities* (see [POST Security Identities on page 1165](#)) to create a new identity in Keyfactor Command with that user or group. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with a response of true or false.



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
/security/read/

Table 476: GET Security Identities Lookup Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
Name	Query	<b>Required.</b> The identity name in the source identity store. For Active Directory users and groups, this can be given either as DOMAIN\name or name@-domain.com. For users in the local domain (the domain in which the Keyfactor Command server is installed), the lookup may be done without a domain name.

Table 477: GET Security Identities Lookup Response Data

Name	Description
Valid	A Boolean that indicates whether the provided name is valid (true) or not (false).



**Tip:** See the *Keyfactor API Reference and Utility* [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (?) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

### 2.6.30.4 GET Security Identities

The GET /Security/Identities method is used to return the list of security identities configured in Keyfactor Command. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with the details of the security identities.



**Note:** This endpoint is for managing legacy formatted Active Directory identities only and is retained for backwards compatibility. New applications should use the *Security Claims* set of endpoints for both Active Directory and other identity providers (see [Security on page 1154](#)).



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
/security/modify/

Table 478: GET Security Identities Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
PageReturned	Query	An integer that specifies how many multiples of the returnLimit to skip and offset by before returning results, to enable paging. The default is 1.
ReturnLimit	Query	An integer that specifies how many results to return per page. The default is 50.
SortField	Query	A string containing the property by which the results should be sorted. Fields available for sorting through the API for the most part match those that appear as sortable columns in the Keyfactor Command Management Portal. The default sort field is <i>Id</i> . <i>IdentityType</i> may be used as a sort order.
SortAscending	Query	An integer that sets the sort order on the returned results. A value of 0 sorts results in ascending order while a value of 1 sorts results in descending order. The default is ascending.
Validate	Query	A Boolean that specifies whether the optional parameter of <i>validate</i> is <b>false</b> , which allows the AuditXML validation to be skipped when loading records, or <b>true</b> (or not specified) in which case validation will occur. The default is <b>true</b> .

Table 479: GET Security Identities Response Data

Name	Description																					
Id	An integer containing the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the security identity.																					
AccountName	A string containing the account name for the security identity. For Active Directory users and groups, this will be in the form DOMAIN\user or group name. For example: <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 10px; padding: 5px; display: inline-block; margin-top: 5px;">KEYEXAMPLE\PKI Administrators</div>																					
IdentityType	A string indicating the type of identity—User or Group.																					
Roles	An array of objects containing information about the security roles assigned to the security identity. Role information includes: <table border="1" style="margin-top: 10px;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>In</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Id</td> <td>Body</td> <td><b>Required.</b> An integer containing the Keyfactor Command identifier for the security role.  Use the <i>GET /Security/Roles</i> method (see <a href="#">GET Security Roles on page 1213</a>) to retrieve a list of all the security roles to determine the role's ID.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Name</td> <td>Body</td> <td><b>Required.</b> A string containing the short reference name for the security role.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Description</td> <td>Body</td> <td><b>Required.</b> A string containing the description for the security role.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Enabled</td> <td>Body</td> <td>A Boolean that indicates whether the security role is enabled (true) or not (false). Security roles that have been disabled cannot be assigned to security identities. The default is <i>true</i>.  This is considered deprecated and may be removed in a future release.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Immutable</td> <td>Body</td> <td>A Boolean that indicates whether the security role has been marked as editable (false) or not (true). Internal Keyfactor Command roles are not editable. This setting is reserved for Keyfactor Command internal use.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Valid</td> <td>Body</td> <td>A Boolean that indicates whether the security role's audit XML is valid (true) or not (false). A security role may become invalid if Keyfactor Command determines that it appears to have been tampered with. This setting is not</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	In	Description	Id	Body	<b>Required.</b> An integer containing the Keyfactor Command identifier for the security role.  Use the <i>GET /Security/Roles</i> method (see <a href="#">GET Security Roles on page 1213</a> ) to retrieve a list of all the security roles to determine the role's ID.	Name	Body	<b>Required.</b> A string containing the short reference name for the security role.	Description	Body	<b>Required.</b> A string containing the description for the security role.	Enabled	Body	A Boolean that indicates whether the security role is enabled (true) or not (false). Security roles that have been disabled cannot be assigned to security identities. The default is <i>true</i> .  This is considered deprecated and may be removed in a future release.	Immutable	Body	A Boolean that indicates whether the security role has been marked as editable (false) or not (true). Internal Keyfactor Command roles are not editable. This setting is reserved for Keyfactor Command internal use.	Valid	Body	A Boolean that indicates whether the security role's audit XML is valid (true) or not (false). A security role may become invalid if Keyfactor Command determines that it appears to have been tampered with. This setting is not
Name	In	Description																				
Id	Body	<b>Required.</b> An integer containing the Keyfactor Command identifier for the security role.  Use the <i>GET /Security/Roles</i> method (see <a href="#">GET Security Roles on page 1213</a> ) to retrieve a list of all the security roles to determine the role's ID.																				
Name	Body	<b>Required.</b> A string containing the short reference name for the security role.																				
Description	Body	<b>Required.</b> A string containing the description for the security role.																				
Enabled	Body	A Boolean that indicates whether the security role is enabled (true) or not (false). Security roles that have been disabled cannot be assigned to security identities. The default is <i>true</i> .  This is considered deprecated and may be removed in a future release.																				
Immutable	Body	A Boolean that indicates whether the security role has been marked as editable (false) or not (true). Internal Keyfactor Command roles are not editable. This setting is reserved for Keyfactor Command internal use.																				
Valid	Body	A Boolean that indicates whether the security role's audit XML is valid (true) or not (false). A security role may become invalid if Keyfactor Command determines that it appears to have been tampered with. This setting is not																				

Name	Description											
		end-user configurable.										
Private	Body	<p>A Boolean that indicates whether the security role has been marked private (true) or not (false). The default is <i>false</i>.</p> <p>This is considered deprecated and may be removed in a future release.</p>										
Permission SetId	Body	<p>A string indicating the Keyfactor Command reference GUID of the permission set associated with the role (see <a href="#">Permission Sets on page 1083</a>).</p>										
Identities	Body	<p>An array of objects containing information about the security identities assigned to the security role. Identity details include:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Id</td> <td>An integer containing the Keyfactor Command identifier for the security identity.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Account Name</td> <td> <p>A string containing the account name for the security identity. For Active Directory users and groups, this will be in the form DOMAIN\user or group name. For example:</p> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 5px; padding: 5px; background-color: #f9f9f9; display: inline-block;">KEYEXAMPLE\PKI Administrators</div> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>Identity Type</td> <td>A string indicating the type of identity—User or Group.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SID</td> <td>A string containing the security identifier from the source identity store (e.g. Active Directory) for the security identity.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description	Id	An integer containing the Keyfactor Command identifier for the security identity.	Account Name	<p>A string containing the account name for the security identity. For Active Directory users and groups, this will be in the form DOMAIN\user or group name. For example:</p> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 5px; padding: 5px; background-color: #f9f9f9; display: inline-block;">KEYEXAMPLE\PKI Administrators</div>	Identity Type	A string indicating the type of identity—User or Group.	SID	A string containing the security identifier from the source identity store (e.g. Active Directory) for the security identity.
Name	Description											
Id	An integer containing the Keyfactor Command identifier for the security identity.											
Account Name	<p>A string containing the account name for the security identity. For Active Directory users and groups, this will be in the form DOMAIN\user or group name. For example:</p> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 5px; padding: 5px; background-color: #f9f9f9; display: inline-block;">KEYEXAMPLE\PKI Administrators</div>											
Identity Type	A string indicating the type of identity—User or Group.											
SID	A string containing the security identifier from the source identity store (e.g. Active Directory) for the security identity.											
Permissions	Body	<p>An array of strings containing the permissions assigned to the role in a comma-separated list of Name:Value pairs.</p>										

Name	Description		
	<b>Name</b>	<b>In</b>	<b>Description</b>
			<p>See Security Role Operations: Version One Permission Model in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for an overview of the possible permissions.</p> <p>For example:</p> <pre>"Permissions": [   "AdminPortal:Read",   "Dashboard:Read" ],</pre>
Valid	A Boolean indicating whether the security identity's audit XML is valid (true) or not (false). A security identity may become invalid if Keyfactor Command determines that it appears to have been tampered with.		

 **Tip:** See the *Keyfactor API Reference and Utility* [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (?) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

### 2.6.30.5 POST Security Identities

The POST `/Security/Identities` method is used to create a new security identity in Keyfactor Command. Use the `GET /Security/Identities/Lookup` method (see [GET Security Identities Lookup on page 1161](#)) before creating the new identity to confirm that the identity you plan to create is valid. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with the details of the new security identity.

 **Note:** This endpoint is for managing legacy formatted Active Directory identities only and is retained for backwards compatibility. New applications should use the *Security Claims* set of endpoints for both Active Directory and other identity providers (see [Security on page 1154](#)).

 **Tip:** This method cannot be used to assign roles to an identity. Use the `PUT /Security/Roles` method (see [PUT Security Roles on page 1229](#)) to assign roles to an identity.



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
/security/modify/

The user must hold a role containing this permission in the *Global Permission Set* (see [Permission Sets on page 1083](#)).

Table 480: POST Security Identities Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
AccountName	Body	<b>Required.</b> A string containing the account name for the security identity. For Active Directory user and groups, this will be in the form DOMAIN\user or group name. For example: <code>KEYEXAMPLE\PKI Administrators</code>

Table 481: POST Security Identities Response Data

Name	Description
Id	An integer containing the Keyfactor Command identifier for the security identity.
AccountName	A string containing the account name for the security identity. For Active Directory user and groups, this will be in the form DOMAIN\user or group name. For example: <code>KEYEXAMPLE\PKI Administrators</code>
IdentityType	A string indicating the type of identity—User or Group.
Roles	An array of objects containing information about the security roles assigned to the security identity. For new security identities, this will be blank.
Valid	A Boolean that indicates whether the security identity’s audit XML is valid (true) or not (false). A security identity may become invalid if Keyfactor Command determines that it appears to have been tampered with.



**Tip:** See the *Keyfactor API Reference and Utility* [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (?) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

## 2.6.30.6 GET Security Containers ID Roles

The GET /Security/Containers/{id}/Roles method is used to return the list of security roles and permissions defined for the specified certificate store container. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with details of the security roles and permissions for the container.

See also [GET Security Roles ID Permissions Containers on page 1193](#) to list permissions on certificate store containers for a specified security role.



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
/security/read/

Table 482: GET Security Containers {id} Roles Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
id	Path	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the certificate store container for which to retrieve permission information. Use the <i>GET /CertificateStoreContainers</i> method (see <a href="#">GET Certificate Store Containers on page 633</a> ) to determine the ID of the certificate store container you wish to evaluate.

Table 483: GET Security Containers {id} Roles Response Data

Name	Description
SecurityRoleId	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the security role granted permissions to the certificate store container.
Name	A string containing the short reference name for the security role granted permissions to the certificate store container.
Permissions	A comma-delimited array of strings indicating the permissions granted to the role for the certificate store container. See Security Role Operations: Certificate Store Management in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for an overview of the possible permissions.



**Tip:** See the *Keyfactor API Reference and Utility* [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (?) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

### 2.6.30.7 POST Security Containers ID Roles

The POST /Security/Containers/{id}/Roles method is used to assign permissions for a security role to a certificate store container. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with the details of the security role and permissions.

See also [POST Security Roles ID Permissions Containers on page 1194](#) to assign permissions for one or more certificate store containers to a security role.



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
/security/modify/

The user must hold a role containing this permission in the *Global Permission Set* (see [Permission Sets on page 1083](#)).

Table 484: POST Security Containers {id} Roles Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
id	Path	<b>Required.</b> An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the certificate store container to update. Use the <a href="#">GET /CertificateStoreContainers</a> method (see <a href="#">GET Certificate Store Containers on page 633</a> ) to determine the ID of the certificate store container.
SecurityRoleId	Body	<b>Required.</b> An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the security role granted permissions to the certificate store container. Use the <a href="#">GET /Security/Roles</a> method (see <a href="#">GET Security Roles on page 1213</a> ) to determine the ID of the security role.
Permissions	Body	<b>Required.</b> A comma-delimited array of strings indicating the permissions granted to the role for the certificate store container. See Security Role Operations: Certificate Store Management in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for an overview of the possible permissions. For example: <pre>"Permissions": [   "Read",   "Modify" ]</pre>

Table 485: POST Security Containers {id} Roles Response Data

Name	Description
SecurityRoleId	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the security role granted permissions to the certificate store container.
Name	A string containing the short reference name for the security role granted permissions to the certificate store container.
Permissions	A comma-delimited array of strings indicating the permissions granted to the role for the certificate store container. See Security Role Operations: Certificate Store Management in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for an overview of the possible permissions.

 **Tip:** See the [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (?) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

### 2.6.30.8 GET Security Audit Collections ID

The GET /Security/Audit/Collections/{id} method is used to return the list of security roles and permissions defined for the specified certificate collection. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with details of the security roles and permissions for the collection.

See also [GET Security Roles ID Permissions Collections on page 1198](#) to list permissions on certificate collections for a specified security role.

 **Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
/security/read/

Table 486: GET Security Audit Collections {id} Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
id	Path	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the certificate collection for which to retrieve permission information. Use the <i>GET /CertificateCollections</i> method (see <a href="#">GET Certificate Collections on page 461</a> ) to determine the ID of the certificate collection you wish to evaluate.

Table 487: GET Security Audit Collections {id} Response Data

Name	Description																		
QueryId	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the certificate collection.																		
AccessControlList	<p>An array of objects containing the permissions granted to the user in a comma-separated list of arrays. See Security Role Operations: Version One Permission Model in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for an overview of the possible permissions.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>RoleId</td> <td>An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the security role.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>AreaPermissions</td> <td> <p>An array of comma-delimited integers indicating the collection permissions assigned to the role. System-Wide collection permissions set on a Role will not show as integers in the AreaPermission parameter. They will show as permissions in the Certificate &gt; Collections section of the global permissions for that Role.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Integer</th> <th>Area Permission</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>Collection Read</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td> <td>Collection Edit Metadata</td> </tr> <tr> <td>7</td> <td>Collection Download with Private Key</td> </tr> <tr> <td>8</td> <td>Collection Revoke</td> </tr> <tr> <td>41</td> <td>Collection Delete</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>For example:</p> <pre> xml:space="preserve"&gt;"AccessControlList": [   {     "RoleId": "1",     "AreaPermissions": [       4, </pre>	Name	Description	RoleId	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the security role.	AreaPermissions	<p>An array of comma-delimited integers indicating the collection permissions assigned to the role. System-Wide collection permissions set on a Role will not show as integers in the AreaPermission parameter. They will show as permissions in the Certificate &gt; Collections section of the global permissions for that Role.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Integer</th> <th>Area Permission</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>Collection Read</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td> <td>Collection Edit Metadata</td> </tr> <tr> <td>7</td> <td>Collection Download with Private Key</td> </tr> <tr> <td>8</td> <td>Collection Revoke</td> </tr> <tr> <td>41</td> <td>Collection Delete</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Integer	Area Permission	4	Collection Read	5	Collection Edit Metadata	7	Collection Download with Private Key	8	Collection Revoke	41	Collection Delete
Name	Description																		
RoleId	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the security role.																		
AreaPermissions	<p>An array of comma-delimited integers indicating the collection permissions assigned to the role. System-Wide collection permissions set on a Role will not show as integers in the AreaPermission parameter. They will show as permissions in the Certificate &gt; Collections section of the global permissions for that Role.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Integer</th> <th>Area Permission</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>Collection Read</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td> <td>Collection Edit Metadata</td> </tr> <tr> <td>7</td> <td>Collection Download with Private Key</td> </tr> <tr> <td>8</td> <td>Collection Revoke</td> </tr> <tr> <td>41</td> <td>Collection Delete</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Integer	Area Permission	4	Collection Read	5	Collection Edit Metadata	7	Collection Download with Private Key	8	Collection Revoke	41	Collection Delete						
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4	Collection Read																		
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7	Collection Download with Private Key																		
8	Collection Revoke																		
41	Collection Delete																		

Name	Description						
	<pre> 5, 41 ] }, {   "RoleId": "3",   "AreaPermissions": [     4,     8,     41   ] } ], </pre>						
AssignableRoles	<p>An array of objects containing the security roles defined in Keyfactor Command. Role information includes:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="509 932 1404 1192"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="509 932 672 995">Name</th> <th data-bbox="675 932 1404 995">Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="509 999 672 1094">RoleId</td> <td data-bbox="675 999 1404 1094">An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the security role.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="509 1098 672 1192">Name</td> <td data-bbox="675 1098 1404 1192">A string containing the short reference name for the security role.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>For example:</p> <pre> "AssignableRoles": [   {     "RoleId": "1",     "Name": "Administrator"   },   {     "RoleId": "2",     "Name": "Reporting API Access"   } ] </pre>	Name	Description	RoleId	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the security role.	Name	A string containing the short reference name for the security role.
Name	Description						
RoleId	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the security role.						
Name	A string containing the short reference name for the security role.						



**Tip:** See the [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (?) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

### 2.6.30.9 GET Security My

The GET /Security/My method is used to return the list of security roles and permissions configured in Keyfactor Command for the current user. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with the details of the security roles and permissions. This method has no input parameters other than the standard headers (see [Endpoint Common Features on page 8](#)).



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
None

Table 488: GET Security My Roles Response Data

Name	Description
Roles	An array of strings indicating the roles that the user holds.
GlobalPermissions	<p>An array of objects containing the permissions granted to the user. See Security Role Operations: Version One Permission Model in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for an overview of the possible permissions.</p> <p>For example:</p> <pre> "GlobalPermissions": [   {     "Area": "AdminPortal",     "Permission": "Read"   },   {     "Area": "Dashboard",     "Permission": "Read"   } ], </pre>



**Tip:** See the [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results



returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (?) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

## 2.6.31 Security Claims

The Security Roles component of the Keyfactor API includes methods necessary to list, add, update, and delete security claims which are used to control user access to all aspects of Keyfactor Command.

Table 489: Security Claims Endpoints

Endpoint	Method	Description	Link
/id	GET	Returns details for the security claim with the specified ID, including permissions granted to the role and claims assigned the role.	<a href="#">GET Security Claims ID on page 1181</a>
/	GET	Returns all security claims with filtering and output options.	<a href="#">GET Security Claims below</a>
/	POST	Adds a new security claim.	<a href="#">POST Security Claims on page 1176</a>
/	PUT	Updates the security claim with the specified ID.	<a href="#">PUT Security Claims on page 1179</a>
/id	DELETE	Deletes the security claim with the specified ID.	<a href="#">DELETE Security Claims ID on page 1183</a>
/Roles	GET	Returns the security claim assigned to the security claim identified by the selected parameters.	<a href="#">GET Security Claims Roles on page 1183</a>

### 2.6.31.1 GET Security Claims

The GET /Security/Claims method is used to return the list of security claims configured in Keyfactor Command. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with the details of the security claims.



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
`/security/read/`

Table 490: GET Security Claims Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
QueryString	Query	A string containing a query to limit the results (e.g. field1 -eq value1 AND field2 -gt value2). The default is to return all records. Fields available for querying through the API for the most part match those that appear in the Keyfactor Command Management Portal search drop-downs for the same feature. For querying guidelines, refer to: <i>Using the Security Claim Search Feature</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> . The query fields supported for this endpoint are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• ADClaimValue</li><li>• ClaimType</li><li>• ClaimValue</li><li>• Description</li></ul>
PageReturned	Query	An integer that specifies how many multiples of the returnLimit to skip and offset by before returning results, to enable paging. The default is 1.
ReturnLimit	Query	An integer that specifies how many results to return per page. The default is 50.
SortField	Query	A string containing the property by which the results should be sorted. Fields available for sorting through the API for the most part match those that appear as sortable columns in the Keyfactor Command Management Portal. The default sort field is <i>Provider</i> .
SortAscending	Query	An integer that sets the sort order on the returned results. A value of 0 sorts results in ascending order while a value of 1 sorts results in descending order. The default is ascending.

Table 491: GET Security Claims Response Data

Name	In	Description																								
Id		An integer containing the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the security claim.																								
Description	Body	A string indicating a description for the security claim.																								
Claim Type	Body	<p>A string indicating the type of claim. Supported values are:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Claim Type Integer</th> <th>Claim Type String</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>0</td> <td>User</td> <td>Active Directory user account</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>Group</td> <td>Active Directory group.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>Computer</td> <td>Active Directory machine account</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>OAuth Oid</td> <td>An open authorization claim of a type not covered by client, role or subject</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>OAuth Role</td> <td>An open authorization group claim</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td> <td>OAuth Subject</td> <td>An open authorization user claim</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6</td> <td>OAuth ClientId</td> <td>An open authorization client application claim</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Claim Type Integer	Claim Type String	Description	0	User	Active Directory user account	1	Group	Active Directory group.	2	Computer	Active Directory machine account	3	OAuth Oid	An open authorization claim of a type not covered by client, role or subject	4	OAuth Role	An open authorization group claim	5	OAuth Subject	An open authorization user claim	6	OAuth ClientId	An open authorization client application claim
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### 2.6.31.2 POST Security Claims

The POST /Security/Claims method is used to create a new security claim in Keyfactor Command. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with the details of the new security claim.

 **Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
/security/modify/

The user must hold a role containing this permission in the *Global Permission Set* (see [Permission Sets on page 1083](#)).

Table 492: POST Security Claims Input Parameters

Name	In	Description																								
Description	Body	<b>Required.</b> A string indicating a description for the security claim.																								
Claim Type	Body	<p><b>Required.</b> A string indicating the type of claim. Supported values are:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Claim Type Integer</th> <th>Claim Type String</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>0</td> <td>User</td> <td>Active Directory user account</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>Group</td> <td>Active Directory group.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>Computer</td> <td>Active Directory machine account</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>OAuth OID</td> <td>An open authorization claim of a type not covered by client, role or subject</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>OAuth Role</td> <td>An open authorization group claim</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td> <td>OAuth Subject</td> <td>An open authorization user claim</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6</td> <td>OAuth ClientId</td> <td>An open authorization client application claim</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Claim Type Integer	Claim Type String	Description	0	User	Active Directory user account	1	Group	Active Directory group.	2	Computer	Active Directory machine account	3	OAuth OID	An open authorization claim of a type not covered by client, role or subject	4	OAuth Role	An open authorization group claim	5	OAuth Subject	An open authorization user claim	6	OAuth ClientId	An open authorization client application claim
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Table 493: POST Security Claims Response Data

Name	Description																								
Id	An integer containing the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the security claim.																								
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Claim Type	<p>A string indicating the type of claim. Supported values are:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Claim Type Integer</th> <th>Claim Type String</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>0</td> <td>User</td> <td>Active Directory user account</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>Group</td> <td>Active Directory group.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>Computer</td> <td>Active Directory machine account</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>OAuth Oid</td> <td>An open authorization claim of a type not covered by client, role or subject</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>OAuth Role</td> <td>An open authorization group claim</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td> <td>OAuth Subject</td> <td>An open authorization user claim</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6</td> <td>OAuth ClientId</td> <td>An open authorization client application claim</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Claim Type Integer	Claim Type String	Description	0	User	Active Directory user account	1	Group	Active Directory group.	2	Computer	Active Directory machine account	3	OAuth Oid	An open authorization claim of a type not covered by client, role or subject	4	OAuth Role	An open authorization group claim	5	OAuth Subject	An open authorization user claim	6	OAuth ClientId	An open authorization client application claim
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### 2.6.31.3 PUT Security Claims

The PUT /Security/Claims method is used to update a security claim in Keyfactor Command. Only the claim description is editable for an existing claim. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with the details of the security claim.

 **Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
/security/modify/

The user must hold a role containing this permission in the *Global Permission Set* (see [Permission Sets on page 1083](#)).

Table 494: PUT Security Claims Input Parameters

Name	Description
Id	An integer containing the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the security claim.
Description	A string indicating a description for the security claim.

Table 495: PUT Security Claims Response Data

Name	Description																								
Id	An integer containing the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the security claim.																								
Description	A string indicating a description for the security claim.																								
Claim Type	A string indicating the type of claim. Supported values are: <table border="1" data-bbox="428 499 1404 1136"> <thead> <tr> <th>Claim Type Integer</th> <th>Claim Type String</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>0</td> <td>User</td> <td>Active Directory user account</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>Group</td> <td>Active Directory group.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>Computer</td> <td>Active Directory machine account</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>OAuth Oid</td> <td>An open authorization claim of a type not covered by client, role or subject</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>OAuth Role</td> <td>An open authorization group claim</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td> <td>OAuth Subject</td> <td>An open authorization user claim</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6</td> <td>OAuth ClientId</td> <td>An open authorization client application claim</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Claim Type Integer	Claim Type String	Description	0	User	Active Directory user account	1	Group	Active Directory group.	2	Computer	Active Directory machine account	3	OAuth Oid	An open authorization claim of a type not covered by client, role or subject	4	OAuth Role	An open authorization group claim	5	OAuth Subject	An open authorization user claim	6	OAuth ClientId	An open authorization client application claim
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#### 2.6.31.4 GET Security Claims ID

The GET `/Security/Claims/{id}` method is used to return a security claim by ID. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with details for the specified security claim.



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
`/security/read/`

Table 496: GET Security Claims{id} Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
id	Path	<b>Required.</b> The Keyfactor Command reference ID of the security claim to retrieve. Use the <i>GET /Security/Claims</i> method (see <a href="#">GET Security Claims on page 1173</a> ) to retrieve a list of all the security claims to determine the claim's ID.

Table 497: GET Security Claims{id} Response Data

Name	Description																								
Id	An integer containing the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the security claim.																								
Description	A string indicating a description for the security claim.																								
Claim Type	A string indicating the type of claim. Supported values are: <table border="1" data-bbox="428 499 1404 1136"> <thead> <tr> <th>Claim Type Integer</th> <th>Claim Type String</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>0</td> <td>User</td> <td>Active Directory user account</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>Group</td> <td>Active Directory group.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>Computer</td> <td>Active Directory machine account</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>OAuth OID</td> <td>An open authorization claim of a type not covered by client, role or subject</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>OAuth Role</td> <td>An open authorization group claim</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td> <td>OAuth Subject</td> <td>An open authorization user claim</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6</td> <td>OAuth ClientId</td> <td>An open authorization client application claim</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Claim Type Integer	Claim Type String	Description	0	User	Active Directory user account	1	Group	Active Directory group.	2	Computer	Active Directory machine account	3	OAuth OID	An open authorization claim of a type not covered by client, role or subject	4	OAuth Role	An open authorization group claim	5	OAuth Subject	An open authorization user claim	6	OAuth ClientId	An open authorization client application claim
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### 2.6.31.5 DELETE Security Claims ID

The DELETE /Security/Claims/{id} method is used to delete the security claim with the specified ID. This endpoint returns 204 with no content upon success.



**Note:** You cannot delete a claim that is used to grant permissions—via roles—to the user executing the delete command.



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
/security/modify/

The user must hold a role containing this permission in the *Global Permission Set* (see [Permission Sets on page 1083](#)).

Table 498: DELETE Security Claims{id} Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
id	Path	<b>Required.</b> The ID of the security claim that should be deleted from Keyfactor Command. Use the <i>GET /Security/Claims</i> method (see <a href="#">GET Security Claims on page 1173</a> ) to determine the ID of the security claim you wish to delete.



**Tip:** See the *Keyfactor API Reference and Utility* [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (?) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

### 2.6.31.6 GET Security Claims Roles

The GET /Security/Claims/Roles method is used to return the security roles assigned to the security claim identified by the selected parameters. Run [GET Security Claims ID on page 1181](#) to determine

the parameter values. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with the details of the roles assigned to the claim.

 **Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
/security/read/

Table 499: GET Security Claims Roles Input Parameters

Name	In	Description																								
Claim Type	Body	<p><b>Required.</b> An integer indicating the type of claim. Supported values are:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Claim Type Integer</th> <th>Claim Type String</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>0</td> <td>User</td> <td>Active Directory user account</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>Group</td> <td>Active Directory group.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>Computer</td> <td>Active Directory machine account</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>OAuth OID</td> <td>An open authorization claim of a type not covered by client, role or subject</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>OAuth Role</td> <td>An open authorization group claim</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td> <td>OAuth Subject</td> <td>An open authorization user claim</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6</td> <td>OAuth ClientId</td> <td>An open authorization client application claim</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Claim Type Integer	Claim Type String	Description	0	User	Active Directory user account	1	Group	Active Directory group.	2	Computer	Active Directory machine account	3	OAuth OID	An open authorization claim of a type not covered by client, role or subject	4	OAuth Role	An open authorization group claim	5	OAuth Subject	An open authorization user claim	6	OAuth ClientId	An open authorization client application claim
Claim Type Integer	Claim Type String	Description																								
0	User	Active Directory user account																								
1	Group	Active Directory group.																								
2	Computer	Active Directory machine account																								
3	OAuth OID	An open authorization claim of a type not covered by client, role or subject																								
4	OAuth Role	An open authorization group claim																								
5	OAuth Subject	An open authorization user claim																								
6	OAuth ClientId	An open authorization client application claim																								
Claim Value	Body	<p><b>Required.</b> A string containing the identifying information for the entity specified in the claim. For Active Directory users and groups, this will be in the form DOMAIN\user or group name (e.g. KEYEXAMPLE\PKI Administrators). For Active Directory computers, this will be in the form of a machine account (e.g. KEYEXAMPLE\MyServer\$).</p>																								
Provider Authentication Scheme	Body	<p><b>Required.</b> A string indicating the provider authentication scheme (e.g. Active Directory, or Client Certificate Authentication CA, or unknown). The value in the <i>Provider Authentication Scheme:</i> parameter from <a href="#">GET Security Claims on page 1173</a> or <a href="#">GET Security Claims ID on page 1181</a>.</p>																								

Table 500: GET Security Claims Roles Response Data

Name	Description
Id	An integer containing the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the security role.
Name	A string containing the short reference name of the security role.
Description	A string containing the description of the security role.
Permission SetId	A string containing the Keyfactor Command reference GUID for the permission set assigned to the security role.



**Tip:** See the *Keyfactor API Reference and Utility* [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (?) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

### 2.6.32 Security Roles Permissions

The Security Roles Permissions component of the Keyfactor API includes methods necessary to list, add, and update security roles permissions at the role, global, provider, container and collection-level.

Table 501: Security Roles Permissions Endpoints

Endpoint	Method	Description	Link
/{{id}}/Per- misssions	GET	Returns all permissions associated with the security role that matches the id	<a href="#">GET Security Roles ID Permissions on the next page</a>
/{{id}}/Per- misssions /Global	GET	Returns all global permissions associated with the security role that matches the ID.	<a href="#">GET Security Roles ID Permissions Global on page 1188</a>
/{{id}}/Per- misssions /Global	POST	Adds global permissions to the security role that matches the id. Note that the Areas <i>Certificates</i> and <i>Certificate Store Management</i> are reserved for collection and container permissions, respectively.	<a href="#">POST Security Roles ID Permissions Global on page 1189</a>
/{{id}}/Per- misssions /Global	PUT	Sets global permissions of the security role that matches the ID. Note that the Areas <i>Certificates</i> and <i>Certificate Store Management</i> are reserved for collection and container permissions, respectively.	<a href="#">PUT Security Roles ID Permissions Global on page 1191</a>
/{{id}}/Per- misssions /Con- tainers	GET	Returns all container permissions associated with the security role that matches the ID.	<a href="#">GET Security Roles ID Permissions Containers on page 1193</a>
/{{id}}/Per- misssions /Con- tainers	POST	Adds container permissions to the security role that matches the ID.	<a href="#">POST Security Roles ID Permissions Containers on page 1194</a>
/{{id}}/Per- misssions /Con- tainers	PUT	Sets container permissions to the security role that matches the ID.	<a href="#">PUT Security Roles ID Permissions Containers on page 1196</a>
/{{id}}/Per- misssions /Col- lections	GET	Returns all collection permissions associated with the security role that matches the ID.	<a href="#">GET Security Roles ID Permissions</a>

Endpoint	Method	Description	Link
			<a href="#">Collections on page 1198</a>
<code>/{id}/Permissions/Collections</code>	POST	Adds collection permissions to the security role that matches the ID.	<a href="#">POST Security Roles ID Permissions Collections on page 1199</a>
<code>/{id}/Permissions/Collections</code>	PUT	Sets collection permissions to the security role that matches the ID.	<a href="#">PUT Security Roles ID Permissions Collections on page 1201</a>
<code>/{id}/Permissions/PamProviders</code>	GET	Returns all PAM provider permissions associated with the security role that matches the ID.	<a href="#">GET Security Roles ID Permissions PAM Providers on page 1203</a>
<code>/{id}/Permissions/PamProviders</code>	PUT	Sets PAM provider permissions to the security role that matches the ID.	<a href="#">PUT Security Roles ID Permissions PAM Providers on page 1204</a>

### 2.6.32.1 GET Security Roles ID Permissions

The GET `/Security/Roles/{id}/Permissions` method is used to return all permissions associated with the security role that matches the ID. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with certificate store container permission details for the specified security role.



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
`/security/read/`

Table 502: GET Security Roles {id} Permissions Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
id	Path	<b>Required.</b> An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the security role for which to retrieve permissions.  Use the <i>GET /Security/Roles</i> method (see <a href="#">GET Security Roles on page 1213</a> ) to retrieve a list of all the security roles to determine the role's ID.

Table 503: GET Security Roles {id} Permissions Response Data

Name	Description								
	An object containing information about the permissions granted to the security role. Details include: <table border="1" data-bbox="375 730 1403 1052"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Type</td> <td>A string containing the area at which the permission is applied to (global, container, or collection).</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Area</td> <td>A string containing the name of the permission (e.g. Certificates).</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Permission</td> <td>A string indicating the permission level granted in the area for this role (e.g. Read).</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description	Type	A string containing the area at which the permission is applied to (global, container, or collection).	Area	A string containing the name of the permission (e.g. Certificates).	Permission	A string indicating the permission level granted in the area for this role (e.g. Read).
Name	Description								
Type	A string containing the area at which the permission is applied to (global, container, or collection).								
Area	A string containing the name of the permission (e.g. Certificates).								
Permission	A string indicating the permission level granted in the area for this role (e.g. Read).								

 **Tip:** See the *Keyfactor API Reference and Utility* [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon  at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

### 2.6.32.2 GET Security Roles ID Permissions Global

The *GET /Security/Roles/{id}/Permissions/Global* method is used to return all global permissions associated with the security role that matches the ID. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with certificate store container permission details for the specified security role.

 **Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
*/security/read/*

Table 504: GET Security Roles {id} Global Permissions Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
id	Path	<p><b>Required.</b> An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the security role for which to retrieve global permissions.</p> <p>Use the <i>GET /Security/Roles</i> method (see <a href="#">GET Security Roles on page 1213</a>) to retrieve a list of all the security roles to determine the role's ID.</p>

Table 505: GET Security Roles {id} Global Permissions Response Data

Name	Description						
	<p>An object containing information about the global permissions granted to the security role. Details include:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Area</td> <td>A string containing the name of the permission (e.g. Certificates).</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Permission</td> <td>A string indicating the permission level granted in the area for this role (e.g. Read).</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description	Area	A string containing the name of the permission (e.g. Certificates).	Permission	A string indicating the permission level granted in the area for this role (e.g. Read).
Name	Description						
Area	A string containing the name of the permission (e.g. Certificates).						
Permission	A string indicating the permission level granted in the area for this role (e.g. Read).						

 **Tip:** See the *Keyfactor API Reference and Utility* [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon  at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

### 2.6.32.3 POST Security Roles ID Permissions Global

The POST */Security/Roles/{id}/Permissions/Global* method is used to add global permissions to the security role that matches the ID. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with global permission details for the specified security role.

 **Important:** Only the permission settings included in the command will be affected. Any other permissions settings will not be affected and remain as is.

 **Note:** The API Endpoint utility header displays a list of valid global Area and Permission combinations.



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
/security/modify/

The user must hold a role containing this permission in the *Global Permission Set* (see [Permission Sets on page 1083](#)).

Table 506: POST Security Roles {id} Global Permissions Input Parameters

Name	In	Description						
id	Path	<p><b>Required.</b> An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the security role for which to set global permissions.</p> <p>Use the <i>GET /Security/Roles</i> method (see <a href="#">GET Security Roles on page 1213</a>) to retrieve a list of all the security roles to determine the role's ID.</p>						
globalPermissions	Body	<p>An object containing information about the global permissions granted for this security role.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid #0070C0; background-color: #D9E1F2; padding: 5px; margin: 10px 0;"> <p> <b>Note:</b> See the API endpoint header for a list of all the valid Area and Permission combinations.</p> </div> <p>Details include:</p> <table border="1" style="margin-left: 20px;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Area</td> <td><b>Required.</b> A string indicating the name of the permissions to grant (e.g. AdminPortal).</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Permission</td> <td><b>Required.</b> A string indicating the permission level to grant (e.g. Read)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description	Area	<b>Required.</b> A string indicating the name of the permissions to grant (e.g. AdminPortal).	Permission	<b>Required.</b> A string indicating the permission level to grant (e.g. Read)
Name	Description							
Area	<b>Required.</b> A string indicating the name of the permissions to grant (e.g. AdminPortal).							
Permission	<b>Required.</b> A string indicating the permission level to grant (e.g. Read)							

Table 507: POST Security Roles {id} Global Permissions Response Data

Name	Description						
	<p>An object containing information about the global permissions granted to the security role.</p> <p>Details include:</p> <table border="1" style="margin-left: 20px;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Area</td> <td>A string containing the name of the permission (e.g. Certificates).</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Permission</td> <td>A string indicating the permission level granted in the area for this role (e.g. Read).</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description	Area	A string containing the name of the permission (e.g. Certificates).	Permission	A string indicating the permission level granted in the area for this role (e.g. Read).
Name	Description						
Area	A string containing the name of the permission (e.g. Certificates).						
Permission	A string indicating the permission level granted in the area for this role (e.g. Read).						



**Tip:** See the [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (?) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

#### 2.6.32.4 PUT Security Roles ID Permissions Global

The PUT `/Security/Roles/{id}/Permissions/Global` method is used to update the global permissions granted to the specified security role by ID. Note that the areas *Certificates* and *CertificateStoreManagement* are reserved for collection and container permissions. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with global permission details for the specified security role.



**Important:** Any previously defined permissions of the given type (e.g. global) that are not submitted with their full existing data using this method will be cleared of their existing data. Existing data for other types will be retained. When using this method, you should first do a GET to retrieve all the permissions of the given type for the role you want to update, enter corrected data into the field(s) you want to update, and then submit all the fields using PUT, including the fields that contain values but which you are not changing. If you just wish to add permissions without modifying existing permissions, use the POST method.



**Note:** The API Endpoint utility displays a list of valid global permissions on the endpoint.



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
`/security/modify/`

The user must hold a role containing this permission in the *Global Permission Set* (see [Permission Sets on page 1083](#)).

Table 508: PUT Security Roles {id} Global Permissions Input Parameters

Name	In	Description						
id	Path	<p><b>Required.</b> An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the security role for which to set global permissions.</p> <p>Use the <i>GET /Security/Roles</i> method (see <a href="#">GET Security Roles on page 1213</a>) to retrieve a list of all the security roles to determine the role's ID.</p>						
globalPermissions	Body	<p>An object containing information about the global permissions granted for this security role.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid #0070C0; background-color: #E6F2FF; padding: 5px; margin: 10px 0;"> <p> <b>Note:</b> See the API endpoint header for a list of all the valid Area and Permission combinations.</p> </div> <p>Details include:</p> <table border="1" style="margin: 10px 0;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Area</td> <td><b>Required.</b> A string indicating the name of the permissions to grant (e.g. AdminPortal).</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Permission</td> <td><b>Required.</b> A string indicating the permission level to grant (e.g. Read)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description	Area	<b>Required.</b> A string indicating the name of the permissions to grant (e.g. AdminPortal).	Permission	<b>Required.</b> A string indicating the permission level to grant (e.g. Read)
Name	Description							
Area	<b>Required.</b> A string indicating the name of the permissions to grant (e.g. AdminPortal).							
Permission	<b>Required.</b> A string indicating the permission level to grant (e.g. Read)							

Table 509: PUT Security Roles {id} Global Permissions Response Data

Name	Description						
	<p>An object containing information about the global permissions granted to the security role.</p> <p>Details include:</p> <table border="1" style="margin: 10px 0;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Area</td> <td>A string containing the name of the permission (e.g. Certificates).</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Permission</td> <td>A string indicating the permission level granted in the area for this role (e.g. Read).</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description	Area	A string containing the name of the permission (e.g. Certificates).	Permission	A string indicating the permission level granted in the area for this role (e.g. Read).
Name	Description						
Area	A string containing the name of the permission (e.g. Certificates).						
Permission	A string indicating the permission level granted in the area for this role (e.g. Read).						

 **Tip:** See the [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Refer-

ence and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (?) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

### 2.6.32.5 GET Security Roles ID Permissions Containers

The GET /Security/Roles/{id}/Permissions/Containers method is used to return all certificate store container permissions associated with the security role that matches the ID. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with certificate store container permission details for the specified security role.

 **Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
/security/read/

Table 510: GET Security Roles {id} Permissions Containers Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
id	Path	<b>Required.</b> An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the security role for which to retrieve certificate store container permissions. Use the <i>GET /Security/Roles</i> method (see <a href="#">GET Security Roles on page 1213</a> ) to retrieve a list of all the security roles to determine the role's ID.

Table 511: GET Security Roles {id} Permissions Containers Response Data

Name	Description								
	An object containing information about the certificate store container permissions granted to the security role. Details include: <table border="1" data-bbox="373 1270 1396 1533"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>ContainerId</td> <td>An integer containing the container ID.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Name</td> <td>A string containing the name of the certificate store container.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Permission</td> <td>A string indicating the permission granted on the entity for this role.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description	ContainerId	An integer containing the container ID.	Name	A string containing the name of the certificate store container.	Permission	A string indicating the permission granted on the entity for this role.
Name	Description								
ContainerId	An integer containing the container ID.								
Name	A string containing the name of the certificate store container.								
Permission	A string indicating the permission granted on the entity for this role.								

 **Tip:** See the *Keyfactor API Reference and Utility* [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Refer-

ence and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (?) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

### 2.6.32.6 POST Security Roles ID Permissions Containers

The POST `/Security/Roles/{id}/Permissions/Containers` method is used to add new container permissions to the security role that matches the ID. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with certificate store container permission details for the specified security role.



**Important:** Only the permission settings included in the command will be affected. Any other permissions settings will not be affected and remain as is.



**Note:** The API Endpoint utility displays a list of valid global permissions on the endpoint.



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
`/security/modify/`

The user must hold a role containing this permission in the *Global Permission Set* (see [Permission Sets on page 1083](#)).

Table 512: POST Security Roles {id} Permissions Containers Input Parameters

Name	In	Description						
id	Path	<p><b>Required.</b> An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the security role for which to set certificate store container permissions.</p> <p>Use the <i>GET /Security/Roles</i> method (see <a href="#">GET Security Roles on page 1213</a>) to retrieve a list of all the security roles to determine the role's ID.</p>						
containerPermissions	Body	<p>An object containing information about the permissions granted to certificate store containers for this security role. Container details include:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>ContainerId</td> <td> <p><b>Required.</b> An integer containing the Keyfactor Command identifier for the certificate store container.</p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>Permission</td> <td> <p><b>Required.</b> A string indicating the permission granted on the container for this role—<i>Read</i>, <i>Schedule</i>, or <i>Modify</i>.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid green; background-color: #e0f2f1; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p> <b>Tip:</b> Users with <i>Modify</i> permissions on a container inherit <i>Read</i> and <i>Schedule</i>; users with <i>Schedule</i> permissions on a container inherit <i>Read</i>.</p> </div> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description	ContainerId	<p><b>Required.</b> An integer containing the Keyfactor Command identifier for the certificate store container.</p>	Permission	<p><b>Required.</b> A string indicating the permission granted on the container for this role—<i>Read</i>, <i>Schedule</i>, or <i>Modify</i>.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid green; background-color: #e0f2f1; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p> <b>Tip:</b> Users with <i>Modify</i> permissions on a container inherit <i>Read</i> and <i>Schedule</i>; users with <i>Schedule</i> permissions on a container inherit <i>Read</i>.</p> </div>
Name	Description							
ContainerId	<p><b>Required.</b> An integer containing the Keyfactor Command identifier for the certificate store container.</p>							
Permission	<p><b>Required.</b> A string indicating the permission granted on the container for this role—<i>Read</i>, <i>Schedule</i>, or <i>Modify</i>.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid green; background-color: #e0f2f1; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p> <b>Tip:</b> Users with <i>Modify</i> permissions on a container inherit <i>Read</i> and <i>Schedule</i>; users with <i>Schedule</i> permissions on a container inherit <i>Read</i>.</p> </div>							

Table 513: POST Security Roles {id} Permissions Containers Response Data

Name	Description								
	<p>An object containing information about the certificate store container permissions granted to the security role. Details include:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>ContainerId</td> <td>An integer containing the container ID.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Name</td> <td>A string containing the name of the certificate store container.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Permission</td> <td>A string indicating the permission granted on the entity for this role.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description	ContainerId	An integer containing the container ID.	Name	A string containing the name of the certificate store container.	Permission	A string indicating the permission granted on the entity for this role.
Name	Description								
ContainerId	An integer containing the container ID.								
Name	A string containing the name of the certificate store container.								
Permission	A string indicating the permission granted on the entity for this role.								



**Tip:** See the *Keyfactor API Reference and Utility* [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (?) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

### 2.6.32.7 PUT Security Roles ID Permissions Containers

The PUT /Security/Roles/{id}/Permissions/Containers method is used to update container permissions to the security role that matches the ID. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with certificate store container permission details for the specified security role.



**Important:** Any previously defined permissions of the given type (e.g. container) that are not submitted with their full existing data using this method will be cleared of their existing data. Existing data for other types will be retained. When using this method, you should first do a GET to retrieve all the permissions of the given type for the role you want to update, enter corrected data into the field(s) you want to update, and then submit all the fields using PUT, including the fields that contain values but which you are not changing. If you just wish to add permissions without modifying existing permissions, use the POST method.



**Note:** The API Endpoint utility displays a list of valid global permissions on the endpoint.



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
/security/modify/

The user must hold a role containing this permission in the *Global Permission Set* (see [Permission Sets on page 1083](#)).

Table 514: PUT Security Roles {id} Permissions Containers Input Parameters

Name	In	Description						
id	Path	<p><b>Required.</b> An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the security role for which to set certificate store container permissions.</p> <p>Use the <i>GET /Security/Roles</i> method (see <a href="#">GET Security Roles on page 1213</a>) to retrieve a list of all the security roles to determine the role's ID.</p>						
containerPermissions	Body	<p>An object containing information about the permissions granted to certificate store containers for this security role. Container details include:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>ContainerId</td> <td><b>Required.</b> An integer containing the Keyfactor Command identifier for the certificate store container.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Permission</td> <td><b>Required.</b> A string indicating the permission granted on the container for this role—<i>Read</i>, <i>Schedule</i>, or <i>Modify</i>.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <div style="border: 1px solid green; background-color: #e0f2f1; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p> <b>Tip:</b> Users with <i>Modify</i> permissions on a container inherit <i>Read</i> and <i>Schedule</i>; users with <i>Schedule</i> permissions on a container inherit <i>Read</i>.</p> </div>	Name	Description	ContainerId	<b>Required.</b> An integer containing the Keyfactor Command identifier for the certificate store container.	Permission	<b>Required.</b> A string indicating the permission granted on the container for this role— <i>Read</i> , <i>Schedule</i> , or <i>Modify</i> .
Name	Description							
ContainerId	<b>Required.</b> An integer containing the Keyfactor Command identifier for the certificate store container.							
Permission	<b>Required.</b> A string indicating the permission granted on the container for this role— <i>Read</i> , <i>Schedule</i> , or <i>Modify</i> .							

Table 515: PUT Security Roles {id} Permissions Containers Response Data

Name	Description								
	<p>An object containing information about the certificate store container permissions granted to the security role. Details include:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>ContainerId</td> <td>An integer containing the container ID.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Name</td> <td>A string containing the name of the certificate store container.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Permission</td> <td>A string indicating the permission granted on the entity for this role.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description	ContainerId	An integer containing the container ID.	Name	A string containing the name of the certificate store container.	Permission	A string indicating the permission granted on the entity for this role.
Name	Description								
ContainerId	An integer containing the container ID.								
Name	A string containing the name of the certificate store container.								
Permission	A string indicating the permission granted on the entity for this role.								



**Tip:** See the [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (?) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

### 2.6.32.8 GET Security Roles ID Permissions Collections

The GET /Security/Roles/{id}/Permissions/Collections method is used to return all certificate collection permissions associated with the security role that matches the ID. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with certificate collection permission details for the specified security role.



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
/security/read/

Table 516: GET Security Roles {id} Permissions Collections Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
id	Path	<b>Required.</b> An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the security role for which to retrieve certificate collection permissions. Use the <i>GET /Security/Roles</i> method (see <a href="#">GET Security Roles on page 1213</a> ) to retrieve a list of all the security roles to determine the role's ID.

Table 517: GET Security Roles {id} Permissions Collections Response Data

Name	Description								
	An object containing information about the certificate collection permissions granted to the security role. Details include: <table border="1" data-bbox="378 1381 1403 1633"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>CollectionId</td> <td>An integer containing the collection ID.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Name</td> <td>A string containing the name of the certificate collection .</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Permission</td> <td>A string indicating the permission granted on the entity for this role.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description	CollectionId	An integer containing the collection ID.	Name	A string containing the name of the certificate collection .	Permission	A string indicating the permission granted on the entity for this role.
Name	Description								
CollectionId	An integer containing the collection ID.								
Name	A string containing the name of the certificate collection .								
Permission	A string indicating the permission granted on the entity for this role.								



**Tip:** See the [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results



returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (?) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

### 2.6.32.9 POST Security Roles ID Permissions Collections

The POST/Security/Roles/{id}/Permissions/Collections method is used to add new collection permissions to the security role that matches the ID. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with certificate collection permission details for the specified security role.



**Important:** Only the permission settings included in the command will be affected. Any other permissions settings will not be affected and remain as is.



**Note:** The API Endpoint utility displays a list of valid global permissions on the endpoint.



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
/security/modify/

The user must hold a role containing this permission in the *Global Permission Set* (see [Permission Sets on page 1083](#)).

Table 518: POST Security Roles {id} Permissions Collections Input Parameters

Name	In	Description						
id	Path	<p><b>Required.</b> An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the security role for which to set certificate collection permissions.</p> <p>Use the <i>GET /Security/Roles</i> method (see <a href="#">GET Security Roles on page 1213</a>) to retrieve a list of all the security roles to determine the role's ID.</p>						
collectionPermissions	Body	<p>An object containing information about the permissions granted to certificate collection for this security role. Collection details include:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>CollectionId</td> <td><b>Required.</b> An integer containing the Keyfactor Command identifier for the certificate collection.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Permission</td> <td><b>Required.</b> A string indicating the permission granted on the collection for this role—<i>Read, EditMetadata, Recover, Revoke, or Delete.</i></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description	CollectionId	<b>Required.</b> An integer containing the Keyfactor Command identifier for the certificate collection.	Permission	<b>Required.</b> A string indicating the permission granted on the collection for this role— <i>Read, EditMetadata, Recover, Revoke, or Delete.</i>
Name	Description							
CollectionId	<b>Required.</b> An integer containing the Keyfactor Command identifier for the certificate collection.							
Permission	<b>Required.</b> A string indicating the permission granted on the collection for this role— <i>Read, EditMetadata, Recover, Revoke, or Delete.</i>							

Table 519: POST Security Roles {id} Permissions Collections Response Data

Name	Description								
	<p>An object containing information about the certificate collection permissions granted to the security role. Details include:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>CollectionId</td> <td>An integer containing the collection ID.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Name</td> <td>A string containing the name of the certificate collection .</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Permission</td> <td>A string indicating the permission granted on the entity for this role.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description	CollectionId	An integer containing the collection ID.	Name	A string containing the name of the certificate collection .	Permission	A string indicating the permission granted on the entity for this role.
Name	Description								
CollectionId	An integer containing the collection ID.								
Name	A string containing the name of the certificate collection .								
Permission	A string indicating the permission granted on the entity for this role.								

 **Tip:** See the *Keyfactor API Reference and Utility* [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API



Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (?) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

### 2.6.32.10 PUT Security Roles ID Permissions Collections

The PUT /Security/Roles/{id}/Permissions/Collections method is used to update collection permissions to the security role that matches the ID. It replaces the deprecated endpoint: POST /CertificateCollections/{id}/Permissions. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with certificate collection permission details for the specified security role.



**Important:** Any previously defined permissions of the given type (e.g. collection) that are not submitted with their full existing data using this method will be cleared of their existing data. Existing data for other types will be retained. When using this method, you should first do a GET to retrieve all the permissions of the given type for the role you want to update, enter corrected data into the field(s) you want to update, and then submit all the fields using PUT, including the fields that contain values but which you are not changing. If you just wish to add permissions without modifying existing permissions, use the POST method.



**Note:** The API Endpoint utility displays a list of valid global permissions on the endpoint.



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
/security/modify/

The user must hold a role containing this permission in the *Global Permission Set* (see [Permission Sets on page 1083](#)).

Table 520: PUT Security Roles {id} Permissions Collections Input Parameters

Name	In	Description						
id	Path	<p><b>Required.</b> An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the security role for which to set certificate collection permissions.</p> <p>Use the <i>GET /Security/Roles</i> method (see <a href="#">GET Security Roles on page 1213</a>) to retrieve a list of all the security roles to determine the role's ID.</p>						
collectionPermissions	Body	<p>An object containing information about the permissions granted to certificate collection for this security role. Collection details include:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>CollectionId</td> <td><b>Required.</b> An integer containing the Keyfactor Command identifier for the certificate collection.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Permission</td> <td><b>Required.</b> A string indicating the permission granted on the collection for this role—<i>Read, EditMetadata, Recover, Revoke, or Delete.</i></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description	CollectionId	<b>Required.</b> An integer containing the Keyfactor Command identifier for the certificate collection.	Permission	<b>Required.</b> A string indicating the permission granted on the collection for this role— <i>Read, EditMetadata, Recover, Revoke, or Delete.</i>
Name	Description							
CollectionId	<b>Required.</b> An integer containing the Keyfactor Command identifier for the certificate collection.							
Permission	<b>Required.</b> A string indicating the permission granted on the collection for this role— <i>Read, EditMetadata, Recover, Revoke, or Delete.</i>							

Table 521: PUT Security Roles {id} Permissions Collections Response Data

Name	Description								
	<p>An object containing information about the certificate collection permissions granted to the security role. Details include:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>CollectionId</td> <td>An integer containing the collection ID.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Name</td> <td>A string containing the name of the certificate collection .</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Permission</td> <td>A string indicating the permission granted on the entity for this role.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description	CollectionId	An integer containing the collection ID.	Name	A string containing the name of the certificate collection .	Permission	A string indicating the permission granted on the entity for this role.
Name	Description								
CollectionId	An integer containing the collection ID.								
Name	A string containing the name of the certificate collection .								
Permission	A string indicating the permission granted on the entity for this role.								

 **Tip:** See the *Keyfactor API Reference and Utility* [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API



Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (?) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

### 2.6.32.11 GET Security Roles ID Permissions PAM Providers

The GET /Security/Roles/{id}/Permissions/PamProviders method is used to return all PAM provider permissions associated with the security role with the specified ID. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with PAM provider permission details for the specified security role.



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
/security/read/

Table 522: GET Security Roles {id} Permissions PAM Providers Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
id	Path	<b>Required.</b> The Keyfactor Command reference ID of the security role for which to retrieve PAM provider permissions. Use the <i>GET /Security/Roles</i> method (see <a href="#">GET Security Roles on page 1213</a> ) to retrieve a list of all the security roles to determine the role's ID.

Table 523: GET Security Roles {id} Permissions PAM Providers Response Data

Name	Description								
	An object containing information about the certificate permissions granted to the security role. Details include: <table border="1" data-bbox="376 1247 1403 1499"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Id</td> <td>An integer containing the ID.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Name</td> <td>A string containing the name of the certificate .</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Permission</td> <td>A string indicating the permission granted on the entity for this role.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description	Id	An integer containing the ID.	Name	A string containing the name of the certificate .	Permission	A string indicating the permission granted on the entity for this role.
Name	Description								
Id	An integer containing the ID.								
Name	A string containing the name of the certificate .								
Permission	A string indicating the permission granted on the entity for this role.								



**Tip:** See the *Keyfactor API Reference and Utility* [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (?) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

## 2.6.32.12 PUT Security Roles ID Permissions PAM Providers

The PUT /Security/Roles/{id}/Permissions/PamProviders method is used to update PAM provider permissions on the security role that matches the specified ID. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with PAM provider permission details for the specified security role.

 **Important:** Any previously defined permissions of the given type (e.g. ) that are not submitted with their full existing data using this method will be cleared of their existing data. Existing data for other types will be retained. When using this method, you should first do a GET to retrieve all the permissions of the given type for the role you want to update, enter corrected data into the field(s) you want to update, and then submit all the fields using PUT, including the fields that contain values but which you are not changing. If you just wish to add permissions without modifying existing permissions, use the POST method.

 **Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
/security/modify/

Table 524: PUT Security Roles {id} Permissions PAM Providers Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
id	Path	<b>Required.</b> An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the security role for which to set permissions. Use the <i>GET /Security/Roles</i> method (see <a href="#">GET Security Roles on page 1213</a> ) to retrieve a list of all the security roles to determine the role's ID.

Table 525: PUT Security Roles {id} Permissions PAM Providers Response Data

Name	Description								
	An object containing information about the certificate permissions granted to the security role. Details include: <table border="1" data-bbox="373 1386 1396 1638"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Id</td> <td>An integer containing the ID.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Name</td> <td>A string containing the name of the certificate .</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Permission</td> <td>A string indicating the permission granted on the entity for this role.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description	Id	An integer containing the ID.	Name	A string containing the name of the certificate .	Permission	A string indicating the permission granted on the entity for this role.
Name	Description								
Id	An integer containing the ID.								
Name	A string containing the name of the certificate .								
Permission	A string indicating the permission granted on the entity for this role.								

 **Tip:** See the *Keyfactor API Reference and Utility* [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results



returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (?) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

### 2.6.33 Security Roles

The Security Roles component of the Keyfactor API includes methods necessary to list, add, update, and delete security roles which are used to control access to all aspects of Keyfactor Command.

Table 526: Security Roles Endpoints

Endpoint	Method	Description	Link
/ {id}	GET	Returns details for the security role with the specified ID, including permissions granted to the role and claims assigned the role.	<a href="#">GET Security Roles ID on the next page</a>
/ {id}	DELETE	Deletes the security role with the specified ID.	<a href="#">DELETE Security Roles ID below</a>
/	GET	Returns all security roles with filtering and output options.	<a href="#">GET Security Roles on page 1213</a>
/	POST	Adds a new security role.	<a href="#">POST Security Roles on page 1218</a>
/	PUT	Updates the security role with the specified ID.	<a href="#">PUT Security Roles on page 1229</a>
/ {id}/Identities	GET	Returns the security identities assigned to the security role with the specified ID.	<a href="#">GET Security Roles ID Identities on page 1246</a>
/ {id}/Identities	PUT	Updates the security identities assigned to the security role with the specified ID.	<a href="#">PUT Security Roles ID Identities on page 1244</a>
/ {id}/Copy	POST	Adds a new security role by copying the existing security role with the specified ID.	<a href="#">POST Security Roles ID Copy on page 1241</a>

### 2.6.33.1 DELETE Security Roles ID

The DELETE /Security/Roles/{id} method is used to delete the security role with the specified ID. Use the GET /Security/Roles method (see [GET Security Roles on page 1213](#)) to determine the ID of the security role you wish to delete. This endpoint returns 204 with no content upon success.



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
/security/modify/

The user must hold a role containing this permission in the *Global Permission Set* (see [Permission Sets on page 1083](#)).

Table 527: DELETE Security Roles {id} Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
id	Path	<b>Required.</b> The ID of the security role that should be deleted from Keyfactor Command.



**Tip:** See the *Keyfactor API Reference and Utility* [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (?) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

### 2.6.33.2 GET Security Roles ID

The GET /Security/Roles/{id} method is used to return a security role by ID. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with details for the specified security roles.



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
/security/read/

This method has two available versions. Keyfactor strongly recommends using the newer method when possible; the v1 method has been deprecated since it supports Active Directory identities only. The v2 method has been redesigned to provide support for alternate identity providers and the newer claims-based authentication model that accompanies this. This version of the method supports both Active Directory and other identity providers. For more information about versioning, see [Versioning on page 11](#).

## Version 2

Version 2 of the GET /Security/Roles/{id} method has been redesigned to provide support for alternate identity providers and the newer claims-based authentication model that accompanies this. All new development should use this version.

Table 528: GET Security Roles {id} v2 Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
id	Path	<b>Required.</b> The Keyfactor Command reference ID of the security role to retrieve. Use the <i>GET /Security/Roles</i> method (see <a href="#">GET Security Roles on page 1213</a> ) to retrieve a list of all the security roles to determine the role's ID.

Table 529: GET Security Roles {id} v2 Response Data

Name	Description									
Id	An integer containing the Keyfactor Command identifier for the security role.									
Name	A string containing the short reference name for the security role.									
Description	A string containing the description for the security role.									
Immutable	A Boolean indicating if the role is immutable or not. Only the built-in <i>Administrators</i> role is considered immutable. The value of this parameter cannot be changed.									
Permission SetId	A string containing the Keyfactor Command reference GUID of the permission set to which the role is assigned (see <a href="#">Permission Sets on page 1083</a> ).									
Permissions	<p>An array of strings containing the permissions assigned to the role in a comma-separated list of Name:Value pairs. See Security Role Operations: Version Two Permission Model in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for an overview of the possible permissions. For example:</p> <pre> "Permissions": [   "/portal/read/",   "/dashboard/read/",   "/certificates/collections/metadata/modify/6/",   "/certificates/collections/private_key/read/6/" ], </pre>									
Claims	<p>An array of objects containing the claims associated with the role.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>In</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Description</td> <td>Body</td> <td>A string indicating a description for the security claim.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Claim Type</td> <td>Body</td> <td>A string indicating the type of claim. Supported values are:</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	In	Description	Description	Body	A string indicating a description for the security claim.	Claim Type	Body	A string indicating the type of claim. Supported values are:
Name	In	Description								
Description	Body	A string indicating a description for the security claim.								
Claim Type	Body	A string indicating the type of claim. Supported values are:								



Name	Description								
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>In</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Provider Authentication Scheme</td> <td>Body</td> <td>A string indicating the provider authentication scheme (e.g. Active Directory, or Client Certificate Authentication CA, or unknown).</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	In	Description	Provider Authentication Scheme	Body	A string indicating the provider authentication scheme (e.g. Active Directory, or Client Certificate Authentication CA, or unknown).		
Name	In	Description							
Provider Authentication Scheme	Body	A string indicating the provider authentication scheme (e.g. Active Directory, or Client Certificate Authentication CA, or unknown).							

## Version 1

Version 1 of the GET /Security/Roles/{id} method includes the same capabilities as version 2, but offers support for managing legacy formatted Active Directory identities.



**Important:** This has been deprecated since it supports Active Directory identities only. It is retained for backwards compatibility, but all new development should use methods that provide support for alternate identity providers and the newer claims-based authentication model that accompanies this. These newer methods support both Active Directory and other identity providers. See version 2 of this method.

Table 530: GET Security Roles {id} v1 Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
id	Path	<b>Required.</b> The Keyfactor Command reference ID of the security role to retrieve. Use the <i>GET /Security/Roles</i> method (see <a href="#">GET Security Roles on page 1213</a> ) to retrieve a list of all the security roles to determine the role's ID.

Table 531: GET Security Roles {id} v1 Response Data

Name	Description								
Id	An integer containing the Keyfactor Command identifier for the security role.								
Name	A string containing the short reference name for the security role.								
Description	A string containing the description for the security role.								
Enabled	A Boolean that indicates whether the security role is enabled (true) or not (false). Security roles that have been disabled cannot be assigned to security identities. The default is <i>true</i> .  This is considered deprecated and may be removed in a future release.								
Immutable	A Boolean that indicates whether the security role has been marked as editable (false) or not (true). Internal Keyfactor Command roles are not editable. This setting is reserved for Keyfactor Command internal use.								
Valid	A Boolean that indicates whether the security role's audit XML is valid (true) or not (false). A security role may become invalid if Keyfactor Command determines that it appears to have been tampered with. This setting is not end-user configurable.								
Private	A Boolean that indicates whether the security role has been marked private (true) or not (false). The default is <i>false</i> .  This is considered deprecated and may be removed in a future release.								
Permission SetId	A string indicating the Keyfactor Command reference GUID of the permission set associated with the role (see <a href="#">Permission Sets on page 1083</a> ).								
Identities	An array of objects containing information about the security identities assigned to the security role. Identity details include: <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 10px; padding: 10px; margin: 10px 0;"> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Id</td> <td>An integer containing the Keyfactor Command identifier for the security identity.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Account Name</td> <td>A string containing the account name for the security identity. For Active Directory users and groups, this will be in the form DOMAIN\user or group name. For example:  KEYEXAMPLE\PKI Administrators</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Identity Type</td> <td>A string indicating the type of identity—User or Group.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> </div>	Name	Description	Id	An integer containing the Keyfactor Command identifier for the security identity.	Account Name	A string containing the account name for the security identity. For Active Directory users and groups, this will be in the form DOMAIN\user or group name. For example:  KEYEXAMPLE\PKI Administrators	Identity Type	A string indicating the type of identity—User or Group.
Name	Description								
Id	An integer containing the Keyfactor Command identifier for the security identity.								
Account Name	A string containing the account name for the security identity. For Active Directory users and groups, this will be in the form DOMAIN\user or group name. For example:  KEYEXAMPLE\PKI Administrators								
Identity Type	A string indicating the type of identity—User or Group.								

Name	Description				
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>SID</td> <td>A string containing the security identifier from the source identity store (e.g. Active Directory) for the security identity.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description	SID	A string containing the security identifier from the source identity store (e.g. Active Directory) for the security identity.
Name	Description				
SID	A string containing the security identifier from the source identity store (e.g. Active Directory) for the security identity.				
Permissions	<p>An array of strings containing the permissions assigned to the role in a comma-separated list of Name:Value pairs. See Security Role Operations: Version One Permission Model in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for an overview of the possible permissions.</p> <p>For example:</p> <pre>"Permissions": [   "AdminPortal:Read",   "Dashboard:Read" ],</pre>				

 **Tip:** See the *Keyfactor API Reference and Utility* [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (🔍) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

### 2.6.33.3 GET Security Roles

The GET /Security/Roles method is used to return the list of security roles configured in Keyfactor Command. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with the details of the security roles.

 **Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
/security/read/

This method has two available versions. Keyfactor strongly recommends using the newer method when possible; the v1 method has been deprecated since it supports Active Directory identities only. The v2 method has been redesigned to provide support for alternate identity providers and the newer claims-based authentication model that accompanies this. This version of the method supports both Active Directory and other identity providers. For more information about versioning, see [Versioning on page 11](#).

## Version 2

Version 2 of the GET /Security/Roles method has been redesigned to provide support for alternate identity providers and the newer claims-based authentication model that accompanies this. All new development should use this version.

Table 532: GET Security Roles v2 Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
QueryString	Query	A string containing a query to limit the results (e.g. field1 -eq value1 AND field2 -gt value2). The default is to return all records. Fields available for querying through the API for the most part match those that appear in the Keyfactor Command Management Portal search drop-downs for the same feature. For querying guidelines, refer to: <i>Using the Security Role Search Feature</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> . The query fields supported for this endpoint are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Name</li> </ul>
PageReturned	Query	An integer that specifies how many multiples of the returnLimit to skip and offset by before returning results, to enable paging. The default is 1.
ReturnLimit	Query	An integer that specifies how many results to return per page. The default is 50.
SortField	Query	A string containing the property by which the results should be sorted. Fields available for sorting through the API for the most part match those that appear as sortable columns in the Keyfactor Command Management Portal. The default sort field is <i>Name</i> .
SortAscending	Query	An integer that sets the sort order on the returned results. A value of 0 sorts results in ascending order while a value of 1 sorts results in descending order. The default is ascending.

Table 533: GET Security Roles v2 Response Data

Name	Description
Id	An integer containing the Keyfactor Command identifier for the security role.
Name	A string containing the short reference name for the security role.
Immutable	A Boolean indicating if the role is immutable or not. Only the built-in <i>Administrators</i> role is considered immutable. The value of this parameter cannot be changed.
Permission SetId	<p>A string containing the Keyfactor Command reference GUID of the permission set to which the role is assigned (see <a href="#">Permission Sets on page 1083</a>).</p> <p> <b>Tip:</b> For details of the permissions associated with the role, use the <i>GET /SecurityRoles/{id}</i> method (see <a href="#">GET Security Roles ID on page 1207</a>) for the desired role. For details of the permissions associated with the permission set to which the role belongs, use <i>GET /PermissionSets/{id}</i> method (see <a href="#">GET Permission Sets ID on page 1086</a>) using this permission set GUID. A role may be only granted a subset of the permissions available in a permission set.</p>
Claims Count	<p>An integer indicating the number of claims mapped to the role.</p> <p> <b>Tip:</b> For details of the claims associated with the role, use the <i>GET /SecurityRoles/{id}</i> method (see <a href="#">GET Security Roles ID on page 1207</a>) for the desired role.</p>

## Version 1

Version 1 of the GET /Security/Roles method includes the same capabilities as version 2, but offers support for managing legacy formatted Active Directory identities only.



**Important:** This has been deprecated since it supports Active Directory identities only. It is retained for backwards compatibility, but all new development should use methods that provide support for alternate identity providers and the newer claims-based authentication model that accompanies this. These newer methods support both Active Directory and other identity providers. See version 2 of this method.

Table 534: GET Security Roles v1 Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
Validate	Query	A Boolean that specifies whether the optional parameter of <i>validate</i> is <b>false</b> , which allows the AuditXML validation to be skipped when loading records, or <b>true</b> (or not specified) in which case validation will occur. The default is <b>true</b> .
QueryString	Query	A string containing a query to limit the results (e.g. field1 -eq value1 AND field2 -gt value2). The default is to return all records. Fields available for querying through the API for the most part match those that appear in the Keyfactor Command Management Portal search drop-downs for the same feature. For querying guidelines, refer to: <i>Using the Security Role Search Feature</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> . The query fields supported for this endpoint are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Name</li> </ul>
PageReturned	Query	An integer that specifies how many multiples of the returnLimit to skip and offset by before returning results, to enable paging. The default is 1.
SkipCount	Query	An integer indicating the number of records that should be skipped in providing results, starting from the beginning of the records (for pagination). This field is optional and no records will be skipped if not provided.
ReturnLimit	Query	An integer that specifies how many results to return per page. The default is 50.
SortField	Query	A string containing the property by which the results should be sorted. Fields available for sorting through the API for the most part match those that appear as sortable columns in the Keyfactor Command Management Portal. The default sort field is <i>Name</i> .
SortAscending	Query	An integer that sets the sort order on the returned results. A value of 0 sorts results in ascending order while a value of 1 sorts results in descending order. The default is ascending.

Table 535: GET Security Roles v1 Response Data

Name	Description								
Id	An integer containing the Keyfactor Command identifier for the security role.								
Name	A string containing the short reference name for the security role.								
Description	A string containing the description for the security role.								
Enabled	A Boolean that indicates whether the security role is enabled (true) or not (false). Security roles that have been disabled cannot be assigned to security identities. The default is <i>true</i> . This is considered deprecated and may be removed in a future release.								
Immutable	A Boolean that indicates whether the security role has been marked as editable (false) or not (true). Internal Keyfactor Command roles are not editable. This setting is reserved for Keyfactor Command internal use.								
Valid	A Boolean that indicates whether the security role's audit XML is valid (true) or not (false). A security role may become invalid if Keyfactor Command determines that it appears to have been tampered with. This setting is not end-user configurable.								
Private	A Boolean that indicates whether the security role has been marked private (true) or not (false). The default is <i>false</i> . This is considered deprecated and may be removed in a future release.								
Permission SetId	A string indicating the Keyfactor Command reference GUID of the permission set associated with the role (see <a href="#">Permission Sets on page 1083</a> ).								
Identities	An array of objects containing information about the security identities assigned to the security role. Identity details include: <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 10px; padding: 10px; margin: 10px 0;"> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Id</td> <td>An integer containing the Keyfactor Command identifier for the security identity.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Account Name</td> <td>A string containing the account name for the security identity. For Active Directory users and groups, this will be in the form DOMAIN\\user or group name. For example: <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 10px; padding: 5px; display: inline-block; margin: 5px 0;">KEYEXAMPLE\\PKI Administrators</div></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Identity Type</td> <td>A string indicating the type of identity—User or Group.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> </div>	Name	Description	Id	An integer containing the Keyfactor Command identifier for the security identity.	Account Name	A string containing the account name for the security identity. For Active Directory users and groups, this will be in the form DOMAIN\\user or group name. For example: <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 10px; padding: 5px; display: inline-block; margin: 5px 0;">KEYEXAMPLE\\PKI Administrators</div>	Identity Type	A string indicating the type of identity—User or Group.
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Name	Description				
SID	A string containing the security identifier from the source identity store (e.g. Active Directory) for the security identity.				
Permissions	<p>An array of strings containing the permissions assigned to the role in a comma-separated list of Name:Value pairs. See Security Role Operations: Version One Permission Model in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for an overview of the possible permissions.</p> <p>For example:</p> <pre>"Permissions": [   "AdminPortal:Read",   "Dashboard:Read" ],</pre>				

 **Tip:** See the *Keyfactor API Reference and Utility* [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (🔍) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

#### 2.6.33.4 POST Security Roles

The POST /Security/Roles method is used to create a new security role in Keyfactor Command. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with the details of the security role.

 **Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
/security/modify/

The user must hold a role containing this permission in the *Global Permission Set* (see [Permission Sets on page 1083](#)).

This method has two available versions. Keyfactor strongly recommends using the newer method when possible; the v1 method has been deprecated since it supports Active Directory identities only. The v2 method has been redesigned to provide support for alternate identity providers and the newer claims-based authentication model that accompanies this. This version of the method

supports both Active Directory and other identity providers. For more information about versioning, see [Versioning on page 11](#).

## Version 2

Version 2 of the POST /Security/Roles method has been redesigned to provide support for alternate identity providers and the newer claims-based authentication model that accompanies this. All new development should use this version.

Table 536: POST Security Roles v2 Input Parameters

Name	Description																		
Name	<b>Required.</b> A string containing the short reference name for the security role.																		
Description	<b>Required.</b> A string containing the description for the security role.																		
Permission SetId	A string containing the Keyfactor Command reference GUID of the permission set to which the role is assigned (see <a href="#">Permission Sets on page 1083</a> ).																		
Permissions	<p>An array of strings containing the permissions assigned to the role in a comma-separated list of Name:Value pairs. See Security Role Operations: Version Two Permission Model in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for an overview of the possible permissions. For example:</p> <pre> "Permissions": [   "/portal/read/",   "/dashboard/read/",   "/certificates/collections/metadata/modify/6/",   "/certificates/collections/private_key/read/6/" ], </pre>																		
Claims	<p>An array of objects containing the claims associated with the role.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>In</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Description</td> <td>Body</td> <td>A string indicating a description for the security claim.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Claim Type</td> <td>Body</td> <td> <p>A string indicating the type of claim. Supported values are:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Claim Type Integer</th> <th>Claim Type String</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>0</td> <td>User</td> <td>Active Directory user account</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>Group</td> <td>Active Directory group.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	In	Description	Description	Body	A string indicating a description for the security claim.	Claim Type	Body	<p>A string indicating the type of claim. Supported values are:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Claim Type Integer</th> <th>Claim Type String</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>0</td> <td>User</td> <td>Active Directory user account</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>Group</td> <td>Active Directory group.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Claim Type Integer	Claim Type String	Description	0	User	Active Directory user account	1	Group	Active Directory group.
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Provider Authentication Scheme	Body	A string indicating the provider authentication scheme (e.g. Active Directory, or Client Certificate Authentication CA, or unknown).																			

Table 537: POST Security Roles v2 Response Data

Name	In	Description												
Id	Body	An integer containing the Keyfactor Command identifier for the security role.												
Name	Body	A string containing the short reference name for the security role.												
Description	Body	A string containing the description for the security role.												
Immutable	Body	A Boolean indicating if the role is immutable (true) or not (false). Only the built-in <i>Administrators</i> role is considered immutable. The value of this parameter cannot be changed.												
PermissionSetId	Body	A string containing the Keyfactor Command reference GUID of the permission set to which the role is assigned (see <a href="#">Permission Sets on page 1083</a> ).												
Permissions	Body	<p>An array of strings containing the permissions assigned to the role in a comma-separated list of Name:Value pairs. See Security Role Operations: Version Two Permission Model in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for an overview of the possible permissions.</p> <p>For example:</p> <pre>"Permissions": [   "/portal/read/",   "/dashboard/read/",   "/certificates/collections/metadata/modify/6/",   "/certificates/collections/private_key/read/6/" ],</pre>												
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## Version 1

Version 1 of the POST /Security/Roles method includes the same capabilities as version 2, but offers support for managing legacy formatted Active Directory identities only.



**Important:** This has been deprecated since it supports Active Directory identities only. It is retained for backwards compatibility, but all new development should use methods that provide support for alternate identity providers and the newer claims-based authentication

 model that accompanies this. These newer methods support both Active Directory and other identity providers. See version 2 of this method.

Table 538: POST Security Roles v1 Input Parameters

Name	In	Description				
Name	Body	<b>Required.</b> A string containing the short reference name for the security role.				
Description	Body	<b>Required.</b> A string containing the description for the security role.				
Enabled	Body	A Boolean that indicates whether the security role is enabled (true) or not (false). Security roles that have been disabled cannot be assigned to security identities. The default is <i>true</i> . This is considered deprecated and may be removed in a future release.				
Private	Body	A Boolean that indicates whether the security role has been marked private (true) or not (false). The default is <i>false</i> . This is considered deprecated and may be removed in a future release.				
Permission SetId	Body	A string indicating the Keyfactor Command reference GUID of the permission set associated with the role (see <a href="#">Permission Sets on page 1083</a> ).				
Permissions	Body	An array of strings containing the permissions assigned to the role in a comma-separated list of Name:Value pairs. See Security Role Operations: Version One Permission Model in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for an overview of the possible permissions. For example: <pre>"Permissions": [   "AdminPortal:Read",   "Dashboard:Read" ],</pre>				
Identities	Body	An array of objects containing one or more identifiers for each security identity to associate with the role. Supported identifiers include: <table border="1" data-bbox="568 1386 1396 1722"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>AccountName</td> <td><b>Required*</b> A string containing the account name for the security identity. For Active Directory user and groups, this will be in the form DOMAIN\user or group name. For example: <pre>KEYEXAMPLE\PKI Administrators</pre></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description	AccountName	<b>Required*</b> A string containing the account name for the security identity. For Active Directory user and groups, this will be in the form DOMAIN\user or group name. For example: <pre>KEYEXAMPLE\PKI Administrators</pre>
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Table 539: POST Security Roles v1 Response Data

Name	Description								
Id	An integer containing the Keyfactor Command identifier for the security role.								
Name	A string containing the short reference name for the security role.								
Description	A string containing the description for the security role.								
Enabled	A Boolean that indicates whether the security role is enabled (true) or not (false). Security roles that have been disabled cannot be assigned to security identities. The default is <i>true</i> . This is considered deprecated and may be removed in a future release.								
Immutable	A Boolean that indicates whether the security role has been marked as editable (false) or not (true). Internal Keyfactor Command roles are not editable. This setting is reserved for Keyfactor Command internal use.								
Valid	A Boolean that indicates whether the security role's audit XML is valid (true) or not (false). A security role may become invalid if Keyfactor Command determines that it appears to have been tampered with. This setting is not end-user configurable.								
Private	A Boolean that indicates whether the security role has been marked private (true) or not (false). The default is <i>false</i> . This is considered deprecated and may be removed in a future release.								
Permission SetId	A string indicating the Keyfactor Command reference GUID of the permission set associated with the role (see <a href="#">Permission Sets on page 1083</a> ).								
Identities	An array of objects containing information about the security identities assigned to the security role. Identity details include: <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 10px; padding: 10px; margin: 10px 0;"> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Id</td> <td>An integer containing the Keyfactor Command identifier for the security identity.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Account Name</td> <td>A string containing the account name for the security identity. For Active Directory users and groups, this will be in the form DOMAIN\user or group name. For example: <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 5px; padding: 2px 10px; display: inline-block; margin-top: 5px;">KEYEXAMPLE\PKI Administrators</div></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Identity Type</td> <td>A string indicating the type of identity—User or Group.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> </div>	Name	Description	Id	An integer containing the Keyfactor Command identifier for the security identity.	Account Name	A string containing the account name for the security identity. For Active Directory users and groups, this will be in the form DOMAIN\user or group name. For example: <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 5px; padding: 2px 10px; display: inline-block; margin-top: 5px;">KEYEXAMPLE\PKI Administrators</div>	Identity Type	A string indicating the type of identity—User or Group.
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Name	Description				
SID	A string containing the security identifier from the source identity store (e.g. Active Directory) for the security identity.				
Permissions	<p>An array of strings containing the permissions assigned to the role in a comma-separated list of Name:Value pairs. See Security Role Operations: Version One Permission Model in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for an overview of the possible permissions.</p> <p>For example:</p> <pre>"Permissions": [   "AdminPortal:Read",   "Dashboard:Read" ],</pre>				



**Tip:** See the *Keyfactor API Reference and Utility* [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (?) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

### 2.6.33.5 PUT Security Roles

The PUT /Security/Roles method is used to update a security role in Keyfactor Command including the permissions set for the role and the security identities mapped to the role. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with the details of the security role.



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
/security/modify/

The user must hold a role containing this permission in the *Global Permission Set* (see [Permission Sets on page 1083](#)).



**Important:** Any previously populated fields that are not submitted with their full existing data using this method will be cleared of their existing data. When using this method, you should first do a GET to retrieve all the values for the record you want to update, enter corrected



data into the field(s) you want to update, and then submit all the fields using PUT, including the fields that contain values but which you are not changing.

This method has two available versions. Keyfactor strongly recommends using the newer method when possible; the v1 method has been deprecated since it supports Active Directory identities only. The v2 method has been redesigned to provide support for alternate identity providers and the newer claims-based authentication model that accompanies this. This version of the method supports both Active Directory and other identity providers. For more information about versioning, see [Versioning on page 11](#).

## Version 2

Version 2 of the PUT /Security/Roles method has been redesigned to provide support for alternate identity providers and the newer claims-based authentication model that accompanies this. All new development should use this version.

Table 540: PUT Security Roles v2 Input Parameters

Name	In	Description									
Id	Body	<p><b>Required.</b> An integer containing the Keyfactor Command identifier for the security role.</p> <p>Use the <a href="#">GET /Security/Roles</a> method (see <a href="#">GET Security Roles on page 1213</a>) to retrieve a list of all the security roles to determine the role's ID.</p>									
Name	Body	<p><b>Required.</b> A string containing the short reference name for the security role.</p>									
Description	Body	<p><b>Required.</b> A string containing the description for the security role.</p>									
Permission SetId	Body	<p>A string containing the Keyfactor Command reference GUID of the permission set to which the role is assigned (see <a href="#">Permission Sets on page 1083</a>).</p>									
Permissions	Body	<p>An array of strings containing the permissions assigned to the role in a comma-separated list of Name:Value pairs. See Security Role Operations: Version Two Permission Model in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for an overview of the possible permissions.</p> <p>For example:</p> <pre> "Permissions": [   "/portal/read/",   "/dashboard/read/",   "/certificates/collections/metadata/modify/6/",   "/certificates/collections/private_key/read/6/" ], </pre>									
Claims	Body	<p>An array of objects containing the claims associated with the role.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>In</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Description</td> <td>Body</td> <td>A string indicating a description for the security claim.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Claim Type</td> <td>Body</td> <td>A string indicating the type of claim. Supported values are:</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	In	Description	Description	Body	A string indicating a description for the security claim.	Claim Type	Body	A string indicating the type of claim. Supported values are:
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Table 541: PUT Security Roles v2 Response Data

Name	In	Description												
Id	Body	An integer containing the Keyfactor Command identifier for the security role.												
Name	Body	A string containing the short reference name for the security role.												
Description	Body	A string containing the description for the security role.												
Immutable	Body	A Boolean indicating if the role is immutable (true) or not (false). Only the built-in <i>Administrators</i> role is considered immutable. The value of this parameter cannot be changed.												
PermissionSetId	Body	A string containing the Keyfactor Command reference GUID of the permission set to which the role is assigned (see <a href="#">Permission Sets on page 1083</a> ).												
Permissions	Body	<p>An array of strings containing the permissions assigned to the role in a comma-separated list of Name:Value pairs. See Security Role Operations: Version Two Permission Model in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for an overview of the possible permissions.</p> <p>For example:</p> <pre>"Permissions": [   "/portal/read/",   "/dashboard/read/",   "/certificates/collections/metadata/modify/6/",   "/certificates/collections/private_key/read/6/" ],</pre>												
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## Version 1

Version 1 of the PUT /Security/Roles method includes the same capabilities as version 2, but offers support for managing legacy formatted Active Directory identities only.



**Important:** This has been deprecated since it supports Active Directory identities only. It is retained for backwards compatibility, but all new development should use methods that provide support for alternate identity providers and the newer claims-based authentication

 model that accompanies this. These newer methods support both Active Directory and other identity providers. See version 2 of this method.

Table 542: PUT Security Roles v1 Input Parameters

Name	In	Description				
Id	Body	<p><b>Required.</b> An integer containing the Keyfactor Command identifier for the security role.</p> <p>Use the <a href="#">GET /Security/Roles</a> method (see <a href="#">GET Security Roles on page 1213</a>) to retrieve a list of all the security roles to determine the role's ID.</p>				
Name	Body	<p><b>Required.</b> A string containing the short reference name for the security role.</p>				
Description	Body	<p><b>Required.</b> A string containing the description for the security role.</p>				
Enabled	Body	<p>A Boolean that indicates whether the security role is enabled (true) or not (false). Security roles that have been disabled cannot be assigned to security identities. The default is <i>true</i>.</p> <p>This is considered deprecated and may be removed in a future release.</p>				
Private	Body	<p>A Boolean that indicates whether the security role has been marked private (true) or not (false). The default is <i>false</i>.</p> <p>This is considered deprecated and may be removed in a future release.</p>				
Permission SetId	Body	<p>A string indicating the Keyfactor Command reference GUID of the permission set associated with the role (see <a href="#">Permission Sets on page 1083</a>).</p>				
Permissions	Body	<p>An array of strings containing the permissions assigned to the role in a comma-separated list of Name:Value pairs. See Security Role Operations: Version One Permission Model in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for an overview of the possible permissions.</p> <p>For example:</p> <pre> "Permissions": [   "AdminPortal:Read",   "Dashboard:Read" ], </pre>				
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AccountName	<b>Required*</b> . A string containing the account name					

Name	In	Description						
		<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="571 275 812 336">Name</th> <th data-bbox="812 275 1398 336">Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="571 336 812 646"></td> <td data-bbox="812 336 1398 646">           for the security identity. For Active Directory user and groups, this will be in the form DOMAIN\user or group name. For example:           <div data-bbox="834 457 1377 562" style="border: 1px solid #ccc; padding: 5px; margin: 5px 0;">             KEYEXAMPLE\PKI Administrators           </div>           * One of <i>AccountName</i> or <i>SID</i> is required in order to specify an identity, but not both.         </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="571 646 812 835">SID</td> <td data-bbox="812 646 1398 835"> <b>Required*</b>. A string containing the security identifier from the source identity store (e.g. Active Directory) for the security identity.            * One of <i>AccountName</i> or <i>SID</i> is required in order to specify an identity, but not both.         </td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p data-bbox="565 877 711 905">For example:</p> <div data-bbox="571 919 1398 1276" style="border: 1px solid #ccc; padding: 10px; margin-top: 10px;"> <pre data-bbox="607 957 1146 1234"> "Identities": [   {     "AccountName": "KEYEXAMPLE\jsmith"   },   {     "AccountName": "KEYEXAMPLE\mjones"   } ] </pre> </div>	Name	Description		for the security identity. For Active Directory user and groups, this will be in the form DOMAIN\user or group name. For example: <div data-bbox="834 457 1377 562" style="border: 1px solid #ccc; padding: 5px; margin: 5px 0;">             KEYEXAMPLE\PKI Administrators           </div> * One of <i>AccountName</i> or <i>SID</i> is required in order to specify an identity, but not both.	SID	<b>Required*</b> . A string containing the security identifier from the source identity store (e.g. Active Directory) for the security identity. * One of <i>AccountName</i> or <i>SID</i> is required in order to specify an identity, but not both.
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Table 543: PUT Security Roles v1 Response Data

Name	Description								
Id	An integer containing the Keyfactor Command identifier for the security role.								
Name	A string containing the short reference name for the security role.								
Description	A string containing the description for the security role.								
Enabled	A Boolean that indicates whether the security role is enabled (true) or not (false). Security roles that have been disabled cannot be assigned to security identities. The default is <i>true</i> . This is considered deprecated and may be removed in a future release.								
Immutable	A Boolean that indicates whether the security role has been marked as editable (false) or not (true). Internal Keyfactor Command roles are not editable. This setting is reserved for Keyfactor Command internal use.								
Valid	A Boolean that indicates whether the security role’s audit XML is valid (true) or not (false). A security role may become invalid if Keyfactor Command determines that it appears to have been tampered with. This setting is not end-user configurable.								
Private	A Boolean that indicates whether the security role has been marked private (true) or not (false). The default is <i>false</i> . This is considered deprecated and may be removed in a future release.								
Permission SetId	A string indicating the Keyfactor Command reference GUID of the permission set associated with the role (see <a href="#">Permission Sets on page 1083</a> ).								
Identities	An array of objects containing information about the security identities assigned to the security role. Identity details include: <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 10px; padding: 10px; margin: 10px 0;"> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Id</td> <td>An integer containing the Keyfactor Command identifier for the security identity.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Account Name</td> <td>A string containing the account name for the security identity. For Active Directory users and groups, this will be in the form DOMAIN\user or group name. For example: <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 10px; padding: 5px; display: inline-block; margin: 5px 0;">KEYEXAMPLE\PKI Administrators</div></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Identity Type</td> <td>A string indicating the type of identity—User or Group.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> </div>	Name	Description	Id	An integer containing the Keyfactor Command identifier for the security identity.	Account Name	A string containing the account name for the security identity. For Active Directory users and groups, this will be in the form DOMAIN\user or group name. For example: <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 10px; padding: 5px; display: inline-block; margin: 5px 0;">KEYEXAMPLE\PKI Administrators</div>	Identity Type	A string indicating the type of identity—User or Group.
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Identity Type	A string indicating the type of identity—User or Group.								

Name	Description				
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>SID</td> <td>A string containing the security identifier from the source identity store (e.g. Active Directory) for the security identity.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description	SID	A string containing the security identifier from the source identity store (e.g. Active Directory) for the security identity.
Name	Description				
SID	A string containing the security identifier from the source identity store (e.g. Active Directory) for the security identity.				
Permissions	<p>An array of strings containing the permissions assigned to the role in a comma-separated list of Name:Value pairs. See Security Role Operations: Version One Permission Model in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for an overview of the possible permissions.</p> <p>For example:</p> <pre>"Permissions": [   "AdminPortal:Read",   "Dashboard:Read" ],</pre>				

 **Tip:** See the *Keyfactor API Reference and Utility* [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (🔍) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

### 2.6.33.6 POST Security Roles ID Copy

The POST `/Security/Roles{id}/Copy` method is used to copy an existing security role in Keyfactor Command to create a new security role. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with the details of the new security role.

 **Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
`/security/modify/`

The user must hold a role containing this permission in the *Global Permission Set* (see [Permission Sets on page 1083](#)).

 **Important:** This has been deprecated since it supports Active Directory identities only. It is retained for backwards compatibility, but all new development should use methods that provide support for alternate identity providers and the newer claims-based authentication



model that accompanies this. These newer methods support both Active Directory and other identity providers. There is not an equivalent function to this among the newer methods. Instead, use the v2 versions of [GET /Security/Roles/{id}](#) and [POST /Security/Roles](#) (see [GET Security Roles ID on page 1207](#) and [POST Security Roles on page 1218](#)).

Table 544: POST Security Roles {id} Copy Input Parameters

Name	In	Description						
id	Path	<p><b>Required.</b> The Keyfactor Command reference ID of the security role from which to copy role information.</p> <p>Use the <a href="#">GET /Security/Roles</a> method (see <a href="#">GET Security Roles on page 1213</a>) to retrieve a list of all the security roles to determine the role's ID.</p>						
role	Body	<p>An array containing information about the new security role to create. Role details include:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Name</td> <td><b>Required.</b> A string containing the short reference name for the security role.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Description</td> <td><b>Required.</b> A string containing the description for the security role.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description	Name	<b>Required.</b> A string containing the short reference name for the security role.	Description	<b>Required.</b> A string containing the description for the security role.
Name	Description							
Name	<b>Required.</b> A string containing the short reference name for the security role.							
Description	<b>Required.</b> A string containing the description for the security role.							

Table 545: POST Security Roles {id} Copy Response Data

Name	Description								
Id	An integer containing the Keyfactor Command identifier for the security role.								
Name	A string containing the short reference name for the security role.								
Description	A string containing the description for the security role.								
Enabled	A Boolean that indicates whether the security role is enabled (true) or not (false). Security roles that have been disabled cannot be assigned to security identities. The default is <i>true</i> .  This is considered deprecated and may be removed in a future release.								
Immutable	A Boolean that indicates whether the security role has been marked as editable (false) or not (true). Internal Keyfactor Command roles are not editable. This setting is reserved for Keyfactor Command internal use.								
Valid	A Boolean that indicates whether the security role’s audit XML is valid (true) or not (false). A security role may become invalid if Keyfactor Command determines that it appears to have been tampered with. This setting is not end-user configurable.								
Private	A Boolean that indicates whether the security role has been marked private (true) or not (false). The default is <i>false</i> .  This is considered deprecated and may be removed in a future release.								
Permission SetId	A string indicating the Keyfactor Command reference GUID of the permission set associated with the role (see <a href="#">Permission Sets on page 1083</a> ).								
Identities	An array of objects containing information about the security identities assigned to the security role. Identity details include: <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 10px; padding: 10px; margin-top: 10px;"> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Id</td> <td>An integer containing the Keyfactor Command identifier for the security identity.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Account Name</td> <td>A string containing the account name for the security identity. For Active Directory users and groups, this will be in the form DOMAIN\user or group name. For example: <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 10px; padding: 5px; display: inline-block; margin-top: 5px;">KEYEXAMPLE\PKI Administrators</div></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Identity Type</td> <td>A string indicating the type of identity—User or Group.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> </div>	Name	Description	Id	An integer containing the Keyfactor Command identifier for the security identity.	Account Name	A string containing the account name for the security identity. For Active Directory users and groups, this will be in the form DOMAIN\user or group name. For example: <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 10px; padding: 5px; display: inline-block; margin-top: 5px;">KEYEXAMPLE\PKI Administrators</div>	Identity Type	A string indicating the type of identity—User or Group.
Name	Description								
Id	An integer containing the Keyfactor Command identifier for the security identity.								
Account Name	A string containing the account name for the security identity. For Active Directory users and groups, this will be in the form DOMAIN\user or group name. For example: <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 10px; padding: 5px; display: inline-block; margin-top: 5px;">KEYEXAMPLE\PKI Administrators</div>								
Identity Type	A string indicating the type of identity—User or Group.								

Name	Description				
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>SID</td> <td>A string containing the security identifier from the source identity store (e.g. Active Directory) for the security identity.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description	SID	A string containing the security identifier from the source identity store (e.g. Active Directory) for the security identity.
Name	Description				
SID	A string containing the security identifier from the source identity store (e.g. Active Directory) for the security identity.				
Permissions	<p>An array of strings containing the permissions assigned to the role in a comma-separated list of Name:Value pairs. See Security Role Operations: Version One Permission Model in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for an overview of the possible permissions.</p> <p>For example:</p> <pre>"Permissions": [   "AdminPortal:Read",   "Dashboard:Read" ],</pre>				

 **Tip:** See the interactive code examples installed with your Keyfactor Command instance in the [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#).

 **Tip:** See the [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (?) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

### 2.6.33.7 PUT Security Roles ID Identities

The PUT /Security/Roles{id}/Identities method is used to update security identities assigned to a security role in Keyfactor Command. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with the details of the security identities actively assigned to the security role.

 **Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
/security/modify/

The user must hold a role containing this permission in the *Global Permission Set* (see [Permission Sets on page 1083](#)).



**Important:** This has been deprecated since it supports Active Directory identities only. It is retained for backwards compatibility, but all new development should use methods that provide support for alternate identity providers and the newer claims-based authentication model that accompanies this. These newer methods support both Active Directory and other identity providers. See the v2 version of PUT /Security/Roles to update claims on a security role (see [PUT Security Roles on page 1229](#)).

Table 546: PUT Security Roles {id} Identities Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
id	Path	<b>Required.</b> The Keyfactor Command reference ID of the security role for which to update identities. Use the <a href="#">GET /Security/Roles</a> method (see <a href="#">GET Security Roles on page 1213</a> ) to retrieve a list of all the security roles to determine the role's ID.
identities	Body	An array in which you provide a <b>complete</b> list of the identities that are associated with an Security Role Id. Use the <a href="#">GET /Security/Identities</a> method (see <a href="#">GET Security Identities on page 1161</a> ) to retrieve a list of all the security identities to determine the identity ID(s).

Table 547: PUT Security Roles {id} Identities Response Data

Name	Description
Id	An integer containing the Keyfactor Command identifier for the security identity.
Name	A string containing the account name for the security identity. For Active Directory users and groups, this will be in the form DOMAIN\user or group name. For example: <code>KEYEXAMPLE\PKI Administrators</code>



**Tip:** See the interactive code examples installed with your Keyfactor Command instance in the [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#). [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#).



**Tip:** See the [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (?) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

### 2.6.33.8 GET Security Roles ID Identities

The GET /Security/Roles/{id}/Identities method is used to return the security identities assigned to a security role by security role ID. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with details of the security identities assigned to the specified security role.



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
/security/read/



**Important:** This has been deprecated since it supports Active Directory identities only. It is retained for backwards compatibility, but all new development should use methods that provide support for alternate identity providers and the newer claims-based authentication model that accompanies this. These newer methods support both Active Directory and other identity providers. See the v2 version of GET /Security/Roles/{id} to review claims on a security role (see [GET Security Roles ID on page 1207](#)).

Table 548: GET Security Roles {id} Identities Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
id	Path	<b>Required.</b> The Keyfactor Command reference ID of the security role for which to retrieve security identities. Use the <i>GET /Security/Roles</i> method (see <a href="#">GET Security Roles on page 1213</a> ) to retrieve a list of all the security roles to determine the role's ID.

Table 549: GET Security Roles {id} Identities Response Data

Name	Description
Id	An integer containing the Keyfactor Command identifier for the security identity.
Name	A string containing the account name for the security identity. For Active Directory users and groups, this will be in the form DOMAIN\user or group name. For example: KEYEXAMPLE\PKI Administrators



**Tip:** See the *Keyfactor API Reference and Utility* [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (?) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

## 2.6.34 SSH

The SSH component of the Keyfactor API includes methods necessary to create, update, and delete SSH keys, logons, servers, server groups, and service accounts within Keyfactor Command.

Table 550: SSH Endpoints

Endpoint	Method	Description	Link
/Keys/Unmanaged/{id}	DELETE	Delete a discovered unmanaged SSH key for the specified ID.	<a href="#">DELETE SSH Keys Unmanaged ID on page 1252</a>
/Keys/Unmanaged/{id}	GET	Retrieve details for a discovered unmanaged SSH key for the specified ID.	<a href="#">GET SSH Keys Unmanaged ID on page 1253</a>
/Keys/MyKey	GET	Retrieve details for a user's SSH key generated through Keyfactor Command.	<a href="#">GET SSH Keys My Key on page 1254</a>
/Keys/MyKey	POST	Generate a new SSH key pair for a user through Keyfactor Command.	<a href="#">POST SSH Keys My Key on page 1257</a>
/Keys/MyKey	PUT	Update an SSH key for a user through Keyfactor Command.	<a href="#">PUT SSH Keys My Key on page 1261</a>
/Keys/Unmanaged	DELETE	Delete one or more discovered unmanaged SSH keys based on a selection query.	<a href="#">DELETE SSH Keys Unmanaged on page 1264</a>
/Keys/Unmanaged	GET	Retrieve details for one or more discovered unmanaged SSH keys based on a selection query.	<a href="#">GET SSH Keys Unmanaged on page 1265</a>
/Logons/{id}	DELETE	Deletes a Linux logon from Keyfactor Command.	<a href="#">DELETE SSH Logons ID on page 1268</a>
/Logons/{id}	GET	Returns information about a Linux logons.	<a href="#">GET SSH Logons ID on page 1269</a>
/Logons/	GET	Returns information about one or	<a href="#">GET SSH</a>

Endpoint	Method	Description	Link
		more Linux logons.	<a href="#">Logons on page 1271</a>
/Logons/	POST	Creates a new Linux logon in Keyfactor Command and, for servers in <i>inventory and publish policy</i> mode, publishes it out to a Linux server.	<a href="#">POST SSH Logons on page 1273</a>
/Logons/Access	POST	Maps users and service accounts with a Linux logon to associate the SSH keys of the users with the Linux logon.	<a href="#">POST SSH Logons Access on page 1276</a>
/Servers/{id}	DELETE	Deletes the SSH server with the specified ID.	<a href="#">DELETE SSH Servers ID on page 1278</a>
/Servers/{id}	GET	Returns the SSH server with the specified ID.	<a href="#">GET SSH Servers ID on page 1279</a>
/Servers/Access/{id}	GET	Retrieves Linux logons along with users and service accounts granted access to those logons for the specified SSH server.	<a href="#">GET SSH Servers Access ID on page 1284</a>
/Servers/	GET	Returns a list of a SSH servers configured in Keyfactor Command.	<a href="#">GET SSH Servers on page 1286</a>
/Servers/	POST	Creates a new SSH server.	<a href="#">POST SSH Servers on page 1292</a>
/Servers/	PUT	Updates an existing SSH server.	<a href="#">PUT SSH Servers on page 1298</a>
/Servers/Access	DELETE	Deletes Linux logon to user and service account mappings for an SSH server.	<a href="#">DELETE SSH Servers Access on page 1304</a>
/Servers/Access	POST	Creates Linux logon to user and service account mappings for an SSH	<a href="#">POST SSH Servers</a>

Endpoint	Method	Description	Link
		server.	<a href="#">Access on page 1307</a>
/ServerGroups/{id}	DELETE	Deletes the SSH server group with the specified ID.	<a href="#">DELETE SSH Server Groups ID on page 1311</a>
/ServerGroups/{id}	GET	Returns the SSH server group with the specified ID.	<a href="#">GET SSH Server Groups ID on page 1311</a>
/ServerGroups/{name}	GET	Returns the SSH server group with the specified name.	<a href="#">GET SSH Server Groups Name on page 1317</a>
/ServerGroups/Access/{id}	GET	Retrieves Linux logons along with users and service accounts granted access to those logons for the specified SSH server group.	<a href="#">GET SSH Server Groups Access ID on page 1322</a>
/ServerGroups/	GET	Returns a list of a SSH server groups configured in Keyfactor Command.	<a href="#">GET SSH Server Groups on page 1324</a>
/ServerGroups/	POST	Creates a new SSH server group.	<a href="#">POST SSH Server Groups on page 1330</a>
/ServerGroups/	PUT	Updates an existing SSH server group.	<a href="#">PUT SSH Server Groups on page 1339</a>
/ServerGroups/Access	DELETE	Deletes Linux logon to user and service account mappings for an SSH server group.	<a href="#">DELETE SSH Server Groups Access on page 1348</a>
/ServerGroups/Access	POST	Creates Linux logon to user and service account mappings for an SSH server group.	<a href="#">POST SSH Server Groups Access on page 1351</a>

Endpoint	Method	Description	Link
/ServiceAccounts/{id}	DELETE	Deletes the SSH service account with the specified ID.	<a href="#">DELETE SSH Service Accounts ID on page 1354</a>
/ServiceAccounts/{id}	GET	Returns the SSH service account with the specified ID.	<a href="#">GET SSH Service Accounts ID on page 1357</a>
/ServiceAccounts/Key/{id}	GET	Returns the public key and optional private key of an SSH service account with the specified ID.	<a href="#">GET SSH Service Accounts Key ID on page 1364</a>
/ServiceAccounts/	DELETE	Deletes one or more SSH service accounts with the specified IDs.	<a href="#">DELETE SSH Service Accounts on page 1368</a>
/ServiceAccounts/	GET	Returns a list of SSH service accounts based on the specified filters.	<a href="#">GET SSH Service Accounts on page 1370</a>
/ServiceAccounts/	POST	Creates a new SSH service account.	<a href="#">POST SSH Service Accounts on page 1378</a>
/ServiceAccounts/	PUT	Updates an existing SSH service account.	<a href="#">PUT SSH Service Accounts on page 1388</a>
/ServiceAccounts/Rotate/{id}	POST	Generates a new key pair for an existing service account.	<a href="#">POST SSH Service Accounts Rotate ID on page 1396</a>
/Users/{id}	DELETE	Deletes the SSH user with the specified ID.	<a href="#">DELETE SSH Users ID on page 1400</a>

Endpoint	Method	Description	Link
/Users/{id}	GET	Returns the SSH user with the specified ID.	<a href="#">GET SSH Users ID on page 1401</a>
/Users/	GET	Returns a list of SSH users based on the specified filters.	<a href="#">GET SSH Users on page 1406</a>
/Users/	POST	Creates a new SSH user.	<a href="#">POST SSH Users on page 1417</a>
/Users/	PUT	Updates an existing SSH user.	<a href="#">PUT SSH Users on page 1419</a>
/Users/Access	POST	Creates a mapping from the SSH user to one or more Linux logons.	<a href="#">POST SSH Users Access on page 1421</a>

### 2.6.34.1 SSH Keys

The SSH Keys component of the Keyfactor API includes methods necessary to allow a user with the *SSH User* Keyfactor Command role permission (see *SSH Permissions* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) to generate an SSH key pair for himself or herself, retrieve that key, update it, or delete it. Methods are also included to list and delete unmanaged keys—keys discovered on servers configured in inventory only mode.

Table 551: SSH Keys Endpoints

Endpoint	Method	Description	Link
/Unmanaged/{id}	DELETE	Delete a discovered unmanaged SSH key for the specified ID.	<a href="#">DELETE SSH Keys Unmanaged ID on the next page</a>
/Unmanaged/{id}	GET	Retrieve details for a discovered unmanaged SSH key for the specified ID.	<a href="#">GET SSH Keys Unmanaged ID on page 1253</a>
/MyKey	GET	Retrieve details for a user's SSH key generated through Keyfactor Command.	<a href="#">GET SSH Keys My Key on page 1254</a>
/MyKey	POST	Generate a new SSH key pair for a user through Keyfactor Command.	<a href="#">POST SSH Keys My Key on page 1257</a>

Endpoint	Method	Description	Link
/MyKey	PUT	Update an SSH key for a user through Keyfactor Command.	<a href="#">PUT SSH Keys My Key on page 1261</a>
Unmanaged	DELETE	Delete one or more discovered unmanaged SSH keys based on a selection query.	<a href="#">DELETE SSH Keys Unmanaged on page 1264</a>
Unmanaged	GET	Retrieve details for one or more discovered unmanaged SSH keys based on a selection query.	<a href="#">GET SSH Keys Unmanaged on page 1265</a>

## DELETE SSH Keys Unmanaged ID

The DELETE /SSH/Keys/Unmanaged/{id} method is used to delete an unmanaged SSH key by ID. Keys discovered on SSH servers during inventory and discovery are considered unmanaged. This endpoint returns 204 with no content upon success.



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:

/ssh/server\_admin/

OR

/ssh/enterprise\_admin/

SSH actions are affected by ownership on the server group with which the key is associated and limited for users with only the *Server Admin* (/ssh/server\_admin/) role. For more information, see *SSH Permissions* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*.



**Note:** Deleting an unmanaged key when the associated server is still in inventory only mode will not delete the key on the target server. The next time the server is scanned, the key will re-appear in Keyfactor Command. See *Unmanaged SSH Keys* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide* for more information.

Table 552: DELETE SSH Keys Unmanaged {id} Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
id	Path	<b>Required.</b> An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the unmanaged SSH key to be deleted. Use the <i>GET /SSH/Keys/Unmanaged</i> method (see <a href="#">GET SSH Keys Unmanaged on page 1265</a> ) to retrieve a list of all the unmanaged keys to determine the unmanaged key's ID.



**Tip:** See the [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (?) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

## GET SSH Keys Unmanaged ID

The GET /SSH/Keys/Unmanaged/{id} method is used to retrieve an unmanaged SSH key by ID. Keys discovered on SSH servers during inventory and discovery are considered unmanaged. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with details for the requested SSH key.



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
 /ssh/server\_admin/  
 OR  
 /ssh/enterprise\_admin/  
 SSH actions are affected by ownership on the server group with which the key is associated and limited for users with only the *Server Admin* (/ssh/server\_admin/) role. For more information, see *SSH Permissions* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*.

Table 553: GET SSH Keys Unmanaged {id} Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
id	Path	<b>Required.</b> An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the unmanaged SSH key to be retrieved. Use the <i>GET /SSH/Keys/Unmanaged</i> method (see <a href="#">GET SSH Keys Unmanaged on page 1265</a> ) to retrieve a list of all the unmanaged keys to determine the unmanaged key's ID.

Table 554: GET SSH Keys Unmanaged {id} Response Data

Name	Description
ID	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the SSH key.
Fingerprint	A string indicating the fingerprint of the public key. Each SSH public key has a single cryptographic fingerprint that can be used to uniquely identify the key.
PublicKey	A string indicating the public key of the key pair.
KeyType	A string indicating the cryptographic algorithm used to generate the SSH key. Possible values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• RSA</li> <li>• ECDSA</li> <li>• Ed25519</li> </ul>
KeyLength	An integer indicating the key length for the SSH key. The key length supported depends on the key type selected. Keyfactor Command supports 256 bits for Ed25519 and ECDSA and 2048 or 4096 bits for RSA.
DiscoveredDate	A string indicating the date, in UTC, on which the SSH key was discovered.
Comments	An array of strings containing one or more strings with the user-defined descriptive comments, if any, on the key. Although entry of an email address in the comment field of an SSH key is traditional, this is not a required format. The comment may contain any characters supported for string fields, including spaces and most punctuation marks. A key may appear with more than one comment if the originating authorized_keys file contained more than one comment.
LogonCount	An integer indicating the number of Linux logons associated with the SSH key.



**Tip:** See the [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (?) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

## GET SSH Keys My Key

The GET /SSH/Keys/MyKey method is used to retrieve the current user's SSH key generated in Keyfactor Command (see [POST SSH Keys My Key on page 1257](#)). This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with the key's details.



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:

/ssh/user/

OR

/ssh/server\_admin/

OR

/ssh/enterprise\_admin/

Table 555: GET SSH Keys My Key Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
includePrivateKey	Query	A Boolean that sets whether to include the private key of the SSH key pair in the response (true) or not (false). If set to <i>true</i> , the <i>x-keyfactor-key-passphrase</i> header must be supplied. The default is <i>false</i> .
x-keyfactor-key-passphrase	Header	<b>Required*</b> . A string that sets a password used to secure the private key of the SSH key pair for download. This field is <b>required</b> if <i>IncludePrivateKey</i> is set to <i>true</i> .   <b>Tip:</b> This password does not need to match the password entered to secure the private key when the SSH key pair was initially generated. The private key is encrypted at download time and a different password may be used for each download.

Table 556: GET SSH Keys My Key Response Data

Name	Description
ID	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the user's SSH key pair.
Fingerprint	A string indicating the fingerprint of the public key. Each SSH public key has a single cryptographic fingerprint that can be used to uniquely identify the key.
PublicKey	A string indicating the public key of the key pair.
PrivateKey	A string indicating the private key of the key pair.
KeyType	A string indicating the cryptographic algorithm used to generate the SSH key pair. Possible values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• RSA</li> <li>• ECDSA</li> <li>• Ed25519</li> </ul>
KeyLength	An integer indicating the key length for the SSH key. The key length supported depends on the key type selected. Keyfactor Command supports 256 bits for Ed25519 and ECDSA and 2048 or 4096 bits for RSA.
CreationDate	A string indicating the date, in UTC, on which the SSH key pair was created.
StaleDate	A string indicating the date, in UTC, on which the SSH key pair will be considered to have reached the end of its lifetime. By default, the lifetime of an SSH key pair is 365 days.  The SSH lifetime is defined by the <i>Key Lifetime (days)</i> application setting. See in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information.
Email	A string containing the email address of the user who requested the key. This email address is used to alert the user when the key pair is approaching the end of its lifetime.
Comments	An array of strings containing one or more strings with the user-defined descriptive comments, if any, on the key. Although entry of an email address in the comment field of an SSH key is traditional, this is not a required format. The comment may contain any characters supported for string fields, including spaces and most punctuation marks. Keys created through the Keyfactor Command My SSH Key portal or with the POST /SSH/Keys/MyKey method will contain only one string in the array.
LogonCount	An integer indicating the number of Linux logons associated with the SSH key pair.



**Tip:** See the [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results



returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (?) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

## POST SSH Keys My Key

The POST /SSH/Keys/MyKey method is used to generate a new SSH key pair for the current user in Keyfactor Command. The user needs to download the private key as an encrypted file and store it locally and an administrator needs to use Keyfactor Command to associate the user's Keyfactor user account with his or her Linux logon account(s) on the target server(s) that the user wishes to access via SSH (see [POST SSH Logons Access on page 1276](#), [POST SSH Server Groups Access on page 1351](#), and [POST SSH Servers Access on page 1307](#)). This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with the key's details.



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:

/ssh/user/

OR

/ssh/server\_admin/

OR

/ssh/enterprise\_admin/

Table 557: POST SSH Keys My Key Input Parameters

Name	In	Description								
KeyType	Body	<p><b>Required.</b> A string indicating the cryptographic algorithm to use to generate the SSH key. Possible values are:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Numeric Value</th> <th>Text Value</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>ECDSA</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>Ed25519</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>RSA</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>The <i>KeyType</i> may be specified using either the numeric value or text value.</p>	Numeric Value	Text Value	1	ECDSA	2	Ed25519	3	RSA
Numeric Value	Text Value									
1	ECDSA									
2	Ed25519									
3	RSA									
PrivateKeyFormat	Body	<p><b>Required.</b> A string indicating the format to use for the downloadable private key. Possible values are:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Numeric Value</th> <th>Text Value</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>OpenSSH</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>PKCS8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>The <i>PrivateKeyFormat</i> may be specified using either the numeric value or text value.</p>	Numeric Value	Text Value	1	OpenSSH	2	PKCS8		
Numeric Value	Text Value									
1	OpenSSH									
2	PKCS8									
KeyLength	Body	<p><b>Required</b>*. An integer indicating the key length for the SSH key. The key length supported depends on the key type selected. Keyfactor Command supports 256 bits for Ed25519 and ECDSA and 2048 or 4096 bits for RSA. This field is optional if the <i>KeyType</i> is set to ECDSA or Ed25519 and <b>required</b> if the <i>KeyType</i> is set to RSA.</p>								
Email	Body	<p><b>Required.</b> A string containing the email address of the user who requested the key. This email address is used to alert the user when the key pair is approaching the end of its lifetime.</p>								
Password	Body	<p><b>Required.</b> A string that sets a password used to secure the private key of the SSH key pair for download.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid green; border-radius: 10px; padding: 10px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p> <b>Tip:</b> This password is used to secure the private key in the downloaded copy of the SSH key pair. You may later download the SSH key pair with private key (see <a href="#">GET SSH Keys My Key on page 1254</a>) and encrypt it with a different pass-</p> </div>								

Name	In	Description
		 word, if desired.
Comment	Body	<p>An array of strings containing one or more strings with the user-defined descriptive comments, if any, on the key. Although entry of an email address in the comment field of an SSH key is traditional, this is not a required format. The comment may contain any characters supported for string fields, including spaces and most punctuation marks.</p> <p> <b>Note:</b> Although this field is actually an array, entry of only a single comment string is supported. The field is defined as an array to support multiple comments on existing SSH keys found on servers during inventory and discovery.</p>

Table 558: POST SSH Keys My Key Response Data

Name	Description
ID	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the user's SSH key pair.
Fingerprint	A string indicating the fingerprint of the public key. Each SSH public key has a single cryptographic fingerprint that can be used to uniquely identify the key.
PublicKey	A string indicating the public key of the key pair.
PrivateKey	A string indicating the private key of the key pair.
KeyType	A string indicating the cryptographic algorithm used to generate the SSH key pair. Possible values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• RSA</li> <li>• ECDSA</li> <li>• Ed25519</li> </ul>
KeyLength	An integer indicating the key length for the SSH key. The key length supported depends on the key type selected. Keyfactor Command supports 256 bits for Ed25519 and ECDSA and 2048 or 4096 bits for RSA.
CreationDate	A string indicating the date, in UTC, on which the SSH key pair was created.
StaleDate	A string indicating the date, in UTC, on which the SSH key pair will be considered to have reached the end of its lifetime. By default, the lifetime of an SSH key pair is 365 days.  The SSH lifetime is defined by the <i>Key Lifetime (days)</i> application setting. See in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information.
Email	A string containing the email address of the user who requested the key. This email address is used to alert the user when the key pair is approaching the end of its lifetime.
Comments	An array of strings containing one or more strings with the user-defined descriptive comments, if any, on the key. Although entry of an email address in the comment field of an SSH key is traditional, this is not a required format. The comment may contain any characters supported for string fields, including spaces and most punctuation marks. Keys created through the Keyfactor Command My SSH Key portal or with the POST /SSH/Keys/MyKey method will contain only one string in the array.
LogonCount	An integer indicating the number of Linux logons associated with the SSH key pair.



**Tip:** See the [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results



returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (?) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

## PUT SSH Keys My Key

The PUT /SSH/Keys/MyKey method is used to update the existing SSH key pair for the current user in Keyfactor Command. Most features of a key pair are fixed and cannot be changed. Only the email address and comment associated with the key may be changed with this option. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with the key's details.



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:

/ssh/user/

OR

/ssh/server\_admin/

OR

/ssh/enterprise\_admin/



**Important:** Any previously populated fields that are not submitted with their full existing data using this method will be cleared of their existing data. When using this method, you should first do a GET to retrieve all the values for the record you want to update, enter corrected data into the field(s) you want to update, and then submit all the fields using PUT, including the fields that contain values but which you are not changing.

Table 559: PUT SSH Keys My Key Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
ID	Body	<b>Required.</b> An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the SSH key.
Email	Body	<b>Required.</b> A string containing the email address of the user who requested the key. This email address is used to alert the user when the key pair is approaching the end of its lifetime.
Comment	Body	<p>An array of strings containing one or more strings with the user-defined descriptive comments, if any, on the key. Although entry of an email address in the comment field of an SSH key is traditional, this is not a required format. The comment may contain any characters supported for string fields, including spaces and most punctuation marks.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid #add8e6; border-radius: 10px; padding: 10px; background-color: #e6f2ff;"> <p> <b>Note:</b> Although this field is actually an array, entry of only a single comment string is supported. The field is defined as an array to support multiple comments on existing SSH keys found on servers during inventory and discovery.</p> </div>

Table 560: PUT SSH Keys My Key Response Data

Name	Description
ID	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the user's SSH key pair.
Fingerprint	A string indicating the fingerprint of the public key. Each SSH public key has a single cryptographic fingerprint that can be used to uniquely identify the key.
PublicKey	A string indicating the public key of the key pair.
KeyType	A string indicating the cryptographic algorithm used to generate the SSH key pair. Possible values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• RSA</li> <li>• ECDSA</li> <li>• Ed25519</li> </ul>
KeyLength	An integer indicating the key length for the SSH key. The key length supported depends on the key type selected. Keyfactor Command supports 256 bits for Ed25519 and ECDSA and 2048 or 4096 bits for RSA.
CreationDate	A string indicating the date, in UTC, on which the SSH key pair was created.
StaleDate	A string indicating the date, in UTC, on which the SSH key pair will be considered to have reached the end of its lifetime. By default, the lifetime of an SSH key pair is 365 days.  The SSH lifetime is defined by the <i>Key Lifetime (days)</i> application setting. See <i>Application Settings: SSH Tab</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information.
Email	A string containing the email address of the user who requested the key. This email address is used to alert the user when the key pair is approaching the end of its lifetime.
Comments	An array of strings containing one or more strings with the user-defined descriptive comments, if any, on the key. Although entry of an email address in the comment field of an SSH key is traditional, this is not a required format. The comment may contain any characters supported for string fields, including spaces and most punctuation marks. Keys created through the Keyfactor Command My SSH Key portal or with the POST /SSH/Keys/MyKey method will contain only one string in the array.
LogonCount	An integer indicating the number of Linux logons associated with the SSH key pair.



**Tip:** See the *Keyfactor API Reference and Utility* [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development.



It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (?) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

## DELETE SSH Keys Unmanaged

The DELETE /SSH/Keys/Unmanaged method is used to delete one or more unmanaged SSH keys. Keys discovered on SSH servers during inventory and discovery are considered unmanaged. This endpoint returns 204 with no content upon success.



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:

/ssh/server\_admin/

OR

/ssh/enterprise\_admin/

SSH actions are affected by ownership on the server group with which the key is associated and limited for users with only the *Server Admin* (/ssh/server\_admin/) role. For more information, see *SSH Permissions* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*.



**Note:** Deleting an unmanaged key when the associated server is still in inventory only mode will not delete the key on the target server. The next time the server is scanned, the key will re-appear in Keyfactor Command. See *Unmanaged SSH Keys* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide* for more information.

Table 561: DELETE SSH Keys Unmanaged Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
ids	Body	<p><b>Required.</b> An array of integers indicating the Keyfactor Command reference IDs for the unmanaged SSH keys to be deleted provided in the request body in the following format (without parameter name):</p> <pre>[4, 27, 89]</pre> <p>Use the <a href="#">GET /SSH/Keys/Unmanaged</a> method (see <a href="#">GET SSH Keys Unmanaged on the next page</a>) to retrieve a list of all the unmanaged keys to determine the unmanaged key IDs.</p>



**Tip:** See the *Keyfactor API Reference and Utility* [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (?) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

## GET SSH Keys Unmanaged

The GET /SSH/Keys/Unmanaged method is used to retrieve one or more unmanaged SSH keys. Keys discovered on SSH servers during inventory and discovery are considered unmanaged. Results can be limited to selected keys using filtering, and URL parameters can be used to specify paging and the level of information detail. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with details for the requested SSH keys.



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:

/ssh/server\_admin/

OR

/ssh/enterprise\_admin/

SSH actions are affected by ownership on the server group with which the key is associated and limited for users with only the *Server Admin* (/ssh/server\_admin/) role. For more information, see *SSH Permissions* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*.

Table 562: GET SSH Keys Unmanaged Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
QueryString	Query	A string containing a query to limit the results (e.g. field1 -eq value1 AND field2 -gt value2). The default is to return all records. Fields available for querying through the API for the most part match those that appear in the Keyfactor Command Management Portal search drop-downs for the same feature. For querying guidelines, refer to: <i>Using the Unmanaged Keys Search</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> . The query fields supported for this endpoint are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>DiscoveredDate</li> <li>KeyComments</li> <li>KeyLength</li> <li>KeyType</li> <li>ServerId</li> </ul>
PageReturned	Query	An integer that specifies how many multiples of the returnLimit to skip and offset by before returning results, to enable paging. The default is 1.
ReturnLimit	Query	An integer that specifies how many results to return per page. The default is 50.
SortField	Query	A string containing the property by which the results should be sorted. Fields available for sorting through the API for the most part match those that appear as sortable columns in the Keyfactor Command Management Portal.
SortAscending	Query	An integer that sets the sort order on the returned results. A value of 0 sorts results in ascending order while a value of 1 sorts results in descending order. The default is ascending.

Table 563: GET SSH Keys Unmanaged Response Data

Name	Description
ID	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the SSH key.
Fingerprint	A string indicating the fingerprint of the public key. Each SSH public key has a single cryptographic fingerprint that can be used to uniquely identify the key.
PublicKey	A string indicating the public key of the key pair.
KeyType	A string indicating the cryptographic algorithm used to generate the SSH key. Possible values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• RSA</li> <li>• ECDSA</li> <li>• Ed25519</li> </ul>
KeyLength	An integer indicating the key length for the SSH key. The key length supported depends on the key type selected. Keyfactor Command supports 256 bits for Ed25519 and ECDSA and 2048 or 4096 bits for RSA.
DiscoveredDate	A string indicating the date, in UTC, on which the SSH key was discovered.
Comments	An array of strings containing one or more strings with the user-defined descriptive comments, if any, on the key. Although entry of an email address in the comment field of an SSH key is traditional, this is not a required format. The comment may contain any characters supported for string fields, including spaces and most punctuation marks. A key may appear with more than one comment if the originating authorized_keys file contained more than one comment.
LogonCount	An integer indicating the number of Linux logons associated with the SSH key.



**Tip:** See the [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (?) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

### 2.6.34.2 SSH Logons

The SSH Logons component of the Keyfactor API includes methods necessary to view and manage the Linux user accounts associated with authorized\_keys files containing valid SSH public keys. The logons include both those discovered on SSH servers during the initial discovery phase using the orchestrator and those created in Keyfactor Command and published to the SSH servers using the orchestrator.

Table 564: SSH Logon Endpoints

Endpoint	Method	Description	Link
/id}	DELETE	Deletes a Linux logon from Keyfactor Command.	<a href="#">DELETE SSH Logons ID below</a>
/id}	GET	Returns information about a Linux logons.	<a href="#">GET SSH Logons ID on the next page</a>
/	GET	Returns information about one or more Linux logons.	<a href="#">GET SSH Logons on page 1271</a>
/	POST	Creates a new Linux logon in Keyfactor Command and, for servers in <i>inventory and publish policy</i> mode, publishes it out to a Linux server.	<a href="#">POST SSH Logons on page 1273</a>
/Access	POST	Maps users and service accounts with a Linux logon to associate the SSH keys of the users with the Linux logon.	<a href="#">POST SSH Logons Access on page 1276</a>

## DELETE SSH Logons ID

The DELETE /SSH/Logons/{id} method is used to delete a Linux logon in Keyfactor Command. This endpoint returns 204 with no content upon success.



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:

/ssh/server\_admin/

OR

/ssh/enterprise\_admin/

SSH actions are affected by ownership on the server group to which the server on which the logon exists belongs and limited for users with only the *Server Admin* (/ssh/server\_admin/) role. For more information, see *SSH Permissions* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*.



**Note:** Deleting a logon in Keyfactor Command does not delete it on the Linux server. It must be manually removed from the Linux server at the same time. If this is not done, when the next inventory of the Linux server is performed, the logon will be recreated in Keyfactor Command. This method is intended primarily to be used to clean up logons in Keyfactor Command from SSH servers that have been retired.

Table 565: DELETE SSH Logons {id} Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
id	Path	<b>Required.</b> An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the SSH logon to be deleted. Use the <i>GET /SSH/Logons</i> method (see <a href="#">GET SSH Logons on page 1271</a> ) to retrieve a list of all the SSH logons to determine the logon's ID.

 **Tip:** See the *Keyfactor API Reference and Utility* [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon  at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

## GET SSH Logons ID

The *GET /SSH/Logons/{id}* method is used to retrieve a Linux logon by ID. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with details for the requested SSH logon.

 **Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
/ssh/server\_admin/  
OR  
/ssh/enterprise\_admin/  
SSH actions are affected by ownership on the server group to which the server on which the logon exists belongs and limited for users with only the *Server Admin (/ssh/server\_admin/)* role. For more information, see *SSH Permissions* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*.

Table 566: GET SSH Logons {id} Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
id	Path	<b>Required.</b> An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the SSH logon to retrieve. Use the <i>GET /SSH/Logons</i> method (see <a href="#">GET SSH Logons on page 1271</a> ) to retrieve a list of all the SSH logons to determine the logon's ID.

Table 567: GET SSH Keys Unmanaged {id} Response Data

Name	Description										
ID	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the SSH logon.										
Username	A string indicating the user's logon name on the Linux server.										
Server	<p>An object containing details about the server on which the SSH logon resides. Server information includes:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Id</td> <td>An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the server on which the SSH logon resides.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hostname</td> <td>A string indicating the hostname of the SSH server on which the SSH logon resides. See <i>SSH Servers</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>UnderManagement</td> <td>A Boolean indicating whether the server on which the SSH logon resides is in <i>inventory only</i> mode (false) or <i>inventory and publish policy</i> mode (true).</td> </tr> <tr> <td>GroupName</td> <td>A string indicating the server group to which the server referenced by <i>Hostname</i> belongs. See <i>SSH Server Groups</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description	Id	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the server on which the SSH logon resides.	Hostname	A string indicating the hostname of the SSH server on which the SSH logon resides. See <i>SSH Servers</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information.	UnderManagement	A Boolean indicating whether the server on which the SSH logon resides is in <i>inventory only</i> mode (false) or <i>inventory and publish policy</i> mode (true).	GroupName	A string indicating the server group to which the server referenced by <i>Hostname</i> belongs. See <i>SSH Server Groups</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information.
Name	Description										
Id	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the server on which the SSH logon resides.										
Hostname	A string indicating the hostname of the SSH server on which the SSH logon resides. See <i>SSH Servers</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information.										
UnderManagement	A Boolean indicating whether the server on which the SSH logon resides is in <i>inventory only</i> mode (false) or <i>inventory and publish policy</i> mode (true).										
GroupName	A string indicating the server group to which the server referenced by <i>Hostname</i> belongs. See <i>SSH Server Groups</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information.										
KeyCount	An integer indicating the number of SSH keys associated with the Linux logons.										
Access	<p>An array of objects providing information about the users mapped to the logon. Access information includes:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Id</td> <td>An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of a <i>user</i> or <i>service account</i> that has been associated with the logon. See <i>SSH</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Username</td> <td>A string indicating the username of a <i>user</i> (in DOMAIN\username format) or <i>service account</i> (in username@hostname format) that has been associated with the logon.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description	Id	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of a <i>user</i> or <i>service account</i> that has been associated with the logon. See <i>SSH</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information.	Username	A string indicating the username of a <i>user</i> (in DOMAIN\username format) or <i>service account</i> (in username@hostname format) that has been associated with the logon.				
Name	Description										
Id	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of a <i>user</i> or <i>service account</i> that has been associated with the logon. See <i>SSH</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information.										
Username	A string indicating the username of a <i>user</i> (in DOMAIN\username format) or <i>service account</i> (in username@hostname format) that has been associated with the logon.										



**Tip:** See the *Keyfactor API Reference and Utility* [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (?) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

## GET SSH Logons

The GET /SSH/Logons method is used to retrieve one or more Linux logons. Results can be limited to selected logons using filtering, and URL parameters can be used to specify paging and the level of information detail. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with details for the requested SSH logons.



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:

/ssh/server\_admin/

OR

/ssh/enterprise\_admin/

SSH actions are affected by ownership on the server group to which the server on which the logon exists belongs and limited for users with only the *Server Admin* (/ssh/server\_admin/) role. For more information, see *SSH Permissions* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*.

Table 568: GET SSH Logons Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
QueryString	Query	<p>A string containing a query to limit the results (e.g. field1 -eq value1 AND field2 -gt value2). The default is to return all records. Fields available for querying through the API for the most part match those that appear in the Keyfactor Command Management Portal search drop-downs for the same feature. For querying guidelines, refer to: <i>Using the Logons Search</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i>. The query fields supported for this endpoint are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Id (Login ID)</li> <li>• LastLogon</li> <li>• Hostname (Logon Server Name)</li> <li>• LogonUserUsername</li> <li>• ServerId</li> <li>• UnmanagedKeyId</li> <li>• Username</li> </ul>
PageReturned	Query	An integer that specifies how many multiples of the returnLimit to skip and offset by before returning results, to enable paging. The default is 1.
ReturnLimit	Query	An integer that specifies how many results to return per page. The default is 50.
SortField	Query	A string containing the property by which the results should be sorted. Fields available for sorting through the API for the most part match those that appear as sortable columns in the Keyfactor Command Management Portal. The default sort field is <i>Username</i> .
SortAscending	Query	An integer that sets the sort order on the returned results. A value of 0 sorts results in ascending order while a value of 1 sorts results in descending order. The default is ascending.

Table 569: GET SSH Logons Response Data

Name	Description
ID	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the SSH logon.
Username	A string indicating the user's logon name on the Linux server.
ServerId	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the server on which the SSH logon resides.
ServerName	A string indicating the hostname of the SSH server on which the SSH logon resides. See <i>SSH Servers</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information.
GroupName	A string indicating the server group to which the server referenced by <i>ServerName</i> belongs. See <i>SSH Server Groups</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information.
ServerUnderManagement	A Boolean indicating whether the server on which the SSH logon resides is in <i>inventory only</i> mode (false) or <i>inventory and publish policy</i> mode (true).
KeyCount	An integer indicating the number of SSH keys associated with the Linux logons.

 **Tip:** See the [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (?) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

## POST SSH Logons

The POST /SSH/Logons method is used to create a new Linux logon in Keyfactor Command and, for servers in *inventory and publish policy* mode, publish it out to a Linux server. The logon can optionally be associated with one or more SSH keys by mapping the logon to one or more *users* or *service accounts* during creation. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with details for the new SSH logon.

 **Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
/ssh/server\_admin/  
OR



/ssh/enterprise\_admin/

SSH actions are affected by ownership on the server group to which the server on which the logon exists belongs and limited for users with only the *Server Admin (/ssh/server\_admin/)* role. For more information, see *SSH Permissions* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*.

Table 570: POST SSH Logons Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
Username	Body	<b>Required.</b> A string indicating the user's logon name on the Linux server.
ServerId	Body	<b>Required.</b> An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the server on which the SSH logon should be created. Use the <i>GET /SSH/Servers</i> method (see <a href="#">GET SSH Servers on page 1286</a> ) to retrieve a list of all the SSH servers to determine the server's ID.
UserIds	Body	An array of integers indicating the Keyfactor Command reference IDs for the users and/or service accounts with which the logon should be associated, provided in the following format: <pre>[4,7,19]</pre> See <i>SSH</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information about users and service accounts. Use the <i>GET /SSH/Users</i> method (see <a href="#">GET SSH Users on page 1406</a> ) to retrieve a list of all the users (including service accounts) created in Keyfactor Command to determine a user's ID.

Table 571: POST SSH Logons Response Data

Name	Description										
ID	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the SSH logon.										
Username	A string indicating the user's logon name on the Linux server.										
Server	<p>An object containing details about the server on which the SSH logon resides. Server information includes:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Id</td> <td>An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the server on which the SSH logon resides.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hostname</td> <td>A string indicating the hostname of the SSH server on which the SSH logon resides. See <i>SSH Servers</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>UnderManagement</td> <td>A Boolean indicating whether the server on which the SSH logon resides is in <i>inventory only</i> mode (false) or <i>inventory and publish policy</i> mode (true).</td> </tr> <tr> <td>GroupName</td> <td>A string indicating the server group to which the server referenced by <i>Hostname</i> belongs. See <i>SSH Server Groups</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description	Id	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the server on which the SSH logon resides.	Hostname	A string indicating the hostname of the SSH server on which the SSH logon resides. See <i>SSH Servers</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information.	UnderManagement	A Boolean indicating whether the server on which the SSH logon resides is in <i>inventory only</i> mode (false) or <i>inventory and publish policy</i> mode (true).	GroupName	A string indicating the server group to which the server referenced by <i>Hostname</i> belongs. See <i>SSH Server Groups</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information.
Name	Description										
Id	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the server on which the SSH logon resides.										
Hostname	A string indicating the hostname of the SSH server on which the SSH logon resides. See <i>SSH Servers</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information.										
UnderManagement	A Boolean indicating whether the server on which the SSH logon resides is in <i>inventory only</i> mode (false) or <i>inventory and publish policy</i> mode (true).										
GroupName	A string indicating the server group to which the server referenced by <i>Hostname</i> belongs. See <i>SSH Server Groups</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information.										
KeyCount	An integer indicating the number of SSH keys associated with the Linux logons.										
Access	<p>An array of objects providing information about the users mapped to the logon. Access information includes:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Id</td> <td>An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of a <i>user</i> or <i>service account</i> that has been associated with the logon. See <i>SSH</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Username</td> <td>A string indicating the username of a <i>user</i> (in DOMAIN\username format) or <i>service account</i> (in username@hostname format) that has been associated with the logon.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description	Id	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of a <i>user</i> or <i>service account</i> that has been associated with the logon. See <i>SSH</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information.	Username	A string indicating the username of a <i>user</i> (in DOMAIN\username format) or <i>service account</i> (in username@hostname format) that has been associated with the logon.				
Name	Description										
Id	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of a <i>user</i> or <i>service account</i> that has been associated with the logon. See <i>SSH</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information.										
Username	A string indicating the username of a <i>user</i> (in DOMAIN\username format) or <i>service account</i> (in username@hostname format) that has been associated with the logon.										



**Tip:** See the [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (?) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

## POST SSH Logons Access

The POST `/SSH/Logons/Access` method is used to associate one or more SSH keys with a Linux logon by mapping the logon to one or more *users* or *service accounts*. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with a list of the users associated with the logon.



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
`/ssh/server_admin/`  
 OR  
`/ssh/enterprise_admin/`  
 SSH actions are affected by ownership on the server group to which the server on which the logon exists belongs and limited for users with only the *Server Admin* (`/ssh/server_admin/`) role. For more information, see *SSH Permissions* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*.

Table 572: POST SSH Logons Access Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
LogonId	Body	<p><b>Required.</b> An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the SSH logon.</p> <p>Use the <code>GET /SSH/Logons</code> method (see <a href="#">GET SSH Logons on page 1271</a>) to retrieve a list of all the SSH logons to determine the logon's ID.</p>
UserIds	Body	<p>An array of integers indicating the Keyfactor Command reference IDs for the users and/or service accounts with which the logon should be associated, provided in the following format:</p> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 10px; padding: 5px; display: inline-block; margin: 10px 0;">[4,7,19]</div> <p>Use the <code>GET /SSH/Users</code> method (see <a href="#">GET SSH Users on page 1406</a>) to retrieve a list of all the users (including service accounts) created in Keyfactor Command to determine a user's ID.</p> <p>See <i>SSH</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information about users and service accounts.</p>

Table 573: POST SSH Logons Access Response Data

Name	Description						
LogonId	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the SSH logon.						
LogonName	A string indicating the user's logon name on the Linux server.						
Users	<p>An array of objects providing information about the users mapped to the logon. User information includes:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Id</td> <td>An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of a <i>user</i> or <i>service account</i> that has been associated with the logon. See <i>SSH</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Username</td> <td>A string indicating the username of a <i>user</i> (in DOMAIN\username format) or <i>service account</i> (in username@hostname format) that has been associated with the logon.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description	Id	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of a <i>user</i> or <i>service account</i> that has been associated with the logon. See <i>SSH</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information.	Username	A string indicating the username of a <i>user</i> (in DOMAIN\username format) or <i>service account</i> (in username@hostname format) that has been associated with the logon.
Name	Description						
Id	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of a <i>user</i> or <i>service account</i> that has been associated with the logon. See <i>SSH</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information.						
Username	A string indicating the username of a <i>user</i> (in DOMAIN\username format) or <i>service account</i> (in username@hostname format) that has been associated with the logon.						

 **Tip:** See the [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (?) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

### 2.6.34.3 SSH Servers

The SSH Servers component of the Keyfactor API includes methods necessary to create, update, and delete SSH servers within Keyfactor Command.

Table 574: SSH Servers Endpoints

Endpoint	Method	Description	Link
/id}	DELETE	Deletes the SSH server with the specified ID.	<a href="#">DELETE SSH Servers ID on the next page</a>
/id}	GET	Returns the SSH server with the specified ID.	<a href="#">GET SSH Servers ID on page 1279</a>

Endpoint	Method	Description	Link
/Access/{id}	GET	Retrieves Linux logons along with users and service accounts granted access to those logons for the specified SSH server.	<a href="#">GET SSH Servers Access ID on page 1284</a>
/	GET	Returns a list of a SSH servers configured in Keyfactor Command.	<a href="#">GET SSH Servers on page 1286</a>
/	POST	Creates a new SSH server.	<a href="#">POST SSH Servers on page 1292</a>
/	PUT	Updates an existing SSH server.	<a href="#">PUT SSH Servers on page 1298</a>
/Access	DELETE	Deletes Linux logon to user and service account mappings for an SSH server.	<a href="#">DELETE SSH Servers Access on page 1304</a>
/Access	POST	Creates Linux logon to user and service account mappings for an SSH server.	<a href="#">POST SSH Servers Access on page 1307</a>

## DELETE SSH Servers ID

The DELETE /SSH/Servers/{id} method is used to delete an SSH server in Keyfactor Command. This endpoint returns 204 with no content upon success.



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:

/ssh/server\_admin/

OR

/ssh/enterprise\_admin/

SSH actions are affected by ownership on the server group to which the server belongs and limited for users with only the *Server Admin* (/ssh/server\_admin/) role. For more information, see *SSH Permissions* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*.

Table 575: DELETE SSH Servers {id} Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
id	Path	<b>Required.</b> An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the SSH server to be deleted. Use the <i>GET /SSH/Servers</i> method (see <a href="#">GET SSH Servers on page 1286</a> ) to retrieve a list of all the SSH servers to determine the server's ID.

 **Tip:** See the *Keyfactor API Reference and Utility* [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon  at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

## GET SSH Servers ID

The *GET /SSH/Servers/{id}* method is used to retrieve an SSH server with the specified ID from Keyfactor Command. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with details for the specified SSH server.

 **Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
/ssh/server\_admin/  
OR  
/ssh/enterprise\_admin/  
SSH actions are affected by ownership on the server group to which the server belongs and limited for users with only the *Server Admin* (/ssh/server\_admin/) role. For more information, see *SSH Permissions* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*.

Table 576: GET SSH Servers {id} Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
id	Path	<b>Required.</b> An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the SSH server to be retrieved. Use the <i>GET /SSH/Servers</i> method (see <a href="#">GET SSH Servers on page 1286</a> ) to retrieve a list of all the SSH servers to determine the server's ID.

Table 577: GET SSH Servers {id} Response Data

Name	Description												
ID	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the SSH server. This ID is automatically set by Keyfactor Command.												
AgentId	A string indicating the Keyfactor Command reference GUID for the SSH orchestrator controlling the SSH server.												
Hostname	A string indicating the hostname of the SSH server.												
ServerGroupId	A string indicating the Keyfactor Command reference GUID for the SSH server group to which the server belongs.												
SyncSchedule	<p>An object providing the inventory schedule for the SSH server group to which the SSH server belongs. Inventory schedules cannot be set on an individual SSH server basis. The schedule can be off (unset) or one of the supported values. Supported schedule values are:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Off</td> <td>Turn off a previously configured schedule.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Interval</td> <td> <p>A dictionary that indicates a job scheduled to run every x minutes with the specified parameter. Any interval that is selected in the UI will be converted to minutes when stored in the database.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Minutes</td> <td>An integer indicating the number of minutes between each interval.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>For example, every hour:</p> <pre>"Interval": {   "Minutes": 60 }</pre> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>Daily</td> <td>A dictionary that indicates a job scheduled to run every day at the same time with the parameter:</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description	Off	Turn off a previously configured schedule.	Interval	<p>A dictionary that indicates a job scheduled to run every x minutes with the specified parameter. Any interval that is selected in the UI will be converted to minutes when stored in the database.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Minutes</td> <td>An integer indicating the number of minutes between each interval.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>For example, every hour:</p> <pre>"Interval": {   "Minutes": 60 }</pre>	Name	Description	Minutes	An integer indicating the number of minutes between each interval.	Daily	A dictionary that indicates a job scheduled to run every day at the same time with the parameter:
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Day	The number of the day, in the month, to run the job.												

Name	Description						
	<pre> "SyncSchedule": {   "Weekly": {     "Days": [       "Monday",       "Wednesday",       "Friday"     ],     "Time": "2022-11-20T14:00:00Z"   } } </pre>						
UnderManagement	<p>A Boolean indicating whether the SSH server is in <i>inventory only</i> mode (False) or <i>inventory and publish policy</i> mode (True).</p> <div data-bbox="511 825 1404 955" style="border: 1px solid #c8e6c9; border-radius: 10px; padding: 10px; background-color: #e8f5e9;"> <p> <b>Tip:</b> If the server group associated with the SSH server is in <i>inventory and publish policy</i> mode, you will not be able to configure the server in <i>inventory only</i> mode.</p> </div>						
Owner	<p>An object that indicates the Active Directory user who owns the server group to which the server belongs. The owner can only be set by a Keyfactor Command user with the <i>SSH Enterprise Admin</i> role. See <i>SSH Server Groups</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information. Owner parameters are:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="511 1178 1404 1507"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="511 1178 711 1245">Name</th> <th data-bbox="711 1178 1404 1245">Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="511 1245 711 1377">Id</td> <td data-bbox="711 1245 1404 1377">An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the <i>user</i> who holds the owner role on the SSH server group to which the SSH server belongs.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="511 1377 711 1507">Username</td> <td data-bbox="711 1377 1404 1507">A string indicating the username of the <i>user</i> (in DOMAIN\username format) who holds the owner role on the SSH server group to which the SSH server belongs.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description	Id	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the <i>user</i> who holds the owner role on the SSH server group to which the SSH server belongs.	Username	A string indicating the username of the <i>user</i> (in DOMAIN\username format) who holds the owner role on the SSH server group to which the SSH server belongs.
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Username	A string indicating the username of the <i>user</i> (in DOMAIN\username format) who holds the owner role on the SSH server group to which the SSH server belongs.						
GroupName	<p>A string indicating the SSH server group to which the SSH server belongs. See <i>SSH Server Groups</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information.</p>						
Orchestrator	<p>A string indicating the name the SSH orchestrator provided to Keyfactor Command when it registered. This value is configurable when the orchestrator is installed.</p>						

Name	Description
	For more information about the orchestrator, see <i>Bash Orchestrator</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Orchestrators Installation and Configuration Guide</i> .
Port	An integer indicating the port that is configured for SSH on the SSH server. The default is 22.

 **Tip:** See the *Keyfactor API Reference and Utility* [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (?) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

## GET SSH Servers Access ID

The GET `/SSH/Servers/Access/{id}` method is used to retrieve Linux logons for an SSH server, along with any users or service accounts mapped to those logons, from Keyfactor Command for the specified server ID. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with details of the logons and associated users, if applicable, for the specified SSH server.

 **Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
`/ssh/server_admin/`  
 OR  
`/ssh/enterprise_admin/`  
 SSH actions are affected by ownership on the server group to which the server belongs and limited for users with only the *Server Admin* (`/ssh/server_admin/`) role. For more information, see *SSH Permissions* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*.

Table 578: GET SSH Servers Access {id} Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
id	Path	<b>Required.</b> An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the SSH server for which to retrieve logon and user mappings. Use the <code>GET /SSH/Servers</code> method (see <a href="#">GET SSH Servers on page 1286</a> ) to retrieve a list of all the SSH servers to determine the server's ID.

Table 579: GET SSH Servers Access {id} Response Data

Name	Description														
ServerId	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the SSH server.														
LogonUsers	<p>An array of objects containing information for the Linux logons from the Linux server that have been stored in Keyfactor Command. Possible information includes:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>LogonId</td> <td>An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the Linux logon.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>LogonName</td> <td>A string indicating the name of the Linux logon.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Users</td> <td> <p>An array of objects containing information about the users and/or service accounts defined in Keyfactor Command that have been mapped to the Linux logon. User information includes:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Id</td> <td>An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of a <i>user</i> or <i>service account</i> that has been associated with the logon. See <i>SSH</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Username</td> <td>A string indicating the username of a <i>user</i> (in DOMAIN\username format) or <i>service account</i> (in username@hostname format) that has been associated with the logon.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description	LogonId	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the Linux logon.	LogonName	A string indicating the name of the Linux logon.	Users	<p>An array of objects containing information about the users and/or service accounts defined in Keyfactor Command that have been mapped to the Linux logon. User information includes:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Id</td> <td>An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of a <i>user</i> or <i>service account</i> that has been associated with the logon. See <i>SSH</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Username</td> <td>A string indicating the username of a <i>user</i> (in DOMAIN\username format) or <i>service account</i> (in username@hostname format) that has been associated with the logon.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description	Id	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of a <i>user</i> or <i>service account</i> that has been associated with the logon. See <i>SSH</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information.	Username	A string indicating the username of a <i>user</i> (in DOMAIN\username format) or <i>service account</i> (in username@hostname format) that has been associated with the logon.
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## GET SSH Servers

The GET /SSH/Servers method is used to retrieve one or more SSH servers defined in Keyfactor Command. Results can be limited to selected servers using filtering, and URL parameters can be used to specify paging and the level of information detail. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with details for the requested SSH servers.



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:

/ssh/server\_admin/

OR

/ssh/enterprise\_admin/

SSH actions are affected by ownership on the server group to which the server belongs and limited for users with only the *Server Admin* (/ssh/server\_admin/) role. For more information, see *SSH Permissions* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*.

Table 580: GET SSH Servers Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
QueryString	Query	A string containing a query to limit the results (e.g. field1 -eq value1 AND field2 -gt value2). The default is to return all records. Fields available for querying through the API for the most part match those that appear in the Keyfactor Command Management Portal search drop-downs for the same feature. For querying guidelines, refer to: <i>Using the SSH Server Search</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> . The query fields supported for this endpoint are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agent (Agent ID)</li> <li>• Hostname</li> <li>• Orchestrator (ClientMachine)</li> <li>• ServerGroup (Server Group Id)</li> <li>• ServerGroupName</li> <li>• ServerGroupOwner (Username)</li> <li>• EnforcePublishPolicy (UnderManagement) (true, false)</li> </ul>
PageReturned	Query	An integer that specifies how many multiples of the returnLimit to skip and offset by before returning results, to enable paging. The default is 1.
ReturnLimit	Query	An integer that specifies how many results to return per page. The default is 50.
SortField	Query	A string containing the property by which the results should be sorted. Fields available for sorting through the API for the most part match those that appear as sortable columns in the Keyfactor Command Management Portal. The default sort field is <i>Hostname</i> .
SortAscending	Query	An integer that sets the sort order on the returned results. A value of 0 sorts results in ascending order while a value of 1 sorts results in descending order. The default is ascending.

Table 581: GET SSH Servers Response Data

Name	Description												
ID	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the SSH server. This ID is automatically set by Keyfactor Command.												
AgentId	A string indicating the Keyfactor Command reference GUID for the SSH orchestrator controlling the SSH server.												
Hostname	A string indicating the hostname of the SSH server.												
ServerGroupId	A string indicating the Keyfactor Command reference GUID for the SSH server group to which the server belongs.												
SyncSchedule	<p>An object providing the inventory schedule for the SSH server group to which the SSH server belongs. Inventory schedules cannot be set on an individual SSH server basis. The schedule can be off (unset) or one of the supported values. Supported schedule values are:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Off</td> <td>Turn off a previously configured schedule.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Interval</td> <td> <p>A dictionary that indicates a job scheduled to run every x minutes with the specified parameter. Any interval that is selected in the UI will be converted to minutes when stored in the database.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Minutes</td> <td>An integer indicating the number of minutes between each interval.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>For example, every hour:</p> <pre>"Interval": {   "Minutes": 60 }</pre> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>Daily</td> <td>A dictionary that indicates a job scheduled to run every day at the same time with the parameter:</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description	Off	Turn off a previously configured schedule.	Interval	<p>A dictionary that indicates a job scheduled to run every x minutes with the specified parameter. Any interval that is selected in the UI will be converted to minutes when stored in the database.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Minutes</td> <td>An integer indicating the number of minutes between each interval.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>For example, every hour:</p> <pre>"Interval": {   "Minutes": 60 }</pre>	Name	Description	Minutes	An integer indicating the number of minutes between each interval.	Daily	A dictionary that indicates a job scheduled to run every day at the same time with the parameter:
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Days	An array of values representing the days of the week on which to run the job. These can either be entered as integers (0 for Sunday, 1 for Monday, etc.) or as days of the week (e.g. "Sunday").								

Name	Description										
	<table border="1" data-bbox="511 273 1396 693"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="518 281 682 344">Name</th> <th data-bbox="682 281 1390 344">Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="518 344 682 684"></td> <td data-bbox="682 344 1390 684"> <pre data-bbox="706 357 1372 672"> "Days": [   "Monday",   "Wednesday",   "Friday" ], "Time": "2023-11-27T17:30:00Z" } </pre> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p data-bbox="532 714 1396 808">Monthly A dictionary that indicates a job scheduled to run on a specific day or days every month at the same time with the parameters:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="706 829 1372 1197"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="712 837 868 900">Name</th> <th data-bbox="868 837 1365 900">Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="712 900 868 1102">Time</td> <td data-bbox="868 900 1365 1102">The date and time to next run the job. The date and time should be given using the ISO 8601 UTC time format YYYY-MM-DDTHH:mm:ss.000Z (e.g. 2023-11-19T16:23:01Z).</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="712 1102 868 1188">Day</td> <td data-bbox="868 1102 1365 1188">The number of the day, in the month, to run the job.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p data-bbox="706 1228 1372 1260">For example, on the first of every month at 5:30 pm:</p> <pre data-bbox="706 1270 1372 1480"> "Monthly": {   "Day": 1   "Time": "2023-11-27T17:30:00Z" } </pre> <div data-bbox="511 1533 1396 1701" style="border: 1px solid #add8e6; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p> <b>Note:</b> Although the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility—Swagger—Example Value may show examples of various other schedules, only the schedules shown here—that are available in the Management Portal for this functionality—are valid for this endpoint.</p> </div> <p data-bbox="511 1722 649 1753">For example:</p>	Name	Description		<pre data-bbox="706 357 1372 672"> "Days": [   "Monday",   "Wednesday",   "Friday" ], "Time": "2023-11-27T17:30:00Z" } </pre>	Name	Description	Time	The date and time to next run the job. The date and time should be given using the ISO 8601 UTC time format YYYY-MM-DDTHH:mm:ss.000Z (e.g. 2023-11-19T16:23:01Z).	Day	The number of the day, in the month, to run the job.
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	<pre data-bbox="706 357 1372 672"> "Days": [   "Monday",   "Wednesday",   "Friday" ], "Time": "2023-11-27T17:30:00Z" } </pre>										
Name	Description										
Time	The date and time to next run the job. The date and time should be given using the ISO 8601 UTC time format YYYY-MM-DDTHH:mm:ss.000Z (e.g. 2023-11-19T16:23:01Z).										
Day	The number of the day, in the month, to run the job.										

Name	Description						
	<pre> "SyncSchedule": {   "Weekly": {     "Days": [       "Monday",       "Wednesday",       "Friday"     ],     "Time": "2022-11-20T14:00:00Z"   } } </pre>						
UnderManagement	<p>A Boolean indicating whether the SSH server is in <i>inventory only</i> mode (False) or <i>inventory and publish policy</i> mode (True).</p> <div data-bbox="511 821 1404 955" style="border: 1px solid #c8e6c9; border-radius: 10px; padding: 10px; background-color: #e8f5e9;"> <p> <b>Tip:</b> If the server group associated with the SSH server is in <i>inventory and publish policy</i> mode, you will not be able to configure the server in <i>inventory only</i> mode.</p> </div>						
Owner	<p>An object that indicates the Active Directory user who owns the server group to which the server belongs. The owner can only be set by a Keyfactor Command user with the <i>SSH Enterprise Admin</i> role. See <i>SSH Server Groups</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information. Owner parameters are:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="511 1178 1404 1507"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="511 1178 708 1241">Name</th> <th data-bbox="708 1178 1404 1241">Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="511 1241 708 1375">Id</td> <td data-bbox="708 1241 1404 1375">An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the <i>user</i> who holds the owner role on the SSH server group to which the SSH server belongs.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="511 1375 708 1507">Username</td> <td data-bbox="708 1375 1404 1507">A string indicating the username of the <i>user</i> (in DOMAIN\username format) who holds the owner role on the SSH server group to which the SSH server belongs.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description	Id	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the <i>user</i> who holds the owner role on the SSH server group to which the SSH server belongs.	Username	A string indicating the username of the <i>user</i> (in DOMAIN\username format) who holds the owner role on the SSH server group to which the SSH server belongs.
Name	Description						
Id	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the <i>user</i> who holds the owner role on the SSH server group to which the SSH server belongs.						
Username	A string indicating the username of the <i>user</i> (in DOMAIN\username format) who holds the owner role on the SSH server group to which the SSH server belongs.						
GroupName	<p>A string indicating the SSH server group to which the SSH server belongs. See <i>SSH Server Groups</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information.</p>						
Orchestrator	<p>A string indicating the name the SSH orchestrator provided to Keyfactor Command when it registered. This value is configurable when the orchestrator is installed.</p>						

Name	Description
	For more information about the orchestrator, see <i>Bash Orchestrator</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Orchestrators Installation and Configuration Guide</i> .
Port	An integer indicating the port that is configured for SSH on the SSH server. The default is 22.

 **Tip:** See the [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (🔍) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

## POST SSH Servers

The POST /SSH/Servers method is used to create a new SSH server in Keyfactor Command. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with details for the new SSH server.

Before adding a new SSH server, be sure that you have added at least one server group (see [POST SSH Server Groups on page 1330](#)) and that your Keyfactor Bash Orchestrator has been registered and approved in Keyfactor Command (see [GET Agents on page 17](#)).

 **Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
 /ssh/server\_admin/  
 OR  
 /ssh/enterprise\_admin/  
 SSH actions are affected by ownership on the server group to which the server belongs and limited for users with only the *Server Admin (/ssh/server\_admin/)* role. For more information, see *SSH Permissions* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*.

Table 582: POST SSH Servers Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
AgentId	Body	<b>Required.</b> A string indicating the Keyfactor Command reference GUID for the SSH orchestrator controlling the SSH server.
Hostname	Body	<b>Required.</b> A string indicating the hostname of the SSH server.
ServerGroupId	Body	<b>Required.</b> A string indicating the Keyfactor Command reference GUID for the SSH server group to which the server belongs.
UnderManagement	Body	<p>A Boolean indicating whether the SSH server is in <i>inventory only</i> mode (False) or <i>inventory and publish policy</i> mode (True).</p> <div style="border: 1px solid green; border-radius: 10px; padding: 5px; background-color: #e0f2f1;"> <p> <b>Tip:</b> If the server group associated with the SSH server is in <i>inventory and publish policy</i> mode, you will not be able to configure the server in <i>inventory only</i> mode.</p> </div>
Port	Body	An integer indicating the port that is configured for SSH on the SSH server. The default is 22.

Table 583: POST SSH Servers Response Data

Name	Description												
ID	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the SSH server. This ID is automatically set by Keyfactor Command.												
AgentId	A string indicating the Keyfactor Command reference GUID for the SSH orchestrator controlling the SSH server.												
Hostname	A string indicating the hostname of the SSH server.												
ServerGroupId	A string indicating the Keyfactor Command reference GUID for the SSH server group to which the server belongs.												
SyncSchedule	<p>An object providing the inventory schedule for the SSH server group to which the SSH server belongs. Inventory schedules cannot be set on an individual SSH server basis. The schedule can be off (unset) or one of the supported values. Supported schedule values are:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Off</td> <td>Turn off a previously configured schedule.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Interval</td> <td> <p>A dictionary that indicates a job scheduled to run every x minutes with the specified parameter. Any interval that is selected in the UI will be converted to minutes when stored in the database.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Minutes</td> <td>An integer indicating the number of minutes between each interval.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>For example, every hour:</p> <pre>"Interval": {   "Minutes": 60 }</pre> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>Daily</td> <td>A dictionary that indicates a job scheduled to run every day at the same time with the parameter:</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description	Off	Turn off a previously configured schedule.	Interval	<p>A dictionary that indicates a job scheduled to run every x minutes with the specified parameter. Any interval that is selected in the UI will be converted to minutes when stored in the database.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Minutes</td> <td>An integer indicating the number of minutes between each interval.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>For example, every hour:</p> <pre>"Interval": {   "Minutes": 60 }</pre>	Name	Description	Minutes	An integer indicating the number of minutes between each interval.	Daily	A dictionary that indicates a job scheduled to run every day at the same time with the parameter:
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Name	Description												
Minutes	An integer indicating the number of minutes between each interval.												
Daily	A dictionary that indicates a job scheduled to run every day at the same time with the parameter:												

Name	Description								
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="511 273 682 336">Name</th> <th data-bbox="682 273 1404 336">Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="511 336 682 619"></td> <td data-bbox="682 336 1404 619"> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="706 357 868 420">Name</th> <th data-bbox="868 357 1388 420">Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="706 420 868 619">Time</td> <td data-bbox="868 420 1388 619">The date and time to next run the job. The date and time should be given using the ISO 8601 UTC time format YYYY-MM-DDTHH:mm:ss.000Z (e.g. 2023-11-19T16:23:01Z).</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p data-bbox="706 651 1039 682">For example, daily at 11:30 pm:</p> <pre data-bbox="706 693 1388 871"> "Daily": {   "Time": "2023-11-25T23:30:00Z" } </pre> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description		<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="706 357 868 420">Name</th> <th data-bbox="868 357 1388 420">Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="706 420 868 619">Time</td> <td data-bbox="868 420 1388 619">The date and time to next run the job. The date and time should be given using the ISO 8601 UTC time format YYYY-MM-DDTHH:mm:ss.000Z (e.g. 2023-11-19T16:23:01Z).</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p data-bbox="706 651 1039 682">For example, daily at 11:30 pm:</p> <pre data-bbox="706 693 1388 871"> "Daily": {   "Time": "2023-11-25T23:30:00Z" } </pre>	Name	Description	Time	The date and time to next run the job. The date and time should be given using the ISO 8601 UTC time format YYYY-MM-DDTHH:mm:ss.000Z (e.g. 2023-11-19T16:23:01Z).
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	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="706 357 868 420">Name</th> <th data-bbox="868 357 1388 420">Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="706 420 868 619">Time</td> <td data-bbox="868 420 1388 619">The date and time to next run the job. The date and time should be given using the ISO 8601 UTC time format YYYY-MM-DDTHH:mm:ss.000Z (e.g. 2023-11-19T16:23:01Z).</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p data-bbox="706 651 1039 682">For example, daily at 11:30 pm:</p> <pre data-bbox="706 693 1388 871"> "Daily": {   "Time": "2023-11-25T23:30:00Z" } </pre>	Name	Description	Time	The date and time to next run the job. The date and time should be given using the ISO 8601 UTC time format YYYY-MM-DDTHH:mm:ss.000Z (e.g. 2023-11-19T16:23:01Z).				
Name	Description								
Time	The date and time to next run the job. The date and time should be given using the ISO 8601 UTC time format YYYY-MM-DDTHH:mm:ss.000Z (e.g. 2023-11-19T16:23:01Z).								
Weekly	<p data-bbox="706 913 1339 997">A dictionary that indicates a job scheduled to run on a specific day or days every week at the same time with the parameters:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="706 1029 868 1092">Name</th> <th data-bbox="868 1029 1388 1092">Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="706 1092 868 1291">Time</td> <td data-bbox="868 1092 1388 1291">The date and time to next run the job. The date and time should be given using the ISO 8601 UTC time format YYYY-MM-DDTHH:mm:ss.000Z (e.g. 2023-11-19T16:23:01Z).</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="706 1291 868 1491">Days</td> <td data-bbox="868 1291 1388 1491">An array of values representing the days of the week on which to run the job. These can either be entered as integers (0 for Sunday, 1 for Monday, etc.) or as days of the week (e.g. "Sunday").</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p data-bbox="706 1522 1356 1585">For example, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 5:30 pm:</p> <pre data-bbox="706 1596 1388 1669"> "Weekly": { </pre>	Name	Description	Time	The date and time to next run the job. The date and time should be given using the ISO 8601 UTC time format YYYY-MM-DDTHH:mm:ss.000Z (e.g. 2023-11-19T16:23:01Z).	Days	An array of values representing the days of the week on which to run the job. These can either be entered as integers (0 for Sunday, 1 for Monday, etc.) or as days of the week (e.g. "Sunday").		
Name	Description								
Time	The date and time to next run the job. The date and time should be given using the ISO 8601 UTC time format YYYY-MM-DDTHH:mm:ss.000Z (e.g. 2023-11-19T16:23:01Z).								
Days	An array of values representing the days of the week on which to run the job. These can either be entered as integers (0 for Sunday, 1 for Monday, etc.) or as days of the week (e.g. "Sunday").								

Name	Description										
	<table border="1" data-bbox="513 275 1403 695"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="513 275 683 338">Name</th> <th data-bbox="683 275 1403 338">Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="513 338 683 695"></td> <td data-bbox="683 338 1403 695"> <pre data-bbox="704 359 1382 674"> "Days": [   "Monday",   "Wednesday",   "Friday" ], "Time": "2023-11-27T17:30:00Z" } </pre> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p data-bbox="532 716 1382 810">Monthly A dictionary that indicates a job scheduled to run on a specific day or days every month at the same time with the parameters:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="704 831 1378 1199"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="704 831 867 894">Name</th> <th data-bbox="867 831 1378 894">Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="704 894 867 1104">Time</td> <td data-bbox="867 894 1378 1104">The date and time to next run the job. The date and time should be given using the ISO 8601 UTC time format YYYY-MM-DDTHH:mm:ss.000Z (e.g. 2023-11-19T16:23:01Z).</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="704 1104 867 1199">Day</td> <td data-bbox="867 1104 1378 1199">The number of the day, in the month, to run the job.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p data-bbox="704 1230 1276 1262">For example, on the first of every month at 5:30 pm:</p> <pre data-bbox="704 1272 1378 1482"> "Monthly": {   "Day": 1   "Time": "2023-11-27T17:30:00Z" } </pre> <div data-bbox="513 1535 1403 1703" style="border: 1px solid #add8e6; padding: 10px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p data-bbox="526 1556 1382 1682"> <b>Note:</b> Although the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility—Swagger—Example Value may show examples of various other schedules, only the schedules shown here—that are available in the Management Portal for this functionality—are valid for this endpoint.</p> </div> <p data-bbox="513 1734 651 1766">For example:</p>	Name	Description		<pre data-bbox="704 359 1382 674"> "Days": [   "Monday",   "Wednesday",   "Friday" ], "Time": "2023-11-27T17:30:00Z" } </pre>	Name	Description	Time	The date and time to next run the job. The date and time should be given using the ISO 8601 UTC time format YYYY-MM-DDTHH:mm:ss.000Z (e.g. 2023-11-19T16:23:01Z).	Day	The number of the day, in the month, to run the job.
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Name	Description						
	<pre> "SyncSchedule": {   "Weekly": {     "Days": [       "Monday",       "Wednesday",       "Friday"     ],     "Time": "2022-11-20T14:00:00Z"   } } </pre>						
UnderManagement	<p>A Boolean indicating whether the SSH server is in <i>inventory only</i> mode (False) or <i>inventory and publish policy</i> mode (True).</p> <div data-bbox="511 825 1404 955" style="border: 1px solid #c8e6c9; border-radius: 10px; padding: 10px; background-color: #e8f5e9;"> <p> <b>Tip:</b> If the server group associated with the SSH server is in <i>inventory and publish policy</i> mode, you will not be able to configure the server in <i>inventory only</i> mode.</p> </div>						
Owner	<p>An object that indicates the Active Directory user who owns the server group to which the server belongs. The owner can only be set by a Keyfactor Command user with the <i>SSH Enterprise Admin</i> role. See <i>SSH Server Groups</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information. Owner parameters are:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="511 1178 1404 1507"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="511 1178 711 1245">Name</th> <th data-bbox="711 1178 1404 1245">Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="511 1245 711 1377">Id</td> <td data-bbox="711 1245 1404 1377">An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the <i>user</i> who holds the owner role on the SSH server group to which the SSH server belongs.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="511 1377 711 1507">Username</td> <td data-bbox="711 1377 1404 1507">A string indicating the username of the <i>user</i> (in DOMAIN\username format) who holds the owner role on the SSH server group to which the SSH server belongs.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description	Id	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the <i>user</i> who holds the owner role on the SSH server group to which the SSH server belongs.	Username	A string indicating the username of the <i>user</i> (in DOMAIN\username format) who holds the owner role on the SSH server group to which the SSH server belongs.
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Id	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the <i>user</i> who holds the owner role on the SSH server group to which the SSH server belongs.						
Username	A string indicating the username of the <i>user</i> (in DOMAIN\username format) who holds the owner role on the SSH server group to which the SSH server belongs.						
GroupName	<p>A string indicating the SSH server group to which the SSH server belongs. See <i>SSH Server Groups</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information.</p>						
Orchestrator	<p>A string indicating the name the SSH orchestrator provided to Keyfactor Command when it registered. This value is configurable when the orchestrator is installed.</p>						

Name	Description
	For more information about the orchestrator, see <i>Bash Orchestrator</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Orchestrators Installation and Configuration Guide</i> .
Port	An integer indicating the port that is configured for SSH on the SSH server. The default is 22.

 **Tip:** See the *Keyfactor API Reference and Utility* [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon  at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

## PUT SSH Servers

The PUT /SSH/Servers method is used to update an existing SSH server in Keyfactor Command. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with details for the SSH server.

 **Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
 /ssh/server\_admin/  
 OR  
 /ssh/enterprise\_admin/  
 SSH actions are affected by ownership on the server group to which the server belongs and limited for users with only the *Server Admin* (/ssh/server\_admin/) role. For more information, see *SSH Permissions* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*.

 **Important:** Any previously populated fields that are not submitted with their full existing data using this method will be cleared of their existing data. When using this method, you should first do a GET to retrieve all the values for the record you want to update, enter corrected data into the field(s) you want to update, and then submit all the fields using PUT, including the fields that contain values but which you are not changing.

Table 584: PUT SSH Servers Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
ID	Body	<b>Required.</b> An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the SSH server. This ID is automatically set by Keyfactor Command.
UnderManagement	Body	A Boolean indicating whether the SSH server is in <i>inventory only</i> mode (False) or <i>inventory and publish policy</i> mode (True).  <div style="border: 1px solid #c8e6c9; border-radius: 10px; padding: 5px; background-color: #e8f5e9;">  <b>Tip:</b> If the server group associated with the SSH server is in <i>inventory and publish policy</i> mode, you will not be able to configure the server in <i>inventory only</i> mode.                 </div>
Port	Body	An integer indicating the port that is configured for SSH on the SSH server. The default is 22.

Table 585: PUT SSH Servers Response Data

Name	Description												
ID	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the SSH server. This ID is automatically set by Keyfactor Command.												
AgentId	A string indicating the Keyfactor Command reference GUID for the SSH orchestrator controlling the SSH server.												
Hostname	A string indicating the hostname of the SSH server.												
ServerGroupId	A string indicating the Keyfactor Command reference GUID for the SSH server group to which the server belongs.												
SyncSchedule	<p>An object providing the inventory schedule for the SSH server group to which the SSH server belongs. Inventory schedules cannot be set on an individual SSH server basis. The schedule can be off (unset) or one of the supported values. Supported schedule values are:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Off</td> <td>Turn off a previously configured schedule.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Interval</td> <td> <p>A dictionary that indicates a job scheduled to run every x minutes with the specified parameter. Any interval that is selected in the UI will be converted to minutes when stored in the database.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Minutes</td> <td>An integer indicating the number of minutes between each interval.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>For example, every hour:</p> <pre>"Interval": {   "Minutes": 60 }</pre> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>Daily</td> <td>A dictionary that indicates a job scheduled to run every day at the same time with the parameter:</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description	Off	Turn off a previously configured schedule.	Interval	<p>A dictionary that indicates a job scheduled to run every x minutes with the specified parameter. Any interval that is selected in the UI will be converted to minutes when stored in the database.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Minutes</td> <td>An integer indicating the number of minutes between each interval.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>For example, every hour:</p> <pre>"Interval": {   "Minutes": 60 }</pre>	Name	Description	Minutes	An integer indicating the number of minutes between each interval.	Daily	A dictionary that indicates a job scheduled to run every day at the same time with the parameter:
Name	Description												
Off	Turn off a previously configured schedule.												
Interval	<p>A dictionary that indicates a job scheduled to run every x minutes with the specified parameter. Any interval that is selected in the UI will be converted to minutes when stored in the database.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Minutes</td> <td>An integer indicating the number of minutes between each interval.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>For example, every hour:</p> <pre>"Interval": {   "Minutes": 60 }</pre>	Name	Description	Minutes	An integer indicating the number of minutes between each interval.								
Name	Description												
Minutes	An integer indicating the number of minutes between each interval.												
Daily	A dictionary that indicates a job scheduled to run every day at the same time with the parameter:												

Name	Description								
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="516 275 683 338">Name</th> <th data-bbox="683 275 1403 338">Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="516 338 683 625"></td> <td data-bbox="683 338 1403 625"> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="711 359 867 422">Name</th> <th data-bbox="867 359 1382 422">Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="711 422 867 625">Time</td> <td data-bbox="867 422 1382 625">The date and time to next run the job. The date and time should be given using the ISO 8601 UTC time format YYYY-MM-DDTHH:mm:ss.000Z (e.g. 2023-11-19T16:23:01Z).</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p data-bbox="704 659 1040 688">For example, daily at 11:30 pm:</p> <pre data-bbox="704 695 1382 877"> "Daily": {   "Time": "2023-11-25T23:30:00Z" } </pre> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description		<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="711 359 867 422">Name</th> <th data-bbox="867 359 1382 422">Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="711 422 867 625">Time</td> <td data-bbox="867 422 1382 625">The date and time to next run the job. The date and time should be given using the ISO 8601 UTC time format YYYY-MM-DDTHH:mm:ss.000Z (e.g. 2023-11-19T16:23:01Z).</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p data-bbox="704 659 1040 688">For example, daily at 11:30 pm:</p> <pre data-bbox="704 695 1382 877"> "Daily": {   "Time": "2023-11-25T23:30:00Z" } </pre>	Name	Description	Time	The date and time to next run the job. The date and time should be given using the ISO 8601 UTC time format YYYY-MM-DDTHH:mm:ss.000Z (e.g. 2023-11-19T16:23:01Z).
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Name	Description								
Time	The date and time to next run the job. The date and time should be given using the ISO 8601 UTC time format YYYY-MM-DDTHH:mm:ss.000Z (e.g. 2023-11-19T16:23:01Z).								
Weekly	<p data-bbox="704 911 1344 1003">A dictionary that indicates a job scheduled to run on a specific day or days every week at the same time with the parameters:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="711 1031 867 1094">Name</th> <th data-bbox="867 1031 1382 1094">Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="711 1094 867 1297">Time</td> <td data-bbox="867 1094 1382 1297">The date and time to next run the job. The date and time should be given using the ISO 8601 UTC time format YYYY-MM-DDTHH:mm:ss.000Z (e.g. 2023-11-19T16:23:01Z).</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="711 1297 867 1501">Days</td> <td data-bbox="867 1297 1382 1501">An array of values representing the days of the week on which to run the job. These can either be entered as integers (0 for Sunday, 1 for Monday, etc.) or as days of the week (e.g. "Sunday").</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p data-bbox="704 1528 1360 1591">For example, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 5:30 pm:</p> <pre data-bbox="704 1598 1382 1682"> "Weekly": { </pre>	Name	Description	Time	The date and time to next run the job. The date and time should be given using the ISO 8601 UTC time format YYYY-MM-DDTHH:mm:ss.000Z (e.g. 2023-11-19T16:23:01Z).	Days	An array of values representing the days of the week on which to run the job. These can either be entered as integers (0 for Sunday, 1 for Monday, etc.) or as days of the week (e.g. "Sunday").		
Name	Description								
Time	The date and time to next run the job. The date and time should be given using the ISO 8601 UTC time format YYYY-MM-DDTHH:mm:ss.000Z (e.g. 2023-11-19T16:23:01Z).								
Days	An array of values representing the days of the week on which to run the job. These can either be entered as integers (0 for Sunday, 1 for Monday, etc.) or as days of the week (e.g. "Sunday").								

Name	Description										
	<table border="1" data-bbox="511 273 1396 693"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="518 281 682 344">Name</th> <th data-bbox="682 281 1390 344">Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="518 344 682 684"></td> <td data-bbox="682 344 1390 684"> <pre data-bbox="743 394 1177 640"> "Days": [   "Monday",   "Wednesday",   "Friday" ], "Time": "2023-11-27T17:30:00Z" } </pre> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p data-bbox="532 714 1404 808">Monthly A dictionary that indicates a job scheduled to run on a specific day or days every month at the same time with the parameters:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="706 829 1372 1197"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="712 840 868 903">Name</th> <th data-bbox="868 840 1365 903">Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="712 903 868 1102">Time</td> <td data-bbox="868 903 1365 1102">The date and time to next run the job. The date and time should be given using the ISO 8601 UTC time format YYYY-MM-DDTHH:mm:ss.000Z (e.g. 2023-11-19T16:23:01Z).</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="712 1102 868 1186">Day</td> <td data-bbox="868 1102 1365 1186">The number of the day, in the month, to run the job.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p data-bbox="701 1228 1274 1260">For example, on the first of every month at 5:30 pm:</p> <pre data-bbox="743 1302 1177 1438"> "Monthly": {   "Day": 1   "Time": "2023-11-27T17:30:00Z" } </pre> <div data-bbox="511 1533 1404 1701" style="border: 1px solid #add8e6; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p data-bbox="527 1554 1388 1680"> <b>Note:</b> Although the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility—Swagger—Example Value may show examples of various other schedules, only the schedules shown here—that are available in the Management Portal for this functionality—are valid for this endpoint.</p> </div> <p data-bbox="506 1722 649 1753">For example:</p>	Name	Description		<pre data-bbox="743 394 1177 640"> "Days": [   "Monday",   "Wednesday",   "Friday" ], "Time": "2023-11-27T17:30:00Z" } </pre>	Name	Description	Time	The date and time to next run the job. The date and time should be given using the ISO 8601 UTC time format YYYY-MM-DDTHH:mm:ss.000Z (e.g. 2023-11-19T16:23:01Z).	Day	The number of the day, in the month, to run the job.
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Name	Description										
Time	The date and time to next run the job. The date and time should be given using the ISO 8601 UTC time format YYYY-MM-DDTHH:mm:ss.000Z (e.g. 2023-11-19T16:23:01Z).										
Day	The number of the day, in the month, to run the job.										

Name	Description						
	<pre> "SyncSchedule": {   "Weekly": {     "Days": [       "Monday",       "Wednesday",       "Friday"     ],     "Time": "2022-11-20T14:00:00Z"   } } </pre>						
UnderManagement	<p>A Boolean indicating whether the SSH server is in <i>inventory only</i> mode (False) or <i>inventory and publish policy</i> mode (True).</p> <div data-bbox="511 821 1403 953" style="border: 1px solid #c8e6c9; border-radius: 10px; padding: 10px; background-color: #e8f5e9;"> <p> <b>Tip:</b> If the server group associated with the SSH server is in <i>inventory and publish policy</i> mode, you will not be able to configure the server in <i>inventory only</i> mode.</p> </div>						
Owner	<p>An object that indicates the Active Directory user who owns the server group to which the server belongs. The owner can only be set by a Keyfactor Command user with the <i>SSH Enterprise Admin</i> role. See <i>SSH Server Groups</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information. Owner parameters are:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="511 1178 1403 1507"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="511 1178 708 1241">Name</th> <th data-bbox="708 1178 1403 1241">Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="511 1241 708 1373">Id</td> <td data-bbox="708 1241 1403 1373">An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the <i>user</i> who holds the owner role on the SSH server group to which the SSH server belongs.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="511 1373 708 1507">Username</td> <td data-bbox="708 1373 1403 1507">A string indicating the username of the <i>user</i> (in DOMAIN\username format) who holds the owner role on the SSH server group to which the SSH server belongs.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description	Id	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the <i>user</i> who holds the owner role on the SSH server group to which the SSH server belongs.	Username	A string indicating the username of the <i>user</i> (in DOMAIN\username format) who holds the owner role on the SSH server group to which the SSH server belongs.
Name	Description						
Id	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the <i>user</i> who holds the owner role on the SSH server group to which the SSH server belongs.						
Username	A string indicating the username of the <i>user</i> (in DOMAIN\username format) who holds the owner role on the SSH server group to which the SSH server belongs.						
GroupName	<p>A string indicating the SSH server group to which the SSH server belongs. See <i>SSH Server Groups</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information.</p>						
Orchestrator	<p>A string indicating the name the SSH orchestrator provided to Keyfactor Command when it registered. This value is configurable when the orchestrator is installed.</p>						

Name	Description
	For more information about the orchestrator, see <i>Bash Orchestrator</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Orchestrators Installation and Configuration Guide</i> .
Port	An integer indicating the port that is configured for SSH on the SSH server. The default is 22.

 **Tip:** See the *Keyfactor API Reference and Utility* [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (🔍) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

## DELETE SSH Servers Access

The DELETE /SSH/Servers/Access method is used to remove a mapping of Keyfactor Command users or service accounts to one or more Linux logons on one or more SSH servers. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with details of the logons and remaining associated users, if applicable, for the specified SSH server(s).

 **Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
/ssh/server\_admin/  
OR  
/ssh/enterprise\_admin/  
SSH actions are affected by ownership on the server group to which the server belongs and limited for users with only the *Server Admin* (/ssh/server\_admin/) role. For more information, see *SSH Permissions* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*.

 **Tip:** Before deleting a logon to user mapping, be sure that you have switched the server from which you will removing your mapping (or its server group) to *inventory and publish policy* mode so that the key for the user will be removed from the server. If the server is in *inventory only* mode and you remove a mapping for it in Keyfactor Command, the mapping will be removed in Keyfactor Command only and the key for the user will not be removed from the server.

Table 586: DELETE SSH Servers Access Input Parameters

Name	In	Description						
ServerId	Body	<b>Required.</b> An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the SSH server.						
LogonUsers	Body	<p><b>Required.</b> An array of objects containing information for the Linux logon(s) to update. The following information should be included:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>LogonName</td> <td>A string indicating the name of the Linux logon.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Users</td> <td>An array of strings indicating the user names of one or more <i>users</i> (in DOMAIN\username format) or <i>service accounts</i> (in username@hostname format) to be removed from association with the logon.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>For example:</p> <pre> "LogonUsers": [   {     "LogonName": "johns",     "Users": [       "KEYEXAMPLE\jsmith"     ]   } ] </pre>	Name	Description	LogonName	A string indicating the name of the Linux logon.	Users	An array of strings indicating the user names of one or more <i>users</i> (in DOMAIN\username format) or <i>service accounts</i> (in username@hostname format) to be removed from association with the logon.
Name	Description							
LogonName	A string indicating the name of the Linux logon.							
Users	An array of strings indicating the user names of one or more <i>users</i> (in DOMAIN\username format) or <i>service accounts</i> (in username@hostname format) to be removed from association with the logon.							

Table 587: DELETE SSH Servers Access Response Data

Name	Description														
ServerId	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the SSH server.														
LogonUsers	<p>An array of objects containing information for the Linux logons from the Linux server that have been stored in Keyfactor Command. Possible information includes:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>LogonId</td> <td>An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the Linux logon.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>LogonName</td> <td>A string indicating the name of the Linux logon.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Users</td> <td> <p>An array of objects containing information about the users and/or service accounts defined in Keyfactor Command that have been mapped to the Linux logon. User information includes:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Id</td> <td>An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of a <i>user</i> or <i>service account</i> that has been associated with the logon. See <i>SSH</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Username</td> <td>A string indicating the username of a <i>user</i> (in DOMAIN\username format) or <i>service account</i> (in username@hostname format) that has been associated with the logon.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description	LogonId	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the Linux logon.	LogonName	A string indicating the name of the Linux logon.	Users	<p>An array of objects containing information about the users and/or service accounts defined in Keyfactor Command that have been mapped to the Linux logon. User information includes:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Id</td> <td>An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of a <i>user</i> or <i>service account</i> that has been associated with the logon. See <i>SSH</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Username</td> <td>A string indicating the username of a <i>user</i> (in DOMAIN\username format) or <i>service account</i> (in username@hostname format) that has been associated with the logon.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description	Id	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of a <i>user</i> or <i>service account</i> that has been associated with the logon. See <i>SSH</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information.	Username	A string indicating the username of a <i>user</i> (in DOMAIN\username format) or <i>service account</i> (in username@hostname format) that has been associated with the logon.
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 **Tip:** See the *Keyfactor API Reference and Utility* [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (?) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

## POST SSH Servers Access

The POST `/SSH/Servers/Access` method is used to create a mapping of one or more Linux logons to Keyfactor Command users or service accounts for one or more SSH servers. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with details of the logons and associated users, if applicable, for the specified SSH server(s).



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:

`/ssh/server_admin/`

OR

`/ssh/enterprise_admin/`

SSH actions are affected by ownership on the server group to which the server belongs and limited for users with only the *Server Admin* (`/ssh/server_admin/`) role. For more information, see *SSH Permissions* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*.



**Tip:** Before creating a logon to user mapping, be sure that you have switched the server to which you will add your mapping (or its server group) to *inventory and publish policy* mode so that the key for the user will be published to the server. If the server is in *inventory only* mode and you add a mapping for it in Keyfactor Command, the mapping will appear in Keyfactor Command only and the key for the user will not be published out to the server.

Table 588: POST SSH Servers Access Input Parameters

Name	In	Description						
ServerId	Body	<b>Required.</b> An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the SSH server.						
LogonUsers	Body	<p><b>Required.</b> An array of objects containing information for the Linux logon(s) to update. The following information should be included:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>LogonName</td> <td>A string indicating the name of the Linux logon.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Users</td> <td>An array of strings indicating the user names of one or more <i>users</i> (in DOMAIN\username format) or <i>service accounts</i> (in username@hostname format) to be associated with the logon.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>For example:</p> <pre> "LogonUsers": [   {     "LogonName": "johns",     "Users": [       "KEYEXAMPLE\jsmith"     ]   } ] </pre>	Name	Description	LogonName	A string indicating the name of the Linux logon.	Users	An array of strings indicating the user names of one or more <i>users</i> (in DOMAIN\username format) or <i>service accounts</i> (in username@hostname format) to be associated with the logon.
Name	Description							
LogonName	A string indicating the name of the Linux logon.							
Users	An array of strings indicating the user names of one or more <i>users</i> (in DOMAIN\username format) or <i>service accounts</i> (in username@hostname format) to be associated with the logon.							

Table 589: POST SSH Servers Access Response Data

Name	Description														
ServerId	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the SSH server.														
LogonUsers	<p>An array of objects containing information for the Linux logons from the Linux server that have been stored in Keyfactor Command. Possible information includes:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>LogonId</td> <td>An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the Linux logon.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>LogonName</td> <td>A string indicating the name of the Linux logon.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Users</td> <td> <p>An array of objects containing information about the users and/or service accounts defined in Keyfactor Command that have been mapped to the Linux logon. User information includes:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Id</td> <td>An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of a <i>user</i> or <i>service account</i> that has been associated with the logon. See <i>SSH</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Username</td> <td>A string indicating the username of a <i>user</i> (in DOMAIN\username format) or <i>service account</i> (in username@hostname format) that has been associated with the logon.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description	LogonId	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the Linux logon.	LogonName	A string indicating the name of the Linux logon.	Users	<p>An array of objects containing information about the users and/or service accounts defined in Keyfactor Command that have been mapped to the Linux logon. User information includes:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Id</td> <td>An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of a <i>user</i> or <i>service account</i> that has been associated with the logon. See <i>SSH</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Username</td> <td>A string indicating the username of a <i>user</i> (in DOMAIN\username format) or <i>service account</i> (in username@hostname format) that has been associated with the logon.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description	Id	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of a <i>user</i> or <i>service account</i> that has been associated with the logon. See <i>SSH</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information.	Username	A string indicating the username of a <i>user</i> (in DOMAIN\username format) or <i>service account</i> (in username@hostname format) that has been associated with the logon.
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Id	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of a <i>user</i> or <i>service account</i> that has been associated with the logon. See <i>SSH</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information.														
Username	A string indicating the username of a <i>user</i> (in DOMAIN\username format) or <i>service account</i> (in username@hostname format) that has been associated with the logon.														

 **Tip:** See the [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (?) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

## 2.6.34.4 SSH Server Groups

The SSH Server Groups component of the Keyfactor API includes methods necessary to create, update and delete SSH server groups within Keyfactor Command.

Table 590: SSH Server Groups Endpoints

Endpoint	Method	Description	Link
/id}	DELETE	Deletes the SSH server group with the specified ID.	<a href="#">DELETE SSH Server Groups ID on the next page</a>
/id}	GET	Returns the SSH server group with the specified ID.	<a href="#">GET SSH Server Groups ID on the next page</a>
/name}	GET	Returns the SSH server group with the specified name.	<a href="#">GET SSH Server Groups Name on page 1317</a>
/Access/id}	GET	Retrieves Linux logons along with users and service accounts granted access to those logons for the specified SSH server group.	<a href="#">GET SSH Server Groups Access ID on page 1322</a>
/	GET	Returns a list of a SSH server groups configured in Keyfactor Command.	<a href="#">GET SSH Server Groups on page 1324</a>
/	POST	Creates a new SSH server group.	<a href="#">POST SSH Server Groups on page 1330</a>
/	PUT	Updates an existing SSH server group.	<a href="#">PUT SSH Server Groups on page 1339</a>
/Access	DELETE	Deletes Linux logon to user and service account mappings for an SSH server group.	<a href="#">DELETE SSH Server Groups Access on page 1348</a>
/Access	POST	Creates Linux logon to user and service account mappings for an SSH server group.	<a href="#">POST SSH Server Groups Access on page 1351</a>

## DELETE SSH Server Groups ID

The DELETE /SSH/ServerGroups/{id} method is used to delete an SSH server group in Keyfactor Command. This endpoint returns 204 with no content upon success.

 **Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
/ssh/enterprise\_admin/

Table 591: DELETE SSH Server Groups {id} Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
id	Path	<b>Required.</b> A string indicating the Keyfactor Command reference GUID for the SSH server group to be deleted. Use the <a href="#">GET /SSH/ServerGroups</a> method (see <a href="#">GET SSH Server Groups on page 1324</a> ) to retrieve a list of all the SSH server groups to determine the server group's GUID.

 **Tip:** See the *Keyfactor API Reference and Utility* [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (🔍) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

## GET SSH Server Groups ID

The GET /SSH/ServerGroups/{id} method is used to retrieve an SSH server group with the specified GUID from Keyfactor Command. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with details for the specified SSH server group.

 **Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
/ssh/server\_admin/  
OR  
/ssh/enterprise\_admin/  
SSH actions are affected by ownership on the server group and limited for users with only the *Server Admin* (/ssh/server\_admin/) role. For more information, see *SSH Permissions* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*.

Table 592: GET SSH Server Groups {id} Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
id	Path	<b>Required.</b> A string indicating the Keyfactor Command reference GUID for the SSH server group to be retrieved. Use the <i>GET /SSH/ServerGroups</i> method (see <a href="#">GET SSH Server Groups on page 1324</a> ) to retrieve a list of all the SSH server groups to determine the server group's GUID.

Table 593: GET SSH Server Groups {id} Response Data

Name	Description										
ID	A string indicating the Keyfactor Command reference GUID for the SSH server group. This GUID is automatically set by Keyfactor Command.										
Owner	<p>An object indicating the Active Directory user who owns the server group. See <i>SSH Server Groups</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information. Owner parameters are:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Id</td> <td>An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the <i>user</i> who holds the owner role on the SSH server group.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Username</td> <td>A string indicating the username of the <i>user</i> (in DOMAIN\username format) who holds the owner role on the SSH server group.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description	Id	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the <i>user</i> who holds the owner role on the SSH server group.	Username	A string indicating the username of the <i>user</i> (in DOMAIN\username format) who holds the owner role on the SSH server group.				
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GroupName	A string indicating the name of the SSH server group.										
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Name	Description										
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UnderManagement	A Boolean indicating whether the SSH server group is in <i>inventory only</i> mode (False) or <i>inventory and publish policy</i> mode (True).				
ServerCount	An integer indicating the number of SSH servers that belong to the server group.				



**Tip:** See the [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (?) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

## GET SSH Server Groups Name

The GET /SSH/ServerGroups/{name} method is used to retrieve an SSH server group with the specified name from Keyfactor Command. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with details for the specified SSH server group.



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:

/ssh/server\_admin/

OR

/ssh/enterprise\_admin/

SSH actions are affected by ownership on the server group and limited for users with only the *Server Admin* (/ssh/server\_admin/) role. For more information, see *SSH Permissions* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*.

Table 594: GET SSH Server Groups {name} Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
name	Path	<b>Required.</b> A string indicating the full name of the SSH server group to be retrieved.

Table 595: GET SSH Server Groups {name} Response Data

Name	In	Description										
ID	Body	A string indicating the Keyfactor Command reference GUID for the SSH server group. This GUID is automatically set by Keyfactor Command.										
Owner	Body	<p>An object indicating the Active Directory user who owns the server group. See <i>SSH Server Groups</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information. Owner parameters are:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Id</td> <td>An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the <i>user</i> who holds the owner role on the SSH server group.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Username</td> <td>A string indicating the username of the <i>user</i> (in DOMAIN\username format) who holds the owner role on the SSH server group.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description	Id	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the <i>user</i> who holds the owner role on the SSH server group.	Username	A string indicating the username of the <i>user</i> (in DOMAIN\username format) who holds the owner role on the SSH server group.				
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GroupName	Body	A string indicating the name of the SSH server group.										
SyncSchedule	Body	<p>An object providing the inventory schedule for the SSH server group. The schedule can be off (unset) or one of the supported values. Supported schedule values are:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Off</td> <td>Turn off a previously configured schedule.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Interval</td> <td>A dictionary that indicates a job scheduled to run every x minutes with the specified parameter. Any interval that is selected in the UI will be converted to minutes when stored in the database.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Minutes</td> <td>An integer indicating the number of minutes between each interval.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>For example, every hour:</p>	Name	Description	Off	Turn off a previously configured schedule.	Interval	A dictionary that indicates a job scheduled to run every x minutes with the specified parameter. Any interval that is selected in the UI will be converted to minutes when stored in the database.	Name	Description	Minutes	An integer indicating the number of minutes between each interval.
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UnderManagement	Body	A Boolean indicating whether the SSH server group is in <i>inventory only</i> mode (False) or <i>inventory and publish policy</i> mode (True).				
ServerCount	Body	An integer indicating the number of SSH servers that belong to the server group.				

 **Tip:** See the [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API



Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (?) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

## GET SSH Server Groups Access ID

The GET /SSH/ServerGroups/Access/{id} method is used to retrieve Linux logons for an SSH server group, along with any users or service accounts mapped to those logons, from Keyfactor Command for the specified server group GUID. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with details of the logons and associated users, if applicable, for the specified SSH server group.



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:

/ssh/server\_admin/

OR

/ssh/enterprise\_admin/

SSH actions are affected by ownership on the server group and limited for users with only the *Server Admin (/ssh/server\_admin/)* role. For more information, see *SSH Permissions* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*.

Table 596: GET SSH Server Groups Access {id} Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
id	Path	<b>Required.</b> A string indicating the Keyfactor Command reference GUID for the SSH server group for which to retrieve logon and user mappings. Use the <i>GET /SSH/ServerGroups</i> method (see <a href="#">GET SSH Server Groups on page 1324</a> ) to retrieve a list of all the SSH server groups to determine the server group's ID.

Table 597: GET SSH Server Groups Access {id} Response Data

Name	Description												
ServerGroupId	A string indicating the Keyfactor Command reference GUID for the SSH server group.												
LogonUsers	<p>An array of objects containing information for the Linux logons from the Linux server that have been stored in Keyfactor Command. Possible information includes:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>LogonName</td> <td> <p>A string indicating the name of the Linux logon.</p> <p> <b>Tip:</b> Logons only appear in the results if they exist with the same spelling on all servers in the server group.</p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>Users</td> <td> <p>An array of objects containing information about the users and/or service accounts defined in Keyfactor Command that are mapped to the Linux logon. User information includes:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Id</td> <td>An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of a <i>user</i> or <i>service account</i> that is associated with the logon. See <i>SSH</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Username</td> <td>A string indicating the username of a <i>user</i> (in DOMAIN\username format) or <i>service account</i> (in user-name@hostname format) that is associated with the logon.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p> <b>Tip:</b> Users only appear in the results if they have been mapped to the same logon on all servers in the server group.</p> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description	LogonName	<p>A string indicating the name of the Linux logon.</p> <p> <b>Tip:</b> Logons only appear in the results if they exist with the same spelling on all servers in the server group.</p>	Users	<p>An array of objects containing information about the users and/or service accounts defined in Keyfactor Command that are mapped to the Linux logon. User information includes:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Id</td> <td>An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of a <i>user</i> or <i>service account</i> that is associated with the logon. See <i>SSH</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Username</td> <td>A string indicating the username of a <i>user</i> (in DOMAIN\username format) or <i>service account</i> (in user-name@hostname format) that is associated with the logon.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p> <b>Tip:</b> Users only appear in the results if they have been mapped to the same logon on all servers in the server group.</p>	Name	Description	Id	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of a <i>user</i> or <i>service account</i> that is associated with the logon. See <i>SSH</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information.	Username	A string indicating the username of a <i>user</i> (in DOMAIN\username format) or <i>service account</i> (in user-name@hostname format) that is associated with the logon.
Name	Description												
LogonName	<p>A string indicating the name of the Linux logon.</p> <p> <b>Tip:</b> Logons only appear in the results if they exist with the same spelling on all servers in the server group.</p>												
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 **Tip:** See the *Keyfactor API Reference and Utility* [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development.



It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (?) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

## GET SSH Server Groups

The GET /SSH/ServerGroups method is used to retrieve one or more SSH server groups defined in Keyfactor Command. Results can be limited to selected server groups using filtering, and URL parameters can be used to specify paging and the level of information detail. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with details for the requested SSH server groups.



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:

/ssh/server\_admin/

OR

/ssh/enterprise\_admin/

SSH actions are affected by ownership on the server group and limited for users with only the *Server Admin* (/ssh/server\_admin/) role. For more information, see *SSH Permissions* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*.

Table 598: GET SSH Server Groups Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
QueryString	Query	A string containing a query to limit the results (e.g. field1 -eq value1 AND field2 -gt value2). The default is to return all records. Fields available for querying through the API for the most part match those that appear in the Keyfactor Command Management Portal search drop-downs for the same feature. For querying guidelines, refer to: <i>Using the Server Group Search</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> . The query fields supported for this endpoint are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• GroupId</li> <li>• GroupName</li> <li>• Owner (Owner ID)</li> <li>• OwnerName (Username)</li> <li>• EnforcePublishPolicy (Under Management) (true, false)</li> </ul>
PageReturned	Query	An integer that specifies how many multiples of the returnLimit to skip and offset by before returning results, to enable paging. The default is 1.
ReturnLimit	Query	An integer that specifies how many results to return per page. The default is 50.
SortField	Query	A string containing the property by which the results should be sorted. Fields available for sorting through the API for the most part match those that appear as sortable columns in the Keyfactor Command Management Portal. The default sort field is <i>GroupName</i> .
SortAscending	Query	An integer that sets the sort order on the returned results. A value of 0 sorts results in ascending order while a value of 1 sorts results in descending order. The default is ascending.

Table 599: GET SSH Server Groups Response Data

Name	Description										
ID	A string indicating the Keyfactor Command reference GUID for the SSH server group. This GUID is automatically set by Keyfactor Command.										
Owner	<p>An object indicating the Active Directory user who owns the server group. See <i>SSH Server Groups</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information. Owner parameters are:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Id</td> <td>An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the <i>user</i> who holds the owner role on the SSH server group.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Username</td> <td>A string indicating the username of the <i>user</i> (in DOMAIN\username format) who holds the owner role on the SSH server group.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description	Id	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the <i>user</i> who holds the owner role on the SSH server group.	Username	A string indicating the username of the <i>user</i> (in DOMAIN\username format) who holds the owner role on the SSH server group.				
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Username	A string indicating the username of the <i>user</i> (in DOMAIN\username format) who holds the owner role on the SSH server group.										
GroupName	A string indicating the name of the SSH server group.										
SyncSchedule	<p>An object providing the inventory schedule for the SSH server group. The schedule can be off (unset) or one of the supported values. Supported schedule values are:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Off</td> <td>Turn off a previously configured schedule.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Interval</td> <td> <p>A dictionary that indicates a job scheduled to run every x minutes with the specified parameter. Any interval that is selected in the UI will be converted to minutes when stored in the database.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Minutes</td> <td>An integer indicating the number of minutes between each interval.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>For example, every hour:</p> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description	Off	Turn off a previously configured schedule.	Interval	<p>A dictionary that indicates a job scheduled to run every x minutes with the specified parameter. Any interval that is selected in the UI will be converted to minutes when stored in the database.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Minutes</td> <td>An integer indicating the number of minutes between each interval.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>For example, every hour:</p>	Name	Description	Minutes	An integer indicating the number of minutes between each interval.
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Monthly	A dictionary that indicates a job scheduled to run on a specific day or days every month at the same time with the parameters: <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="706 1213 868 1276">Name</th> <th data-bbox="868 1213 1372 1276">Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="706 1276 868 1474">Time</td> <td data-bbox="868 1276 1372 1474">The date and time to next run the job. The date and time should be given using the ISO 8601 UTC time format YYYY-MM-DDTHH:mm:ss.000Z (e.g. 2023-11-19T16:23:01Z).</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="706 1474 868 1570">Day</td> <td data-bbox="868 1474 1372 1570">The number of the day, in the month, to run the job.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>For example, on the first of every month at 5:30 pm:</p>	Name	Description	Time	The date and time to next run the job. The date and time should be given using the ISO 8601 UTC time format YYYY-MM-DDTHH:mm:ss.000Z (e.g. 2023-11-19T16:23:01Z).	Day	The number of the day, in the month, to run the job.		
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Name	Description				
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UnderManagement	A Boolean indicating whether the SSH server group is in <i>inventory only</i> mode (False) or <i>inventory and publish policy</i> mode (True).				
ServerCount	An integer indicating the number of SSH servers that belong to the server group.				



**Tip:** See the [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (?) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

## POST SSH Server Groups

The POST /SSH/ServerGroups method is used to create an SSH server groups defined in Keyfactor Command. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with details for the new SSH server group.



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
/ssh/enterprise\_admin/

Table 600: POST SSH Server Groups Input Parameters

Name	In	Description												
OwnerName	Body	<p><b>Required.</b> A string indicating the Active Directory user who owns the server group (in DOMAIN\username format). The owner can only be set by a Keyfactor Command user with the <i>SSH Enterprise Admin</i> role. See <i>SSH Server Groups</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid #c8e6c9; border-radius: 10px; padding: 10px; background-color: #e8f5e9;"> <p> <b>Tip:</b> Notice that the field name and structure returned on a GET is not the same as that used on a POST and PUT for the server group owner.</p> </div>												
GroupName	Body	<p><b>Required.</b> A string indicating the name of the SSH server group.</p>												
SyncSchedule	Body	<p>An object providing the inventory schedule for the SSH server group. The schedule can be off (unset) or one of the supported values. Supported schedule values are:</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Off</td> <td>Turn off a previously configured schedule.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Interval</td> <td> <p>A dictionary that indicates a job scheduled to run every x minutes with the specified parameter. Any interval that is selected in the UI will be converted to minutes when stored in the database.</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; margin: 10px 0;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Minutes</td> <td>An integer indicating the number of minutes between each interval.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>For example, every hour:</p> <pre style="background-color: #f5f5f5; padding: 10px; border: 1px solid #ccc;"> "Interval": {   "Minutes": 60 } </pre> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>Daily</td> <td>A dictionary that indicates a job scheduled to run every day at the same time with the parameter:</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description	Off	Turn off a previously configured schedule.	Interval	<p>A dictionary that indicates a job scheduled to run every x minutes with the specified parameter. Any interval that is selected in the UI will be converted to minutes when stored in the database.</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; margin: 10px 0;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Minutes</td> <td>An integer indicating the number of minutes between each interval.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>For example, every hour:</p> <pre style="background-color: #f5f5f5; padding: 10px; border: 1px solid #ccc;"> "Interval": {   "Minutes": 60 } </pre>	Name	Description	Minutes	An integer indicating the number of minutes between each interval.	Daily	A dictionary that indicates a job scheduled to run every day at the same time with the parameter:
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	Monthly	<p data-bbox="824 751 1377 842">A dictionary that indicates a job scheduled to run on a specific day or days every month at the same time with the parameters:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="824 869 1377 1268"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="831 877 987 938">Name</th> <th data-bbox="987 877 1370 938">Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="831 938 987 1167">Time</td> <td data-bbox="987 938 1370 1167">The date and time to next run the job. The date and time should be given using the ISO 8601 UTC time format YYYY-MM-DDTHH:mm:ss.000Z (e.g. 2023-11-19T16:23:01Z).</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="831 1167 987 1260">Day</td> <td data-bbox="987 1167 1370 1260">The number of the day, in the month, to run the job.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p data-bbox="824 1304 1349 1360">For example, on the first of every month at 5:30 pm:</p> <pre data-bbox="824 1373 1377 1587"> {   "Monthly": {     "Day": 1     "Time": "2023-11-27T17:30:00Z"   } } </pre>	Name	Description	Time	The date and time to next run the job. The date and time should be given using the ISO 8601 UTC time format YYYY-MM-DDTHH:mm:ss.000Z (e.g. 2023-11-19T16:23:01Z).	Day	The number of the day, in the month, to run the job.
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Day	The number of the day, in the month, to run the job.							
<p data-bbox="646 1654 1390 1749"> <b>Note:</b> Although the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility–Swagger–Example Value may show examples of various other schedules, only the schedules shown here—that are available</p>								

Name	In	Description
		<p> in the Management Portal for this functionality—are valid for this endpoint.</p> <p>For example:</p> <pre data-bbox="630 436 1404 865"> "SyncSchedule": {   "Weekly": {     "Days": [       "Monday",       "Wednesday",       "Friday"     ],     "Time": "2022-11-20T14:00:00Z"   } } </pre> <p>The default is unset.</p>
UnderManagement	Body	A Boolean indicating whether the SSH server group is in <i>inventory only</i> mode (False) or <i>inventory and publish policy</i> mode (True). The default is False.

Table 601: POST SSH Server Groups Response Data

Name	Description										
ID	A string indicating the Keyfactor Command reference GUID for the SSH server group. This GUID is automatically set by Keyfactor Command.										
Owner	<p>An object indicating the Active Directory user who owns the server group. See <i>SSH Server Groups</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information. Owner parameters are:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Id</td> <td>An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the <i>user</i> who holds the owner role on the SSH server group.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Username</td> <td>A string indicating the username of the <i>user</i> (in DOMAIN\username format) who holds the owner role on the SSH server group.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description	Id	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the <i>user</i> who holds the owner role on the SSH server group.	Username	A string indicating the username of the <i>user</i> (in DOMAIN\username format) who holds the owner role on the SSH server group.				
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GroupName	A string indicating the name of the SSH server group.										
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UnderManagement	A Boolean indicating whether the SSH server group is in <i>inventory only</i> mode (False) or <i>inventory and publish policy</i> mode (True).				
ServerCount	An integer indicating the number of SSH servers that belong to the server group.				

 **Tip:** See the [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (?) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

## PUT SSH Server Groups

The PUT /SSH/ServerGroups method is used to update an existing SSH server groups defined in Keyfactor Command. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with details for the updated SSH server group.



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:

/ssh/server\_admin/

OR

/ssh/enterprise\_admin/

SSH actions are affected by ownership on the server group and limited for users with only the *Server Admin* (/ssh/server\_admin/) role. For more information, see *SSH Permissions* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*.



**Important:** Any previously populated fields that are not submitted with their full existing data using this method will be cleared of their existing data. When using this method, you should first do a GET to retrieve all the values for the record you want to update, enter corrected data into the field(s) you want to update, and then submit all the fields using PUT, including the fields that contain values but which you are not changing.

Table 602: PUT SSH Server Groups Input Parameters

Name	In	Description										
ID	Body	A string indicating the Keyfactor Command reference GUID for the SSH server group. This GUID is automatically set by Keyfactor Command.										
OwnerName	Body	<p><b>Required.</b> A string indicating the Active Directory user who owns the server group (in DOMAIN\username format). The owner can only be set by a Keyfactor Command user with the <i>SSH Enterprise Admin</i> role. See <i>SSH Server Groups</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid #c8e6c9; border-radius: 10px; padding: 10px; background-color: #e8f5e9;"> <p> <b>Tip:</b> Notice that the field name and structure returned on a GET is not the same as that used on a POST and PUT for the server group owner.</p> </div>										
GroupName	Body	<b>Required.</b> A string indicating the name of the SSH server group.										
SyncSchedule	Body	<p>An object providing the inventory schedule for the SSH server group. The schedule can be off (unset) or one of the supported values. Supported schedule values are:</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Off</td> <td>Turn off a previously configured schedule.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Interval</td> <td>A dictionary that indicates a job scheduled to run every x minutes with the specified parameter. Any interval that is selected in the UI will be converted to minutes when stored in the database.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <div style="border: 1px solid #c8e6c9; border-radius: 10px; padding: 10px; background-color: #e8f5e9; margin-top: 10px;"> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Minutes</td> <td>An integer indicating the number of minutes between each interval.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>For example, every hour:</p> <pre style="background-color: #f5f5f5; padding: 5px; border: 1px solid #ccc;"> "Interval": {   "Minutes": 60 </pre> </div>	Name	Description	Off	Turn off a previously configured schedule.	Interval	A dictionary that indicates a job scheduled to run every x minutes with the specified parameter. Any interval that is selected in the UI will be converted to minutes when stored in the database.	Name	Description	Minutes	An integer indicating the number of minutes between each interval.
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		<table border="1" data-bbox="634 275 1399 632"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="634 275 805 338">Name</th> <th data-bbox="805 275 1399 338">Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="634 338 805 632"></td> <td data-bbox="805 338 1399 632">           pm:           <pre data-bbox="824 394 1380 615"> {   "Monthly": {     "Day": 1     "Time": "2023-11-27T17:30:00Z"   } } </pre> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p data-bbox="634 667 1399 863">  <b>Note:</b> Although the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility–Swagger–<i>Example Value</i> may show examples of various other schedules, only the schedules shown here—that are available in the Management Portal for this functionality—are valid for this endpoint.         </p> <p data-bbox="634 890 773 919">For example:</p> <pre data-bbox="634 926 1399 1356"> {   "SyncSchedule": {     "Weekly": {       "Days": [         "Monday",         "Wednesday",         "Friday"       ],       "Time": "2022-11-20T14:00:00Z"     }   } } </pre> <p data-bbox="634 1362 854 1392">The default is unset.</p>	Name	Description		pm: <pre data-bbox="824 394 1380 615"> {   "Monthly": {     "Day": 1     "Time": "2023-11-27T17:30:00Z"   } } </pre>
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UnderManagement	Body	A Boolean indicating whether the SSH server group is in <i>inventory only mode</i> (False) or <i>inventory and publish policy mode</i> (True). The default is False.				

Table 603: PUT SSH Server Groups Response Data

Name	In	Description										
ID	Body	A string indicating the Keyfactor Command reference GUID for the SSH server group. This GUID is automatically set by Keyfactor Command.										
Owner	Body	An object indicating the Active Directory user who owns the server group. See <i>SSH Server Groups</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information. Owner parameters are: <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 10px; padding: 10px; margin: 10px 0;"> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Id</td> <td>An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the <i>user</i> who holds the owner role on the SSH server group.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Username</td> <td>A string indicating the username of the <i>user</i> (in DOMAIN\username format) who holds the owner role on the SSH server group.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> </div>	Name	Description	Id	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the <i>user</i> who holds the owner role on the SSH server group.	Username	A string indicating the username of the <i>user</i> (in DOMAIN\username format) who holds the owner role on the SSH server group.				
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UnderManagement	Body	A Boolean indicating whether the SSH server group is in <i>inventory only</i> mode (False) or <i>inventory and publish policy</i> mode (True).				
ServerCount	Body	An integer indicating the number of SSH servers that belong to the server group.				

 **Tip:** See the [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API



Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (?) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

## DELETE SSH Server Groups Access

The DELETE /SSH/ServerGroups/Access method is used to remove a mapping of one or more Linux logons to Keyfactor Command users or service accounts for one or more SSH server groups. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with details of the logons and associated users, if applicable, for the specified SSH server group(s).



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:

/ssh/server\_admin/

OR

/ssh/enterprise\_admin/

SSH actions are affected by ownership on the server group and limited for users with only the *Server Admin* (/ssh/server\_admin/) role. For more information, see *SSH Permissions* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*.



**Tip:** Before deleting a logon to user mapping, be sure that you have switched the server group from which you will removing your mapping to *inventory and publish policy* mode so that the key for the user will be removed from the servers in the server group. If the server group is in *inventory only* mode and you remove a mapping for it in Keyfactor Command, the mapping will be removed in Keyfactor Command only and the key for the user will not be removed from the servers.

Table 604: DELETE SSH Server Groups Access Input Parameters

Name	In	Description						
ServerGroupId	Body	<b>Required.</b> An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the SSH server group.						
LogonUsers	Body	<p>An array of objects containing information for the Linux logon(s) to update. The following information should be included:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>LogonName</td> <td>A string indicating the name of the Linux logon.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Users</td> <td>An array of strings indicating the user names of one or more <i>users</i> (in DOMAIN\username format) or <i>service accounts</i> (in user-name@hostname format) to be removed from association with the logon.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>For example:</p> <pre> "LogonUsers": [   {     "LogonName": "johns",     "Users": [       "KEYEXAMPLE\jsmith"     ]   } ] </pre>	Name	Description	LogonName	A string indicating the name of the Linux logon.	Users	An array of strings indicating the user names of one or more <i>users</i> (in DOMAIN\username format) or <i>service accounts</i> (in user-name@hostname format) to be removed from association with the logon.
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Table 605: DELETE SSH Server Groups Access {id} Response Data

Name	Description												
ServerGroupId	A string indicating the Keyfactor Command reference GUID for the SSH server group.												
LogonUsers	<p>An array of objects containing information for the Linux logons from the Linux server that have been stored in Keyfactor Command. Possible information includes:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>LogonName</td> <td> <p>A string indicating the name of the Linux logon.</p> <p> <b>Tip:</b> Logons only appear in the results if they exist with the same spelling on all servers in the server group.</p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>Users</td> <td> <p>An array of objects containing information about the users and/or service accounts defined in Keyfactor Command that are mapped to the Linux logon. User information includes:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Id</td> <td>An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of a <i>user</i> or <i>service account</i> that is associated with the logon. See <i>SSH</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Username</td> <td>A string indicating the username of a <i>user</i> (in DOMAIN\username format) or <i>service account</i> (in user-name@hostname format) that is associated with the logon.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p> <b>Tip:</b> Users only appear in the results if they have been mapped to the same logon on all servers in the server group.</p> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description	LogonName	<p>A string indicating the name of the Linux logon.</p> <p> <b>Tip:</b> Logons only appear in the results if they exist with the same spelling on all servers in the server group.</p>	Users	<p>An array of objects containing information about the users and/or service accounts defined in Keyfactor Command that are mapped to the Linux logon. User information includes:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Id</td> <td>An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of a <i>user</i> or <i>service account</i> that is associated with the logon. See <i>SSH</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Username</td> <td>A string indicating the username of a <i>user</i> (in DOMAIN\username format) or <i>service account</i> (in user-name@hostname format) that is associated with the logon.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p> <b>Tip:</b> Users only appear in the results if they have been mapped to the same logon on all servers in the server group.</p>	Name	Description	Id	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of a <i>user</i> or <i>service account</i> that is associated with the logon. See <i>SSH</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information.	Username	A string indicating the username of a <i>user</i> (in DOMAIN\username format) or <i>service account</i> (in user-name@hostname format) that is associated with the logon.
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LogonName	<p>A string indicating the name of the Linux logon.</p> <p> <b>Tip:</b> Logons only appear in the results if they exist with the same spelling on all servers in the server group.</p>												
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 **Tip:** See the *Keyfactor API Reference and Utility* [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development.



It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (?) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

## POST SSH Server Groups Access

The POST /SSH/ServerGroups/Access method is used to create a mapping of one or more Linux logons to Keyfactor Command users or service accounts for one or more SSH server groups. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with details of the logons and associated users, if applicable, for the specified SSH server group(s).



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:

/ssh/server\_admin/

OR

/ssh/enterprise\_admin/

SSH actions are affected by ownership on the server group and limited for users with only the *Server Admin* (/ssh/server\_admin/) role. For more information, see *SSH Permissions* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*.



**Tip:** Before creating a logon to user mapping, be sure that you have switched the server group to which you will add your mapping to *inventory and publish policy* mode so that the key for the user will be published to the servers in the group. If the server group is in *inventory only* mode and you add a mapping for it in Keyfactor Command, the mapping will appear in Keyfactor Command only and the key for the user will not be published out to the servers.

Table 606: POST SSH Server Groups Access Input Parameters

Name	In	Description						
ServerGroupId	Body	<b>Required.</b> A string indicating the Keyfactor Command reference GUID for the SSH server group.						
LogonUsers	Body	<p><b>Required.</b> An array of objects containing information for the Linux logon (s) to update. The following information should be included:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>LogonName</td> <td>A string indicating the name of the Linux logon.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Users</td> <td>An array of strings indicating the user names of one or more <i>users</i> (in DOMAIN\username format) or <i>service accounts</i> (in user-name@hostname format) to be associated with the logon.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>For example:</p> <pre> "LogonUsers": [   {     "LogonName": "johns",     "Users": [       "KEYEXAMPLE\jsmith"     ]   } ] </pre>	Name	Description	LogonName	A string indicating the name of the Linux logon.	Users	An array of strings indicating the user names of one or more <i>users</i> (in DOMAIN\username format) or <i>service accounts</i> (in user-name@hostname format) to be associated with the logon.
Name	Description							
LogonName	A string indicating the name of the Linux logon.							
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Table 607: POST SSH Server Groups Access {id} Response Data

Name	Description												
ServerGroupId	A string indicating the Keyfactor Command reference GUID for the SSH server group.												
LogonUsers	<p>An array of objects containing information for the Linux logons from the Linux server that have been stored in Keyfactor Command. Possible information includes:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>LogonName</td> <td> <p>A string indicating the name of the Linux logon.</p> <p> <b>Tip:</b> Logons only appear in the results if they exist with the same spelling on all servers in the server group.</p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>Users</td> <td> <p>An array of objects containing information about the users and/or service accounts defined in Keyfactor Command that are mapped to the Linux logon. User information includes:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Id</td> <td>An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of a <i>user</i> or <i>service account</i> that is associated with the logon. See <i>SSH</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Username</td> <td>A string indicating the username of a <i>user</i> (in DOMAIN\username format) or <i>service account</i> (in user-name@hostname format) that is associated with the logon.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p> <b>Tip:</b> Users only appear in the results if they have been mapped to the same logon on all servers in the server group.</p> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description	LogonName	<p>A string indicating the name of the Linux logon.</p> <p> <b>Tip:</b> Logons only appear in the results if they exist with the same spelling on all servers in the server group.</p>	Users	<p>An array of objects containing information about the users and/or service accounts defined in Keyfactor Command that are mapped to the Linux logon. User information includes:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Id</td> <td>An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of a <i>user</i> or <i>service account</i> that is associated with the logon. See <i>SSH</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Username</td> <td>A string indicating the username of a <i>user</i> (in DOMAIN\username format) or <i>service account</i> (in user-name@hostname format) that is associated with the logon.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p> <b>Tip:</b> Users only appear in the results if they have been mapped to the same logon on all servers in the server group.</p>	Name	Description	Id	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of a <i>user</i> or <i>service account</i> that is associated with the logon. See <i>SSH</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information.	Username	A string indicating the username of a <i>user</i> (in DOMAIN\username format) or <i>service account</i> (in user-name@hostname format) that is associated with the logon.
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 **Tip:** See the [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development.



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### 2.6.34.5 SSH Service Accounts

The SSH Service Accounts component of the Keyfactor API includes methods necessary to retrieve, create, update, rotate and delete service accounts and associated keys in Keyfactor Command.

Table 608: SSH Service Accounts Endpoints

Endpoint	Method	Description	Link
/id	DELETE	Deletes the SSH service account with the specified ID.	<a href="#">DELETE SSH Service Accounts ID below</a>
/id	GET	Returns the SSH service account with the specified ID.	<a href="#">GET SSH Service Accounts ID on page 1357</a>
/Key/id	GET	Returns the public key and optional private key of an SSH service account with the specified ID.	<a href="#">GET SSH Service Accounts Key ID on page 1364</a>
/	DELETE	Deletes one or more SSH service accounts with the specified IDs.	<a href="#">DELETE SSH Service Accounts on page 1368</a>
/	GET	Returns a list of SSH service accounts based on the specified filters.	<a href="#">GET SSH Service Accounts on page 1370</a>
/	POST	Creates a new SSH service account.	<a href="#">POST SSH Service Accounts on page 1378</a>
/	PUT	Updates an existing SSH service account.	<a href="#">PUT SSH Service Accounts on page 1388</a>
/Rotate/id	POST	Generates a new key pair for an existing service account.	<a href="#">POST SSH Service Accounts Rotate ID on page 1396</a>

#### DELETE SSH Service Accounts ID

The DELETE /SSH/ServiceAccounts/id method is used to delete an SSH service account in Keyfactor Command, including its SSH key pair. This endpoint returns 204 with no content upon success.



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:

`/ssh/server_admin/`

OR

`/ssh/enterprise_admin/`

SSH actions are affected by ownership on the server group with which the key is associated and limited for users with only the *Server Admin* (`/ssh/server_admin/`) role. For more information, see *SSH Permissions* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*.

Table 609: DELETE SSH Service Accounts {id} Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
id	Path	<p><b>Required.</b> An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the SSH service account to be deleted.</p> <p>Use the <code>GET /SSH/ServiceAccounts</code> method (see <a href="#">GET SSH Service Accounts on page 1370</a>) to retrieve a list of all the SSH service accounts to determine the service account's ID.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; padding: 10px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p> <b>Tip:</b> Be sure to use the ID of the service account itself and not the ID of the service account user or service account's key within the service account. For example, notice the following record returned from a <code>GET /SSH/ServiceAccounts</code>:</p> <pre data-bbox="503 724 1396 1732"> 1  { 2    "Id": 2, 3    "ClientHostname": "appsrvr80.keyexample.com", 4    "ServerGroup": { 5      "Id": "603d3d4c-89dd-4ab8-92e1-8e83db3d5546", 6      "GroupName": "Server Group Two", 7      "UnderManagement": false 8    }, 9    "User": { 10     "Id": 7, 11     "Key": { 12       "Id": 36, 13       "Fingerprint": "kwuo2k3Ej7wFVMLhI3g+rx- 14 t2qXwGp7qcvzdBjVTDHNg=", 15       "PublicKey": "ssh-rsa AAAAB3Nz- 16 aC1yc2EAAAADAQABAAQCAIn+t [truncated for display]", 17       "KeyType": "RSA", 18       "KeyLength": 2048, 19       "CreationDate": "2023-11-17T17:53:55.68", 20       "Email": "pkiadmins@keyexample.com", 21       "Comments": [ 22         "Access App Two" 23       ], 24       "LogonCount": 3 25     }, 26     "Username": "svc_access2@appsrvr80.keyexample.com" 27   } 28 } </pre> </div>

Name	In	Description
		 It contains three IDs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ID 2 (line 2): The service account's ID. Use this one for delete requests.</li> <li>• ID 7 (line 10): The service account user's ID.</li> <li>• ID 36 (line 12): The ID of the service account user's key.</li> </ul>

 **Tip:** See the *Keyfactor API Reference and Utility* [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (?) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

## GET SSH Service Accounts ID

The GET /SSH/ServiceAccounts/{id} method is used to retrieve an SSH service account from Keyfactor Command. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with details for the requested SSH service account and its public key. To return the SSH private key, use the GET /SSH/ServiceAccounts/Key/{id} method (see [GET SSH Service Accounts Key ID on page 1364](#)).

 **Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
 /ssh/server\_admin/  
 OR  
 /ssh/enterprise\_admin/  
 SSH actions are affected by ownership on the server group with which the key is associated and limited for users with only the *Server Admin* (/ssh/server\_admin/) role. For more information, see *SSH Permissions* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*.

Table 610: GET SSH Service Accounts {id} Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
id	Path	<b>Required.</b> An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the SSH service account to be retrieved. Use the <i>GET /SSH/ServiceAccounts</i> method (see <a href="#">GET SSH Service Accounts on page 1370</a> ) to retrieve a list of all the SSH service accounts to determine the service account's ID.

Table 611: GET SSH Service Accounts {id} Response Data

Name	Description																		
ID	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the SSH service account. This ID is automatically set by Keyfactor Command.																		
Client Host-name	A string indicating the client hostname reference for the service account key. This field is used for reference only and does not need to match an actual client hostname. It is used when building the full user name of the service account key for mapping to Linux logons for publishing to Linux servers (e.g. username@client_hostname). The naming convention is to enter the hostname of the server on which the application that will use the private key resides (e.g. appsvr12), but you can put anything you like in this field (e.g. cheesetost).																		
Server Group	<p>An object that indicates the SSH server group for the service account. The server group is used to control who has access in Keyfactor Command to the service account key. It does not limit where the key can be published. See <i>SSH Permissions</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information. Server group information includes:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Id</td> <td>A string indicating the Keyfactor Command reference GUID of the SSH server group.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Owner</td> <td> <p>An object indicating the Active Directory user who owns the server group. See <i>SSH Server Groups</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Id</td> <td>An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the <i>user</i> who holds the owner role on the SSH server group.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>Group Name</td> <td>A string indicating the name of the SSH server group.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sync Schedule</td> <td> <p>An object providing the inventory schedule for the SSH server group. The schedule can be off (unset) or one of the supported values. Supported schedule values are:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Off</td> <td>Turn off a previously configured schedule.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description	Id	A string indicating the Keyfactor Command reference GUID of the SSH server group.	Owner	<p>An object indicating the Active Directory user who owns the server group. See <i>SSH Server Groups</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Id</td> <td>An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the <i>user</i> who holds the owner role on the SSH server group.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description	Id	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the <i>user</i> who holds the owner role on the SSH server group.	Group Name	A string indicating the name of the SSH server group.	Sync Schedule	<p>An object providing the inventory schedule for the SSH server group. The schedule can be off (unset) or one of the supported values. Supported schedule values are:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Off</td> <td>Turn off a previously configured schedule.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description	Off	Turn off a previously configured schedule.
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Logon Count	An integer indicating the number of Linux logons associated with the SSH key pair.																		
Username	A string indicating the full username of the service account. The username is made up of																		

Name	Description
	the user name and <i>ClientHostname</i> entered when the service account is created (e.g. myapp@appsrvr75).
LogonIds	An array of integers indicating the Keyfactor Command reference IDs of Linux logons that are associated with the service account in order to publish the service account's public key to the servers on which the logons are located.

 **Tip:** See the *Keyfactor API Reference and Utility* [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon  at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

## GET SSH Service Accounts Key ID

The GET `/SSH/ServiceAccounts/Key/{id}` method is used to retrieve the key information for an SSH service account from Keyfactor Command. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with details for the requested SSH service account key, including optional private key.

 **Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
`/ssh/server_admin/`  
OR  
`/ssh/enterprise_admin/`  
SSH actions are affected by ownership on the server group with which the key is associated and limited for users with only the *Server Admin* (`/ssh/server_admin/`) role. For more information, see *SSH Permissions* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*.

Table 612: GET SSH Service Accounts Key {id} Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
id	Path	<p><b>Required.</b> An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the SSH service account key for which to retrieve key information. Use the <code>GET /SSH/ServiceAccounts</code> method (see <a href="#">GET SSH Service Accounts on page 1370</a>) to retrieve a list of all the SSH service accounts to determine the service account's key ID.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; padding: 10px; margin: 10px 0;"> <p> <b>Tip:</b> Be sure to use the ID of the service account's key and not the ID of the service account itself or the service account user. For example, notice the following record returned from a <code>GET /SSH/ServiceAccounts</code>:</p> <pre style="background-color: #e0f0e0; padding: 10px;"> 1  { 2    "Id": 2, 3    "ClientHostname": "appsrvr80.keyexample.com", 4    "ServerGroup": { 5      "Id": "603d3d4c-89dd-4ab8-92e1-8e83db3d5546", 6      "GroupName": "Server Group Two", 7      "UnderManagement": false 8    }, 9    "User": { 10     "Id": 7, 11     "Key": { 12       "Id": 36, 13       "Fingerprint": "kwuo2k3Ej7wFVMLhI3g+rx- 14 t2qXwGp7qcvzdBjVTDHNg=", 15       "PublicKey": "ssh-rsa AAAAB3Nz- 16 aC1yc2EAAAADAQABAAQCAIn+t [truncated for display]", 17       "KeyType": "RSA", 18       "KeyLength": 2048, 19       "CreationDate": "2023-11-17T17:53:55.68", 20       "Email": "pkiadmins@keyexample.com", 21       "Comments": [ 22         "Access App Two" 23       ], 24       "LogonCount": 3 25     }, 26     "Username": "svc_access2@appsr- 27 vr80.keyexample.com" 28   } 29 } </pre> <p>It contains three IDs:</p> </div>

Name	In	Description
		 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ID 2 (line 2): The service account's ID.</li> <li>• ID 7 (line 10): The service account user's ID.</li> <li>• ID 36 (line12): The ID of the service account user's key. Use this one to request the key.</li> </ul>
IncludePrivateKey	Query	A Boolean that sets whether to include the private key of the SSH key pair in the response (True) or not (False). The default is <i>False</i> . If set to True, the X-Keyfactor-Key-Passphrase header must be supplied.
X-Keyfactor-Key-Passphrase	Header	<b>Required*</b> . A string that sets a password used to secure the private key of the SSH key pair for download. This field is <b>required</b> if <i>IncludePrivateKey</i> is set to <i>True</i> .

Table 613: GET SSH Service Accounts Key {id} Response Data

Name	Description
ID	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the SSH service account. This ID is automatically set by Keyfactor Command.
Fingerprint	A string indicating the fingerprint of the public key. Each SSH public key has a single cryptographic fingerprint that can be used to uniquely identify the key.
PublicKey	A string indicating the public key of the key pair for the SSH service account.
PrivateKey	A string indicating the private key of the key pair for the SSH service account.
KeyType	A string indicating the cryptographic algorithm used to generate the SSH key. Possible values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• RSA</li> <li>• ECDSA</li> <li>• Ed25519</li> </ul>
KeyLength	An integer indicating the key length for the SSH key. The key length supported depends on the key type selected. Keyfactor Command supports 256 bits for Ed25519 and ECDSA and 2048 or 4096 bits for RSA.
CreationDate	A string indicating the date, in UTC, on which the SSH key pair was created.
StaleDate	A string indicating the date, in UTC, after which the SSH key pair is considered to be out of date based on the key lifetime defined by the <i>Key Lifetime (days)</i> application setting. See <i>Application Settings: SSH Tab</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information.
Email	A string containing the email address of the administrator or group of administrators responsible for managing the key. This email address is used to alert the administrator or group of administrators when the key pair is approaching the end of its lifetime.
Comments	An array of strings containing one or more strings with the user-defined descriptive comments, if any, on the key. Although entry of an email address in the comment field of an SSH key is traditional, this is not a required format. The comment may contain any characters supported for string fields, including spaces and most punctuation marks. Keys created through the Keyfactor Command Management Portal or with the POST /SSH/ServiceAccounts method will contain only one string in the array.
LogonCount	An integer indicating the number of Linux logons associated with the SSH key pair.



**Tip:** See the [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development.



It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (🔍) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

## DELETE SSH Service Accounts

The DELETE /SSH/ServiceAccounts method is used to delete one or more SSH service accounts in Keyfactor Command, including their SSH key pairs. This endpoint returns 204 with no content upon success.



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:

/ssh/server\_admin/

OR

/ssh/enterprise\_admin/

SSH actions are affected by ownership on the server group with which the key is associated and limited for users with only the *Server Admin* (/ssh/server\_admin/) role. For more information, see *SSH Permissions* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*.

Table 614: DELETE SSH Service Accounts Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
ids	Body	<p><b>Required.</b> An array of integers indicating the Keyfactor Command reference IDs for the SSH service accounts to be deleted provided in the request body in the following format:</p> <pre data-bbox="565 428 1406 474">[4,12,17]</pre> <p>Use the <a href="#">GET /SSH/ServiceAccounts</a> method (see <a href="#">GET SSH Service Accounts on the next page</a>) to retrieve a list of all the SSH service accounts to determine the service accounts IDs.</p> <div data-bbox="516 625 1406 1740" style="background-color: #e0f2f1; padding: 10px; border-radius: 10px;"> <p> <b>Tip:</b> Be sure to use the ID of the service account itself and not the ID of the service account user or service account's key within the service account. For example, notice the following record returned from a GET /SSH/ServiceAccounts:</p> <pre data-bbox="656 785 1370 1724"> {   "Id": 2,   "ClientHostname": "appsrvr80.keyexample.com",   "ServerGroup": {     "Id": "603d3d4c-89dd-4ab8-92e1-8e83db3d5546",     "GroupName": "Server Group Two",     "UnderManagement": false   },   "User": {     "Id": 7,     "Key": {       "Id": 36,       "Fingerprint": "kwuo2k3Ej7wFVMLhI3g+rxt2qXwGp7qcvzdBjVTDHNg=",       "PublicKey": "ssh-rsa AAAAB3NzaC1yc2EAAAADAQABAAQCAIn+t [truncated for display]",       "KeyType": "RSA",       "KeyLength": 2048,       "CreationDate": "2020-11-17T17:53:55.68",       "Email": "pkiadmins@keyexample.com",       "Comments": [         "Access App Two"       ],       "LogonCount": 3     },     "Username": "svc_access2@appsrvr80.keyexample.com"   } } </pre> </div>

Name	In	Description
		 } <p>It contains three IDs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ID 2: The service account's ID. Use this one for delete requests.</li> <li>• ID 7: The service account user's ID.</li> <li>• ID 36: The ID of the service account user's key.</li> </ul>

 **Tip:** See the *Keyfactor API Reference and Utility* [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (🔍) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

## GET SSH Service Accounts

The GET /SSH/ServiceAccounts method is used to retrieve one or more SSH service accounts defined in Keyfactor Command. Results can be limited to selected service accounts using filtering, and URL parameters can be used to specify paging and the level of information detail. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with details for the requested SSH service accounts and their public keys. To return the SSH private key, use the GET /SSH/ServiceAccounts/Key/{id} method (see [GET SSH Service Accounts Key ID on page 1364](#)).

 **Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
 /ssh/server\_admin/  
 OR  
 /ssh/enterprise\_admin/  
 SSH actions are affected by ownership on the server group with which the key is associated and limited for users with only the *Server Admin* (/ssh/server\_admin/) role. For more information, see *SSH Permissions* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*.

Table 615: GET SSH Service Accounts Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
QueryString	Query	<p>A string containing a query to limit the results (e.g. field1 -eq value1 AND field2 -gt value2). The default is to return all records. Fields available for querying through the API for the most part match those that appear in the Keyfactor Command Management Portal search drop-downs for the same feature. For querying guidelines, refer to: <i>Using the Service Account Key Search</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i>. The query fields supported for this endpoint are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Comments (Key comments)</li> <li>• CreationDate</li> <li>• Id</li> <li>• KeyLength</li> <li>• KeyType</li> <li>• ServerGroup (Server Group ID)</li> <li>• ServerGroupName</li> <li>• Username</li> </ul>
PageReturned	Query	An integer that specifies how many multiples of the returnLimit to skip and offset by before returning results, to enable paging. The default is 1.
ReturnLimit	Query	An integer that specifies how many results to return per page. The default is 50.
SortField	Query	A string containing the property by which the results should be sorted. Fields available for sorting through the API for the most part match those that appear as sortable columns in the Keyfactor Command Management Portal. The default sort field is <i>Username</i> .
SortAscending	Query	An integer that sets the sort order on the returned results. A value of 0 sorts results in ascending order while a value of 1 sorts results in descending order. The default is ascending.

Table 616: GET SSH Service Accounts Response Data

Name	Description																		
ID	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the SSH service account. This ID is automatically set by Keyfactor Command.																		
Client Host-name	A string indicating the client hostname reference for the service account key. This field is used for reference only and does not need to match an actual client hostname. It is used when building the full user name of the service account key for mapping to Linux logons for publishing to Linux servers (e.g. username@client_hostname). The naming convention is to enter the hostname of the server on which the application that will use the private key resides (e.g. appsvr12), but you can put anything you like in this field (e.g. cheesetoast).																		
Server Group	<p>An object that indicates the SSH server group for the service account. The server group is used to control who has access in Keyfactor Command to the service account key. It does not limit where the key can be published. See <i>SSH Permissions</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information. Server group information includes:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Id</td> <td>A string indicating the Keyfactor Command reference GUID of the SSH server group.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Owner</td> <td> <p>An object indicating the Active Directory user who owns the server group. See <i>SSH Server Groups</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Id</td> <td>An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the <i>user</i> who holds the owner role on the SSH server group.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>Group Name</td> <td>A string indicating the name of the SSH server group.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sync Schedule</td> <td> <p>An object providing the inventory schedule for the SSH server group. The schedule can be off (unset) or one of the supported values. Supported schedule values are:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Off</td> <td>Turn off a previously configured schedule.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description	Id	A string indicating the Keyfactor Command reference GUID of the SSH server group.	Owner	<p>An object indicating the Active Directory user who owns the server group. See <i>SSH Server Groups</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Id</td> <td>An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the <i>user</i> who holds the owner role on the SSH server group.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description	Id	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the <i>user</i> who holds the owner role on the SSH server group.	Group Name	A string indicating the name of the SSH server group.	Sync Schedule	<p>An object providing the inventory schedule for the SSH server group. The schedule can be off (unset) or one of the supported values. Supported schedule values are:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Off</td> <td>Turn off a previously configured schedule.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description	Off	Turn off a previously configured schedule.
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Username	A string indicating the full username of the service account. The username is made up of																		

Name	Description
	the user name and <i>ClientHostname</i> entered when the service account is created (e.g. myapp@appsrvr75).

 **Tip:** See the *Keyfactor API Reference and Utility* [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (?) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

### POST SSH Service Accounts

The POST /SSH/ServiceAccounts method is used to create a new SSH service account in Keyfactor Command. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with details for the new SSH service account.

Before adding a new SSH service account, be sure that you have added at least one server group (see [POST SSH Server Groups on page 1330](#)) and that your Keyfactor Bash Orchestrator has been registered and approved in Keyfactor Command (see [GET Agents on page 17](#)).

 **Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
 /ssh/server\_admin/  
 OR  
 /ssh/enterprise\_admin/  
 SSH actions are affected by ownership on the server group with which the key is associated and limited for users with only the *Server Admin* (/ssh/server\_admin/) role. For more information, see *SSH Permissions* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*.

Table 617: POST SSH Service Accounts Input Parameters

Name	In	Description																						
KeyGenerationRequest	Body	<p><b>Required.</b> An object that set the information to include in the SSH key pair request. Key generation request details include:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>KeyType</td> <td> <p><b>Required.</b> A string indicating the cryptographic algorithm used to generate the SSH key. Possible values are:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Numeric Value</th> <th>Text Value</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>ECDSA</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>Ed25519</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>RSA</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>The <i>KeyType</i> may be specified using either the numeric value or text value.</p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>PrivateKeyFormat</td> <td> <p><b>Required.</b> A string indicating the format to use for the downloadable private key. Possible values are:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Numeric Value</th> <th>Text Value</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>OpenSSH</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>PKCS8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>The <i>PrivateKeyFormat</i> may be specified using either the numeric value or text value.</p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>KeyLength</td> <td> <p><b>Required</b><sup>*</sup>. An integer indicating the key length for the SSH key. The key length supported depends on the key</p> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description	KeyType	<p><b>Required.</b> A string indicating the cryptographic algorithm used to generate the SSH key. Possible values are:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Numeric Value</th> <th>Text Value</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>ECDSA</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>Ed25519</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>RSA</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>The <i>KeyType</i> may be specified using either the numeric value or text value.</p>	Numeric Value	Text Value	1	ECDSA	2	Ed25519	3	RSA	PrivateKeyFormat	<p><b>Required.</b> A string indicating the format to use for the downloadable private key. Possible values are:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Numeric Value</th> <th>Text Value</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>OpenSSH</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>PKCS8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>The <i>PrivateKeyFormat</i> may be specified using either the numeric value or text value.</p>	Numeric Value	Text Value	1	OpenSSH	2	PKCS8	KeyLength	<p><b>Required</b><sup>*</sup>. An integer indicating the key length for the SSH key. The key length supported depends on the key</p>
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User	Body	<b>Required.</b> An object containing information about the service account user. User details include: <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="667 1493 862 1556">Name</th> <th data-bbox="862 1493 1403 1556">Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="667 1556 862 1717">Username</td> <td data-bbox="862 1556 1403 1717"> <b>Required.</b> A string indicating the short name of the SSH service account user (e.g. myapp). This, together with the <i>ClientHostName</i>, is used to build the full user name (e.g.           </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description	Username	<b>Required.</b> A string indicating the short name of the SSH service account user (e.g. myapp). This, together with the <i>ClientHostName</i> , is used to build the full user name (e.g.						
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ClientHostname	Body	<b>Required.</b> A string indicating the client hostname reference for the service account key. This field is used for reference only and does not need to match an actual client hostname. It is used when building the full user name of the service account key for mapping to Linux logons for publishing to Linux servers (e.g. user-name@client_hostname). The naming convention is to use the hostname of the server on which the application that will use the private key resides (e.g. appsrvr12), but you can put anything you like in this field (e.g. cheesetoast).						
ServerGroupId	Body	<b>Required.</b> A string indicating the Keyfactor Command reference GUID for the SSH server group for the service account. The server group is used to control who has access in Keyfactor Command to the service account key. It does not limit where the key can be published. See <i>SSH Permissions</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information.						

Table 618: POST SSH Service Accounts Response Data

Name	Description																		
ID	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the SSH service account. This ID is automatically set by Keyfactor Command.																		
Client Host-name	A string indicating the client hostname reference for the service account key. This field is used for reference only and does not need to match an actual client hostname. It is used when building the full user name of the service account key for mapping to Linux logons for publishing to Linux servers (e.g. username@client_hostname). The naming convention is to enter the hostname of the server on which the application that will use the private key resides (e.g. appsvr12), but you can put anything you like in this field (e.g. cheesetost).																		
Server Group	<p>An object that indicates the SSH server group for the service account. The server group is used to control who has access in Keyfactor Command to the service account key. It does not limit where the key can be published. See <i>SSH Permissions</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information. Server group information includes:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Id</td> <td>A string indicating the Keyfactor Command reference GUID of the SSH server group.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Owner</td> <td> <p>An object indicating the Active Directory user who owns the server group. See <i>SSH Server Groups</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Id</td> <td>An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the <i>user</i> who holds the owner role on the SSH server group.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>Group Name</td> <td>A string indicating the name of the SSH server group.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sync Schedule</td> <td> <p>An object providing the inventory schedule for the SSH server group. The schedule can be off (unset) or one of the supported values. Supported schedule values are:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Off</td> <td>Turn off a previously configured schedule.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description	Id	A string indicating the Keyfactor Command reference GUID of the SSH server group.	Owner	<p>An object indicating the Active Directory user who owns the server group. See <i>SSH Server Groups</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Id</td> <td>An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the <i>user</i> who holds the owner role on the SSH server group.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description	Id	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the <i>user</i> who holds the owner role on the SSH server group.	Group Name	A string indicating the name of the SSH server group.	Sync Schedule	<p>An object providing the inventory schedule for the SSH server group. The schedule can be off (unset) or one of the supported values. Supported schedule values are:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Off</td> <td>Turn off a previously configured schedule.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description	Off	Turn off a previously configured schedule.
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Logon Count	An integer indicating the number of Linux logons associated with the SSH key pair.																		
Username	A string indicating the full username of the service account. The username is made up of																		

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	the user name and <i>ClientHostname</i> entered when the service account is created (e.g. myapp@appsrvr75).
LogonIds	An array of integers indicating the Keyfactor Command reference IDs of Linux logons that are associated with the service account in order to publish the service account's public key to the servers on which the logons are located.

 **Tip:** See the *Keyfactor API Reference and Utility* [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon  at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

## PUT SSH Service Accounts

The PUT /SSH/ServiceAccounts method is used to update an existing SSH service account in Keyfactor Command. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with details for the SSH service account.

 **Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
/ssh/server\_admin/  
OR  
/ssh/enterprise\_admin/

SSH actions are affected by ownership on the server group with which the key is associated and limited for users with only the *Server Admin* (/ssh/server\_admin/) role. For more information, see *SSH Permissions* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*.

 **Important:** Any previously populated fields that are not submitted with their full existing data using this method will be cleared of their existing data. When using this method, you should first do a GET to retrieve all the values for the record you want to update, enter corrected data into the field(s) you want to update, and then submit all the fields using PUT, including the fields that contain values but which you are not changing.

Table 619: PUT SSH Service Accounts Input Parameters

Name	In	Description								
Key Update Request	Body	<p><b>Required.</b> An object that sets the information to include in the SSH service account key update request. Key update request information includes:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Id</td> <td><b>Required.</b> An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the service account's key.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Email</td> <td><b>Required.</b> A string containing the email address of the administrator or group of administrators responsible for managing the key. This email address is used to alert the administrator or group of administrators when the key pair is approaching the end of its lifetime.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Comment</td> <td>A string containing the user-defined descriptive comment, if any, on the key. Although entry of an email address in the comment field of an SSH key is traditional, this is not a required format. The comment may contain any characters supported for string fields, including spaces and most punctuation marks.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description	Id	<b>Required.</b> An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the service account's key.	Email	<b>Required.</b> A string containing the email address of the administrator or group of administrators responsible for managing the key. This email address is used to alert the administrator or group of administrators when the key pair is approaching the end of its lifetime.	Comment	A string containing the user-defined descriptive comment, if any, on the key. Although entry of an email address in the comment field of an SSH key is traditional, this is not a required format. The comment may contain any characters supported for string fields, including spaces and most punctuation marks.
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Id	Body	<p><b>Required.</b> An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the service account.</p> <p>Use the <a href="#">GET /SSH/ServiceAccounts</a> method (see <a href="#">GET SSH Service Accounts on page 1370</a>) to retrieve a list of all the SSH service accounts to determine the service account's ID.</p>								

Table 620: PUT SSH Service Accounts Response Data

Name	Description																		
ID	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the SSH service account. This ID is automatically set by Keyfactor Command.																		
Client Host-name	A string indicating the client hostname reference for the service account key. This field is used for reference only and does not need to match an actual client hostname. It is used when building the full user name of the service account key for mapping to Linux logons for publishing to Linux servers (e.g. username@client_hostname). The naming convention is to enter the hostname of the server on which the application that will use the private key resides (e.g. appsvr12), but you can put anything you like in this field (e.g. cheesetost).																		
Server Group	<p>An object that indicates the SSH server group for the service account. The server group is used to control who has access in Keyfactor Command to the service account key. It does not limit where the key can be published. See <i>SSH Permissions</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information. Server group information includes:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Id</td> <td>A string indicating the Keyfactor Command reference GUID of the SSH server group.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Owner</td> <td> <p>An object indicating the Active Directory user who owns the server group. See <i>SSH Server Groups</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Id</td> <td>An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the <i>user</i> who holds the owner role on the SSH server group.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>Group Name</td> <td>A string indicating the name of the SSH server group.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sync Schedule</td> <td> <p>An object providing the inventory schedule for the SSH server group. The schedule can be off (unset) or one of the supported values. Supported schedule values are:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Off</td> <td>Turn off a previously configured schedule.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description	Id	A string indicating the Keyfactor Command reference GUID of the SSH server group.	Owner	<p>An object indicating the Active Directory user who owns the server group. See <i>SSH Server Groups</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Id</td> <td>An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the <i>user</i> who holds the owner role on the SSH server group.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description	Id	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the <i>user</i> who holds the owner role on the SSH server group.	Group Name	A string indicating the name of the SSH server group.	Sync Schedule	<p>An object providing the inventory schedule for the SSH server group. The schedule can be off (unset) or one of the supported values. Supported schedule values are:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Off</td> <td>Turn off a previously configured schedule.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description	Off	Turn off a previously configured schedule.
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Username	A string indicating the full username of the service account. The username is made up of																		

Name	Description
	the user name and <i>ClientHostname</i> entered when the service account is created (e.g. myapp@appsrvr75).
LogonIds	An array of integers indicating the Keyfactor Command reference IDs of Linux logons that are associated with the service account in order to publish the service account's public key to the servers on which the logons are located.

 **Tip:** See the *Keyfactor API Reference and Utility* [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon  at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

## POST SSH Service Accounts Rotate ID

The POST `/SSH/ServiceAccounts/Rotate/{id}` method is used to generate a new key pair in Keyfactor Command for an existing SSH service account. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with details for the new key pair of the SSH service account, including the private key.

 **Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
`/ssh/server_admin/`  
OR  
`/ssh/enterprise_admin/`  
SSH actions are affected by ownership on the server group with which the key is associated and limited for users with only the *Server Admin* (`/ssh/server_admin/`) role. For more information, see *SSH Permissions* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*.

Table 621: GET SSH Service Accounts Rotate {id} Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
id	Path	<p><b>Required.</b> The Keyfactor Command reference ID for the SSH service account key for which to retrieve key information.</p> <p>Use the <code>GET /SSH/ServiceAccounts</code> method (see <a href="#">GET SSH Service Accounts on page 1370</a>) to retrieve a list of all the SSH service accounts to determine the service account's key ID.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; padding: 10px; margin: 10px 0;"> <p> <b>Tip:</b> Be sure to use the ID of the service account itself and not the ID of the service account user or service account's key within the service account. For example, notice the following record returned from a <code>GET /SSH/ServiceAccounts</code>:</p> <pre data-bbox="565 653 1398 1724"> 1  { 2    "Id": 2, 3    "ClientHostname": "appsrvr80.keyexample.com", 4    "ServerGroup": { 5      "Id": "603d3d4c-89dd-4ab8-92e1-8e83db3d5546", 6      "GroupName": "Server Group Two", 7      "UnderManagement": false 8    }, 9    "User": { 10     "Id": 7, 11     "Key": { 12       "Id": 36, 13       "Fingerprint": "kwuo2k3Ej7wFVMLhI3g+rx- 14 t2qXwGp7qcvzdBjVTDHNg=", 15       "PublicKey": "ssh-rsa AAAAB3Nz- 16 aC1yc2EAAAADAQABAAQCAIn+t [truncated for display]", 17       "KeyType": "RSA", 18       "KeyLength": 2048, 19       "CreationDate": "2023-11-17T17:53:55.68", 20       "Email": "pkiadmins@keyexample.com", 21       "Comments": [ 22         "Access App Two" 23       ], 24       "LogonCount": 3 25     }, 26     "Username": "svc_access2@appsrvr80.keyexample.com" 27   } 28 } </pre> <p>It contains three IDs:</p> </div>

Name	In	Description								
		 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ID 2 (line 2): The service account's ID. Use this one to rotate the key.</li> <li>• ID 7 (line 10): The service account user's ID.</li> <li>• ID 36 (line 12): The ID of the service account user's key.</li> </ul>								
KeyType	Body	<p><b>Required.</b> A string indicating the cryptographic algorithm used to generate the SSH key. Possible values are:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Value</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>ECDSA</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>Ed25519</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>RSA</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Value	Description	1	ECDSA	2	Ed25519	3	RSA
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2	PKCS8									
KeyLength	Body	<p><b>Required</b><sup>*</sup>. An integer indicating the key length for the SSH key. The key length supported depends on the key type selected. Keyfactor Command supports 256 bits for Ed25519 and ECDSA and 2048 or 4096 bits for RSA. This field is optional if the <i>KeyType</i> is set to ECDSA or Ed25519 and <b>required</b> if the <i>KeyType</i> is set to RSA.</p>								
Email	Body	<p><b>Required.</b> A string containing the email address of the administrator or group of administrators responsible for managing the key. This email address is used to alert the administrator or group of administrators when the key pair is approaching the end of its lifetime.</p>								
Password	Body	<p><b>Required.</b> A string that sets a password used to secure the private key of the SSH key pair for download.</p>								
Comment	Body	<p>An string containing the user-defined descriptive comment, if any, on the key. Although entry of an email address in the comment field of an SSH key is traditional, this is not a required format. The comment may contain any characters supported for string fields, including spaces and most punctuation marks.</p>								

Table 622: GET SSH Service Accounts Rotate {id} Response Data

Name	Description
ID	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the SSH service account key. This ID is automatically set by Keyfactor Command.
Fingerprint	A string indicating the fingerprint of the public key. Each SSH public key has a single cryptographic fingerprint that can be used to uniquely identify the key.
PublicKey	A string indicating the public key of the key pair for the SSH service account.
PrivateKey	A string indicating the private key of the key pair for the SSH service account.
KeyType	A string indicating the cryptographic algorithm used to generate the SSH key. Possible values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• RSA</li> <li>• ECDSA</li> <li>• Ed25519</li> </ul>
KeyLength	An integer indicating the key length for the SSH key. The key length supported depends on the key type selected. Keyfactor Command supports 256 bits for Ed25519 and ECDSA and 2048 or 4096 bits for RSA.
Comments	An array of strings containing one or more strings with the user-defined descriptive comments, if any, on the key. Although entry of an email address in the comment field of an SSH key is traditional, this is not a required format. The comment may contain any characters supported for string fields, including spaces and most punctuation marks. Keys created through the Keyfactor Command Management Portal or with the POST /SSH/ServiceAccounts method will contain only one string in the array.
LogonCount	An integer indicating the number of Linux logons associated with the SSH key pair.



**Tip:** See the [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (?) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

### 2.6.34.6 SSH Users

The SSH Users component of the Keyfactor API includes methods necessary to retrieve, create, update, rotate, and delete users and associated keys in Keyfactor Command.

Table 623: SSH Users Endpoints

Endpoint	Method	Description	Link
/id}	DELETE	Deletes the SSH user with the specified ID.	<a href="#">DELETE SSH Users ID below</a>
/id}	GET	Returns the SSH user with the specified ID.	<a href="#">GET SSH Users ID on the next page</a>
/	GET	Returns a list of SSH users based on the specified filters.	<a href="#">GET SSH Users on page 1406</a>
/	POST	Creates a new SSH user.	<a href="#">POST SSH Users on page 1417</a>
/	PUT	Updates an existing SSH user.	<a href="#">PUT SSH Users on page 1419</a>
/Access	POST	Creates a mapping from the SSH user to one or more Linux logons.	<a href="#">POST SSH Users Access on page 1421</a>

## DELETE SSH Users ID

The DELETE /SSH/Users/{id} method is used to delete an SSH user in Keyfactor Command. This endpoint returns 204 with no content upon success.



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
/ssh/server\_admin/

Table 624: DELETE SSH Users {id} Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
id	Path	<b>Required.</b> An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the SSH user (user or service account) to be deleted. Use the <i>GET /SSH/Users</i> method (see <a href="#">GET SSH Users on page 1406</a> ) to retrieve a list of all the SSH users to determine the user's ID.



**Tip:** See the *Keyfactor API Reference and Utility* [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Refer-

ence and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (?) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

## GET SSH Users ID

The GET /SSH/Users/{id} method is used to retrieve an SSH user defined in Keyfactor Command. The method can return either a *user* or a *service account*. See *SSH* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide* for more information on the difference between *users* and *service accounts*. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with details for the requested SSH user and its public key. To return an SSH private key, use the GET /SSH/Keys/MyKey method (see [GET SSH Keys My Key on page 1254](#)) for a user account or the GET /SSH/ServiceAccounts/Key/{id} method (see [GET SSH Service Accounts Key ID on page 1364](#)) for a service account.

 **Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
/ssh/server\_admin/  
OR  
/ssh/enterprise\_admin/  
SSH actions are affected by ownership on the server group with which user to logon mappings are associated and limited for users with only the *Server Admin* (/ssh/server\_admin/) role. For more information, see *SSH Permissions* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*.

This method has two available versions. Keyfactor recommends using the newer method when possible. For more information about versioning, see [Versioning on page 11](#).

## Version 2

Version 2 of the GET /SSH/Users/{id} method redesigns how logon information for the user is returned, providing a greater level of detail in the returned data.

Table 625: GET SSH Users {id} v2 Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
id	Path	<b>Required.</b> An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the SSH user (user or service account) to be retrieved. Use the <i>GET /SSH/Users</i> method (see <a href="#">GET SSH Users on page 1406</a> ) to retrieve a list of all the SSH users to determine the user's ID.

Table 626: GET SSH Users {id} v2 Response Data

Name	Description																		
Id	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the SSH user.																		
Key	An object containing information about the key for the user. Key details include: <table border="1" data-bbox="414 436 1404 1690"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Id</td> <td>An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the SSH user's key.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Fingerprint</td> <td>A string indicating the fingerprint of the public key. Each SSH public key has a single cryptographic fingerprint that can be used to uniquely identify the key.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>PublicKey</td> <td>A string indicating the public key of the key pair for the SSH user.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>KeyType</td> <td>A string indicating the cryptographic algorithm used to generate the SSH key. Possible values are:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• RSA</li> <li>• ECDSA</li> <li>• Ed25519</li> </ul> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>KeyLength</td> <td>An integer indicating the key length for the SSH key. The key length supported depends on the key type selected. Keyfactor Command supports 256 bits for Ed25519 and ECDSA and 2048 or 4096 bits for RSA.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CreationDate</td> <td>A string containing the date, in UTC, on which the SSH key pair was created.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>StaleDate</td> <td>A string containing the date, in UTC, after which the SSH key pair is considered to be out of date based on the key lifetime defined by the <i>Key Lifetime (days)</i> application setting. See <i>Application Settings: SSH Tab</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Email</td> <td>A string containing the email address of the user, for user accounts, or administrator or group of administrators responsible for managing the key, for service accounts. This email address is used to alert the user or administrator when the key pair is approaching the end of its lifetime.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description	Id	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the SSH user's key.	Fingerprint	A string indicating the fingerprint of the public key. Each SSH public key has a single cryptographic fingerprint that can be used to uniquely identify the key.	PublicKey	A string indicating the public key of the key pair for the SSH user.	KeyType	A string indicating the cryptographic algorithm used to generate the SSH key. Possible values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• RSA</li> <li>• ECDSA</li> <li>• Ed25519</li> </ul>	KeyLength	An integer indicating the key length for the SSH key. The key length supported depends on the key type selected. Keyfactor Command supports 256 bits for Ed25519 and ECDSA and 2048 or 4096 bits for RSA.	CreationDate	A string containing the date, in UTC, on which the SSH key pair was created.	StaleDate	A string containing the date, in UTC, after which the SSH key pair is considered to be out of date based on the key lifetime defined by the <i>Key Lifetime (days)</i> application setting. See <i>Application Settings: SSH Tab</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information.	Email	A string containing the email address of the user, for user accounts, or administrator or group of administrators responsible for managing the key, for service accounts. This email address is used to alert the user or administrator when the key pair is approaching the end of its lifetime.
Name	Description																		
Id	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the SSH user's key.																		
Fingerprint	A string indicating the fingerprint of the public key. Each SSH public key has a single cryptographic fingerprint that can be used to uniquely identify the key.																		
PublicKey	A string indicating the public key of the key pair for the SSH user.																		
KeyType	A string indicating the cryptographic algorithm used to generate the SSH key. Possible values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• RSA</li> <li>• ECDSA</li> <li>• Ed25519</li> </ul>																		
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Email	A string containing the email address of the user, for user accounts, or administrator or group of administrators responsible for managing the key, for service accounts. This email address is used to alert the user or administrator when the key pair is approaching the end of its lifetime.																		

Name	Description								
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Comments</td> <td>An array of strings containing one or more strings with the user-defined descriptive comments, if any, on the key. Although entry of an email address in the comment field of an SSH key is traditional, this is not a required format. The comment may contain any characters supported for string fields, including spaces and most punctuation marks. Keys created through the Keyfactor Command Management Portal or with the <code>POST /SSH/Keys/MyKey</code> or <code>POST /SSH/ServiceAccounts</code> method will contain only one string in the array.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>LogonCount</td> <td>An integer indicating the number of Linux logons associated with the SSH key pair.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description	Comments	An array of strings containing one or more strings with the user-defined descriptive comments, if any, on the key. Although entry of an email address in the comment field of an SSH key is traditional, this is not a required format. The comment may contain any characters supported for string fields, including spaces and most punctuation marks. Keys created through the Keyfactor Command Management Portal or with the <code>POST /SSH/Keys/MyKey</code> or <code>POST /SSH/ServiceAccounts</code> method will contain only one string in the array.	LogonCount	An integer indicating the number of Linux logons associated with the SSH key pair.		
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LogonCount	An integer indicating the number of Linux logons associated with the SSH key pair.								
Username	A string indicating the full username of the user or service account. For a user account, the username appears in <code>DOMAIN\username</code> format (e.g. <code>KEYEXAMPLE\jsmith</code> ). For a service account, the username is made up of the user name and <code>ClientHostname</code> entered when the service account is created (e.g. <code>myapp@appsrvr75</code> ).								
Access	<p>An object containing information about the Linux logons mapped to the user. Linux logon mapping details include:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Id</td> <td>An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the Linux logon.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>KeyCount</td> <td>An integer indicating the number of SSH keys associated with the Linux logon.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Access</td> <td>An object containing information about the users mapped to the Linux logon.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description	Id	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the Linux logon.	KeyCount	An integer indicating the number of SSH keys associated with the Linux logon.	Access	An object containing information about the users mapped to the Linux logon.
Name	Description								
Id	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the Linux logon.								
KeyCount	An integer indicating the number of SSH keys associated with the Linux logon.								
Access	An object containing information about the users mapped to the Linux logon.								
IsGroup	A Boolean indicating whether the user is an Active Directory group (true) or not (false).								

## Version 1

Version 1 of the `GET /SSH/Users/{id}` method includes the same capabilities as version 2, but offers more limited information on returned logons for the user.

Table 627: GET SSH Users {id} v1 Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
id	Path	<b>Required.</b> An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the SSH user (user or service account) to be retrieved. Use the <i>GET /SSH/Users</i> method (see <a href="#">GET SSH Users on page 1406</a> ) to retrieve a list of all the SSH users to determine the user's ID.

Table 628: GET SSH Users {id} v1 Response Data

Name	Description																		
Id	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the SSH user.																		
Key	An object containing information about the key for the user. Key details include: <table border="1" data-bbox="414 441 1404 1690"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Id</td> <td>An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the SSH user's key.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Fingerprint</td> <td>A string indicating the fingerprint of the public key. Each SSH public key has a single cryptographic fingerprint that can be used to uniquely identify the key.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>PublicKey</td> <td>A string indicating the public key of the key pair for the SSH user.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>KeyType</td> <td>A string indicating the cryptographic algorithm used to generate the SSH key. Possible values are:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• RSA</li> <li>• ECDSA</li> <li>• Ed25519</li> </ul> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>KeyLength</td> <td>An integer indicating the key length for the SSH key. The key length supported depends on the key type selected. Keyfactor Command supports 256 bits for Ed25519 and ECDSA and 2048 or 4096 bits for RSA.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CreationDate</td> <td>A string containing the date, in UTC, on which the SSH key pair was created.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>StaleDate</td> <td>A string containing the date, in UTC, after which the SSH key pair is considered to be out of date based on the key lifetime defined by the <i>Key Lifetime (days)</i> application setting. See <i>Application Settings: SSH Tab</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Email</td> <td>A string containing the email address of the user, for user accounts, or administrator or group of administrators responsible for managing the key, for service accounts. This email address is used to alert the user or administrator when the key pair is approaching the end of its lifetime.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description	Id	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the SSH user's key.	Fingerprint	A string indicating the fingerprint of the public key. Each SSH public key has a single cryptographic fingerprint that can be used to uniquely identify the key.	PublicKey	A string indicating the public key of the key pair for the SSH user.	KeyType	A string indicating the cryptographic algorithm used to generate the SSH key. Possible values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• RSA</li> <li>• ECDSA</li> <li>• Ed25519</li> </ul>	KeyLength	An integer indicating the key length for the SSH key. The key length supported depends on the key type selected. Keyfactor Command supports 256 bits for Ed25519 and ECDSA and 2048 or 4096 bits for RSA.	CreationDate	A string containing the date, in UTC, on which the SSH key pair was created.	StaleDate	A string containing the date, in UTC, after which the SSH key pair is considered to be out of date based on the key lifetime defined by the <i>Key Lifetime (days)</i> application setting. See <i>Application Settings: SSH Tab</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information.	Email	A string containing the email address of the user, for user accounts, or administrator or group of administrators responsible for managing the key, for service accounts. This email address is used to alert the user or administrator when the key pair is approaching the end of its lifetime.
Name	Description																		
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Email	A string containing the email address of the user, for user accounts, or administrator or group of administrators responsible for managing the key, for service accounts. This email address is used to alert the user or administrator when the key pair is approaching the end of its lifetime.																		

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Comments	An array of strings containing one or more strings with the user-defined descriptive comments, if any, on the key. Although entry of an email address in the comment field of an SSH key is traditional, this is not a required format. The comment may contain any characters supported for string fields, including spaces and most punctuation marks. Keys created through the Keyfactor Command Management Portal or with the <code>POST /SSH/Keys/MyKey</code> or <code>POST /SSH/ServiceAccounts</code> method will contain only one string in the array.						
LogonCount	An integer indicating the number of Linux logons associated with the SSH key pair.						
Username	A string indicating the full username of the user or service account. For a user account, the username appears in DOMAIN\username format (e.g. KEYEXAMPLE\jsmith). For a service account, the username is made up of the user name and <i>ClientHostname</i> entered when the service account is created (e.g. myapp@appsrvr75).						
LogonIds	An array of integers indicating the Keyfactor Command reference IDs for the Linux logons mapped to the user to cause the user's SSH public key to be published out to the Linux servers on which those logons reside.						

 **Tip:** See the *Keyfactor API Reference and Utility* [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (?) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

## GET SSH Users

The GET /SSH/Users method is used to retrieve one or more SSH users defined in Keyfactor Command. The method returns both *users* and *service accounts*. See *SSH* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide* for more information on the difference between *users* and *service accounts*. Results can be limited to selected users using filtering, and URL parameters can be used to specify paging and the level of information detail. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with details for the requested SSH users and their public keys. To return the SSH private key, use the GET /SSH/Keys/MyKey method (see [GET SSH Keys My Key on page 1254](#)) for user accounts and the GET /SSH/ServiceAccounts/Key/{id} method (see [GET SSH Service Accounts Key ID on page 1364](#)) for service accounts.



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:

/ssh/server\_admin/

OR

/ssh/enterprise\_admin/

SSH actions are affected by ownership on the server group with which user to logon mappings are associated and limited for users with only the *Server Admin* (/ssh/server\_admin/) role. For more information, see *SSH Permissions* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*.

This method has two available versions. Keyfactor recommends using the newer method when possible. For more information about versioning, see [Versioning on page 11](#).

## Version 2

Version 2 of the GET /SSH/Users method redesigns how logon information for the user is returned, providing a greater level of detail in the returned data.

Table 629: GET SSH Users v2 Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
showOwnedAccess	Query	<p>A Boolean that specifies whether to return only users that have logons on servers that the requesting user owns (<i>true</i>) or not (<i>false</i>). The default is <i>false</i>.</p> <p>This option applies only to requesting users with <i>SSH User</i> or <i>SSH Server Admin</i> permissions; users with <i>SSH Enterprise Admin</i> permissions will see all users regardless of the configuration of this setting.</p> <p>Use the <i>GET /SSH/Servers</i> method (see <a href="#">GET SSH Servers on page 1286</a>) or the <i>GET /SSH/ServerGroups</i> method (see <a href="#">GET SSH Server Groups on page 1324</a>) to determine ownership of a server or server group.</p> <div data-bbox="669 724 1404 1501" style="background-color: #fff9c4; padding: 10px; border-radius: 10px;"> <p> <b>Example: Example Scenario One</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Server A is owned by Gina and server B is owned by John.</li> <li>• Gina is an <i>SSH Server Admin</i> but not an <i>SSH Enterprise Admin</i>.</li> <li>• Dave has a logon on server B but not on server A.</li> </ul> <p>Gina does a <i>GET /SSH/Users</i> with <i>showOwnedAccess=false</i> and looks at the results for Dave’s user record. She sees Dave’s user record, but sees no specific logon information for Dave (other than the LogonCount), because all Dave’s logons are on servers that Gina does not own.</p> <p>Gina does a <i>GET /SSH/Users</i> with <i>showOwnedAccess=true</i> and looks at the results for Dave’s user record. Dave’s user record does not appear.</p> <p>The presence or absence of Dave’s user record is controlled by <i>showOwnedAccess</i>. The presence or absence of logon information associated with Dave’s user record is controlled by Gina’s level of SSH permissions—with <i>SSH Server Admin</i> permissions, Gina will always see only logons for servers that she owns.</p> </div> <div data-bbox="669 1522 1404 1747" style="background-color: #fff9c4; padding: 10px; border-radius: 10px;"> <p> <b>Example: Example Scenario Two</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Server A is owned by Gina and server B is owned by John.</li> <li>• Gina is an <i>SSH Server Admin</i> but not an <i>SSH Enterprise Admin</i>.</li> <li>• Dave has a logon on server B and a logon on server A.</li> </ul> </div>

Name	In	Description
		<p> Gina does a GET /SSH/Users with <i>showOwnedAccess=false</i> and looks at the results for Dave’s user record. She sees Dave’s user record and she sees logon information for server A, but no logon information for server B. Because Gina does not own server B, logon information for that server is not visible to her.</p> <p>Gina does a GET /SSH/Users with <i>showOwnedAccess=true</i> and looks at the results for Dave’s user record. She sees Dave’s user record and she sees logon information for server A, but no logon information for server B. Because Gina does not own server B, logon information for that server is not visible to her.</p> <p>Notice there is no difference here in the results whether you choose <i>true</i> or <i>false</i> because at least one logon for Dave is present on a server owned by Gina. The <i>showOwnedAccess</i> option only comes into play when a user has no logons on a server owned by the requesting user.</p> <p>The presence or absence of logon information associated with Dave’s user record is controlled by Gina’s level of SSH permissions—with <i>SSH Server Admin</i> permissions, Gina will always see only logons for servers that she owns.</p>
QueryString	Query	<p>A string containing a query to limit the results (e.g. field1 =eq value1 AND field2 -gt value2). The default is to return all records. Fields available for querying through the API for the most part match those that appear in the Keyfactor Command Management Portal search dropdowns for the same feature. For querying guidelines, refer to: <i>Using the SSH Server Search</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i>. The query fields supported for this endpoint are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Email</li> <li>• Fingerprint</li> <li>• IsServiceAccount</li> <li>• KeyLength</li> <li>• KeyType</li> <li>• LogonCount</li> <li>• LogonServerGroupId</li> <li>• LogonServerId</li> <li>• ServiceAccountId</li> <li>• StaleDate</li> </ul>

Name	In	Description
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Username</li> </ul>
PageReturned	Query	An integer that specifies how many multiples of the returnLimit to skip and offset by before returning results, to enable paging. The default is 1.
ReturnLimit	Query	An integer that specifies how many results to return per page. The default is 50.
SortField	Query	A string containing the property by which the results should be sorted. Fields available for sorting through the API for the most part match those that appear as sortable columns in the Keyfactor Command Management Portal. The default sort field is <i>Username</i> .
SortAscending	Query	An integer that sets the sort order on the returned results. A value of 0 sorts results in ascending order while a value of 1 sorts results in descending order. The default is ascending.

Table 630: GET SSH Users v2 Response Data

Name	Description																		
Id	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the SSH user.																		
Key	An object containing information about the key for the user. Key details include: <table border="1" data-bbox="414 441 1404 1690"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Id</td> <td>An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the SSH user's key.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Fingerprint</td> <td>A string indicating the fingerprint of the public key. Each SSH public key has a single cryptographic fingerprint that can be used to uniquely identify the key.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>PublicKey</td> <td>A string indicating the public key of the key pair for the SSH user.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>KeyType</td> <td>A string indicating the cryptographic algorithm used to generate the SSH key. Possible values are:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• RSA</li> <li>• ECDSA</li> <li>• Ed25519</li> </ul> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>KeyLength</td> <td>An integer indicating the key length for the SSH key. The key length supported depends on the key type selected. Keyfactor Command supports 256 bits for Ed25519 and ECDSA and 2048 or 4096 bits for RSA.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CreationDate</td> <td>A string containing the date, in UTC, on which the SSH key pair was created.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>StaleDate</td> <td>A string containing the date, in UTC, after which the SSH key pair is considered to be out of date based on the key lifetime defined by the <i>Key Lifetime (days)</i> application setting. See <i>Application Settings: SSH Tab</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Email</td> <td>A string containing the email address of the user, for user accounts, or administrator or group of administrators responsible for managing the key, for service accounts. This email address is used to alert the user or administrator when the key pair is approaching the end of its lifetime.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description	Id	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the SSH user's key.	Fingerprint	A string indicating the fingerprint of the public key. Each SSH public key has a single cryptographic fingerprint that can be used to uniquely identify the key.	PublicKey	A string indicating the public key of the key pair for the SSH user.	KeyType	A string indicating the cryptographic algorithm used to generate the SSH key. Possible values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• RSA</li> <li>• ECDSA</li> <li>• Ed25519</li> </ul>	KeyLength	An integer indicating the key length for the SSH key. The key length supported depends on the key type selected. Keyfactor Command supports 256 bits for Ed25519 and ECDSA and 2048 or 4096 bits for RSA.	CreationDate	A string containing the date, in UTC, on which the SSH key pair was created.	StaleDate	A string containing the date, in UTC, after which the SSH key pair is considered to be out of date based on the key lifetime defined by the <i>Key Lifetime (days)</i> application setting. See <i>Application Settings: SSH Tab</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information.	Email	A string containing the email address of the user, for user accounts, or administrator or group of administrators responsible for managing the key, for service accounts. This email address is used to alert the user or administrator when the key pair is approaching the end of its lifetime.
Name	Description																		
Id	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the SSH user's key.																		
Fingerprint	A string indicating the fingerprint of the public key. Each SSH public key has a single cryptographic fingerprint that can be used to uniquely identify the key.																		
PublicKey	A string indicating the public key of the key pair for the SSH user.																		
KeyType	A string indicating the cryptographic algorithm used to generate the SSH key. Possible values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• RSA</li> <li>• ECDSA</li> <li>• Ed25519</li> </ul>																		
KeyLength	An integer indicating the key length for the SSH key. The key length supported depends on the key type selected. Keyfactor Command supports 256 bits for Ed25519 and ECDSA and 2048 or 4096 bits for RSA.																		
CreationDate	A string containing the date, in UTC, on which the SSH key pair was created.																		
StaleDate	A string containing the date, in UTC, after which the SSH key pair is considered to be out of date based on the key lifetime defined by the <i>Key Lifetime (days)</i> application setting. See <i>Application Settings: SSH Tab</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information.																		
Email	A string containing the email address of the user, for user accounts, or administrator or group of administrators responsible for managing the key, for service accounts. This email address is used to alert the user or administrator when the key pair is approaching the end of its lifetime.																		

Name	Description								
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Comments</td> <td>An array of strings containing one or more strings with the user-defined descriptive comments, if any, on the key. Although entry of an email address in the comment field of an SSH key is traditional, this is not a required format. The comment may contain any characters supported for string fields, including spaces and most punctuation marks. Keys created through the Keyfactor Command Management Portal or with the <code>POST /SSH/Keys/MyKey</code> or <code>POST /SSH/ServiceAccounts</code> method will contain only one string in the array.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>LogonCount</td> <td>An integer indicating the number of Linux logons associated with the SSH key pair.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description	Comments	An array of strings containing one or more strings with the user-defined descriptive comments, if any, on the key. Although entry of an email address in the comment field of an SSH key is traditional, this is not a required format. The comment may contain any characters supported for string fields, including spaces and most punctuation marks. Keys created through the Keyfactor Command Management Portal or with the <code>POST /SSH/Keys/MyKey</code> or <code>POST /SSH/ServiceAccounts</code> method will contain only one string in the array.	LogonCount	An integer indicating the number of Linux logons associated with the SSH key pair.		
Name	Description								
Comments	An array of strings containing one or more strings with the user-defined descriptive comments, if any, on the key. Although entry of an email address in the comment field of an SSH key is traditional, this is not a required format. The comment may contain any characters supported for string fields, including spaces and most punctuation marks. Keys created through the Keyfactor Command Management Portal or with the <code>POST /SSH/Keys/MyKey</code> or <code>POST /SSH/ServiceAccounts</code> method will contain only one string in the array.								
LogonCount	An integer indicating the number of Linux logons associated with the SSH key pair.								
Username	A string indicating the full username of the user or service account. For a user account, the username appears in <code>DOMAIN\username</code> format (e.g. <code>KEYEXAMPLE\jsmith</code> ). For a service account, the username is made up of the user name and <code>ClientHostname</code> entered when the service account is created (e.g. <code>myapp@appsrvr75</code> ).								
Access	<p>An object containing information about the Linux logons mapped to the user. Linux logon mapping details include:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Id</td> <td>An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the Linux logon.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>KeyCount</td> <td>An integer indicating the number of SSH keys associated with the Linux logon.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Access</td> <td>An object containing information about the users mapped to the Linux logon.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description	Id	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the Linux logon.	KeyCount	An integer indicating the number of SSH keys associated with the Linux logon.	Access	An object containing information about the users mapped to the Linux logon.
Name	Description								
Id	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the Linux logon.								
KeyCount	An integer indicating the number of SSH keys associated with the Linux logon.								
Access	An object containing information about the users mapped to the Linux logon.								
IsGroup	A Boolean indicating whether the user is an Active Directory group (true) or not (false).								

## Version 1

Version 1 of the `GET /SSH/Users` method includes the same capabilities as version 2, but offers more limited information on returned logons for the user.

Table 631: GET SSH Users v1 Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
showOwnedAccess	Query	<p>A Boolean that specifies whether to return only users that have logons on servers that the requesting user owns (<i>true</i>) or not (<i>false</i>). The default is <i>false</i>.</p> <p>This option applies only to requesting users with <i>SSH User</i> or <i>SSH Server Admin</i> permissions; users with <i>SSH Enterprise Admin</i> permissions will see all users regardless of the configuration of this setting.</p> <p>Use the <i>GET /SSH/Servers</i> method (see <a href="#">GET SSH Servers on page 1286</a>) or the <i>GET /SSH/ServerGroups</i> method (see <a href="#">GET SSH Server Groups on page 1324</a>) to determine ownership of a server or server group.</p> <div data-bbox="669 724 1404 1501" style="background-color: #fff9c4; padding: 10px; border-radius: 10px;"> <p> <b>Example: Example Scenario One</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Server A is owned by Gina and server B is owned by John.</li> <li>• Gina is an <i>SSH Server Admin</i> but not an <i>SSH Enterprise Admin</i>.</li> <li>• Dave has a logon on server B but not on server A.</li> </ul> <p>Gina does a <i>GET /SSH/Users</i> with <i>showOwnedAccess=false</i> and looks at the results for Dave’s user record. She sees Dave’s user record, but sees no specific logon information for Dave (other than the LogonCount), because all Dave’s logons are on servers that Gina does not own.</p> <p>Gina does a <i>GET /SSH/Users</i> with <i>showOwnedAccess=true</i> and looks at the results for Dave’s user record. Dave’s user record does not appear.</p> <p>The presence or absence of Dave’s user record is controlled by <i>showOwnedAccess</i>. The presence or absence of logon information associated with Dave’s user record is controlled by Gina’s level of SSH permissions—with <i>SSH Server Admin</i> permissions, Gina will always see only logons for servers that she owns.</p> </div> <div data-bbox="669 1522 1404 1753" style="background-color: #fff9c4; padding: 10px; border-radius: 10px;"> <p> <b>Example: Example Scenario Two</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Server A is owned by Gina and server B is owned by John.</li> <li>• Gina is an <i>SSH Server Admin</i> but not an <i>SSH Enterprise Admin</i>.</li> <li>• Dave has a logon on server B and a logon on server A.</li> </ul> </div>

Name	In	Description
		<p> Gina does a GET /SSH/Users with <i>showOwnedAccess=false</i> and looks at the results for Dave’s user record. She sees Dave’s user record and she sees logon information for server A, but no logon information for server B. Because Gina does not own server B, logon information for that server is not visible to her.</p> <p>Gina does a GET /SSH/Users with <i>showOwnedAccess=true</i> and looks at the results for Dave’s user record. She sees Dave’s user record and she sees logon information for server A, but no logon information for server B. Because Gina does not own server B, logon information for that server is not visible to her.</p> <p>Notice there is no difference here in the results whether you choose <i>true</i> or <i>false</i> because at least one logon for Dave is present on a server owned by Gina. The <i>showOwnedAccess</i> option only comes into play when a user has no logons on a server owned by the requesting user.</p> <p>The presence or absence of logon information associated with Dave’s user record is controlled by Gina’s level of SSH permissions—with <i>SSH Server Admin</i> permissions, Gina will always see only logons for servers that she owns.</p>
queryString	Query	<p>A string containing a query to limit the results (e.g. field1 =eq value1 AND field2 -gt value2). The default is to return all records. Fields available for querying through the API for the most part match those that appear in the Keyfactor Command Management Portal search dropdowns for the same feature. For querying guidelines, refer to: <i>Using the SSH Server Search</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i>. The query fields supported for this endpoint are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Email</li> <li>• Fingerprint</li> <li>• IsServiceAccount</li> <li>• KeyLength</li> <li>• KeyType</li> <li>• LogonCount</li> <li>• LogonServerGroupld</li> <li>• LogonServerld</li> <li>• ServiceAccountld</li> <li>• StaleDate</li> </ul>

Name	In	Description
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Username</li> </ul>
pageReturned	Query	An integer that specifies how many multiples of the returnLimit to skip and offset by before returning results, to enable paging. The default is 1.
returnLimit	Query	An integer that specifies how many results to return per page. The default is 50.
sortField	Query	A string containing the property by which the results should be sorted. Fields available for sorting through the API for the most part match those that appear as sortable columns in the Keyfactor Command Management Portal. The default sort field is <i>Username</i> .
sortAscending	Query	An integer that sets the sort order on the returned results. A value of 0 sorts results in ascending order while a value of 1 sorts results in descending order. The default is ascending.

Table 632: GET SSH Users v1 Response Data

Name	Description																		
Id	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the SSH user.																		
Key	An object containing information about the key for the user. Key details include: <table border="1" data-bbox="412 436 1403 1692"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Id</td> <td>An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the SSH user's key.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Fingerprint</td> <td>A string indicating the fingerprint of the public key. Each SSH public key has a single cryptographic fingerprint that can be used to uniquely identify the key.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>PublicKey</td> <td>A string indicating the public key of the key pair for the SSH user.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>KeyType</td> <td>A string indicating the cryptographic algorithm used to generate the SSH key. Possible values are:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• RSA</li> <li>• ECDSA</li> <li>• Ed25519</li> </ul> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>KeyLength</td> <td>An integer indicating the key length for the SSH key. The key length supported depends on the key type selected. Keyfactor Command supports 256 bits for Ed25519 and ECDSA and 2048 or 4096 bits for RSA.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CreationDate</td> <td>A string containing the date, in UTC, on which the SSH key pair was created.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>StaleDate</td> <td>A string containing the date, in UTC, after which the SSH key pair is considered to be out of date based on the key lifetime defined by the <i>Key Lifetime (days)</i> application setting. See <i>Application Settings: SSH Tab</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Email</td> <td>A string containing the email address of the user, for user accounts, or administrator or group of administrators responsible for managing the key, for service accounts. This email address is used to alert the user or administrator when the key pair is approaching the end of its lifetime.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description	Id	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the SSH user's key.	Fingerprint	A string indicating the fingerprint of the public key. Each SSH public key has a single cryptographic fingerprint that can be used to uniquely identify the key.	PublicKey	A string indicating the public key of the key pair for the SSH user.	KeyType	A string indicating the cryptographic algorithm used to generate the SSH key. Possible values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• RSA</li> <li>• ECDSA</li> <li>• Ed25519</li> </ul>	KeyLength	An integer indicating the key length for the SSH key. The key length supported depends on the key type selected. Keyfactor Command supports 256 bits for Ed25519 and ECDSA and 2048 or 4096 bits for RSA.	CreationDate	A string containing the date, in UTC, on which the SSH key pair was created.	StaleDate	A string containing the date, in UTC, after which the SSH key pair is considered to be out of date based on the key lifetime defined by the <i>Key Lifetime (days)</i> application setting. See <i>Application Settings: SSH Tab</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information.	Email	A string containing the email address of the user, for user accounts, or administrator or group of administrators responsible for managing the key, for service accounts. This email address is used to alert the user or administrator when the key pair is approaching the end of its lifetime.
Name	Description																		
Id	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the SSH user's key.																		
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Name	Description						
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Comments</td> <td>An array of strings containing one or more strings with the user-defined descriptive comments, if any, on the key. Although entry of an email address in the comment field of an SSH key is traditional, this is not a required format. The comment may contain any characters supported for string fields, including spaces and most punctuation marks. Keys created through the Keyfactor Command Management Portal or with the <code>POST /SSH/Keys/MyKey</code> or <code>POST /SSH/ServiceAccounts</code> method will contain only one string in the array.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>LogonCount</td> <td>An integer indicating the number of Linux logons associated with the SSH key pair.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description	Comments	An array of strings containing one or more strings with the user-defined descriptive comments, if any, on the key. Although entry of an email address in the comment field of an SSH key is traditional, this is not a required format. The comment may contain any characters supported for string fields, including spaces and most punctuation marks. Keys created through the Keyfactor Command Management Portal or with the <code>POST /SSH/Keys/MyKey</code> or <code>POST /SSH/ServiceAccounts</code> method will contain only one string in the array.	LogonCount	An integer indicating the number of Linux logons associated with the SSH key pair.
Name	Description						
Comments	An array of strings containing one or more strings with the user-defined descriptive comments, if any, on the key. Although entry of an email address in the comment field of an SSH key is traditional, this is not a required format. The comment may contain any characters supported for string fields, including spaces and most punctuation marks. Keys created through the Keyfactor Command Management Portal or with the <code>POST /SSH/Keys/MyKey</code> or <code>POST /SSH/ServiceAccounts</code> method will contain only one string in the array.						
LogonCount	An integer indicating the number of Linux logons associated with the SSH key pair.						
Username	A string indicating the full username of the user or service account. For a user account, the username appears in <code>DOMAIN\username</code> format (e.g. <code>KEYEXAMPLE\jsmith</code> ). For a service account, the username is made up of the user name and <code>ClientHostname</code> entered when the service account is created (e.g. <code>myapp@appsrvr75</code> ).						
LogonIds	An array of integers indicating the Keyfactor Command reference IDs for the Linux logons mapped to the user to cause the user's SSH public key to be published out to the Linux servers on which those logons reside.						

 **Tip:** See the [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon () at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

## POST SSH Users

The `POST /SSH/Users` method is used to create a new SSH user in Keyfactor Command and, optionally, associate the user with one or more Linux logons during creation to allow the public key for the user to be published out to a Linux server—for servers in *inventory and publish policy* mode. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with the details of the user to logon mapping, if any.

 **Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
`/ssh/server_admin/`  
OR



/ssh/enterprise\_admin/

SSH actions are affected by ownership on the server group with which user to logon mappings are associated and limited for users with only the *Server Admin (/ssh/server\_admin/)* role. For more information, see *SSH Permissions* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*.

Table 633: POST SSH Users Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
Username	Body	<p><b>Required.</b> A string indicating the full username of the <i>user</i> or <i>service account</i>.</p> <p>For a <i>user</i> account, the username is given in DOMAIN\username format (e.g. KEYEXAMPLE\jsmith). For a <i>service account</i>, the username is made up of a user name (e.g. svc_myapp) and client hostname reference for the service account. The client hostname is used for reference only and does not need to match an actual client hostname. The naming convention is to enter the hostname of the server on which the application that will use the private key resides (e.g. appsvr12), but you can put anything you like in this field (e.g. cheesetoast). The full service account name is given in the form username@clienthostname (e.g. svc_myapp@appsvr75).</p>
LogonIds	Body	<p>An array of integers indicating the Keyfactor Command reference IDs for the Linux logons to map to the user to cause the user's SSH public key to be published out to the Linux servers on which those logons reside.</p> <p>These are provided in the following format:</p> <pre>[12, 27, 39]</pre> <p>Use the <i>GET /SSH/Logons</i> method (see <a href="#">GET SSH Logons on page 1271</a>) to retrieve a list of all the SSH logons to determine the logon's ID(s).</p>

Table 634: POST SSH Users Response Data

Name	Description
ID	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the SSH user.
Username	A string indicating the full username of the <i>user</i> or <i>service account</i> .
LogonIds	An array of integers indicating the Keyfactor Command reference IDs for the Linux logons to map to the user to cause the user's SSH public key to be published out to the Linux servers on which those logons reside.



**Tip:** See the *Keyfactor API Reference and Utility* [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results



returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (🔍) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

## PUT SSH Users

The PUT /SSH/Users method is used to update an existing SSH user in Keyfactor Command and, optionally, associate the user with one or more Linux logons to allow the public key for the user to be published out to a Linux server—for servers in *inventory and publish policy* mode. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with the details of the user to logon mapping, if any.



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:

/ssh/server\_admin/

OR

/ssh/enterprise\_admin/

SSH actions are affected by ownership on the server group with which user to logon mappings are associated and limited for users with only the *Server Admin* (/ssh/server\_admin/) role. For more information, see *SSH Permissions* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*.

Table 635: PUT SSH Users Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
ID	Body	<p><b>Required.</b> An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the SSH user.</p> <p>Use the <a href="#">GET /SSH/Users</a> method (see <a href="#">GET SSH Users on page 1406</a>) to retrieve a list of all the SSH users to determine the user's ID.</p>
LogonIds	Body	<p>An array of integers indicating the Keyfactor Command reference IDs for the Linux logons to map to the user to cause the user's SSH public key to be published out to the Linux servers on which those logons reside.</p> <p>These are provided in the following format:</p> <pre>[ 12, 27, 39 ]</pre> <p>Use the <a href="#">GET /SSH/Logons</a> method (see <a href="#">GET SSH Logons on page 1271</a>) to retrieve a list of all the SSH logons to determine the logon's ID(s).</p> <div style="border: 1px solid orange; padding: 5px; background-color: #fff9e6;"> <p> <b>Important:</b> Logon IDs you provide here replace any existing logon IDs associated with the user. To avoid accidentally removing access for users, check existing logons for the user (see <a href="#">GET SSH Users on page 1406</a>) before updating and provide both existing and new logon IDs.</p> </div>

Table 636: POST SSH Users Response Data

Name	Description
ID	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the SSH user.
Username	A string indicating the full username of the <i>user</i> or <i>service account</i> .
LogonIds	An array of integers indicating the Keyfactor Command reference IDs for the Linux logons to map to the user to cause the user's SSH public key to be published out to the Linux servers on which those logons reside.



**Tip:** See the [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (?) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

## POST SSH Users Access

The POST `/SSH/Users/Access` method is used to create a mapping of one or more Linux logons to a Keyfactor Command user or service account. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with the details of the user to logon mapping, if any.



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:

`/ssh/server_admin/`

OR

`/ssh/enterprise_admin/`

SSH actions are affected by ownership on the server group with which user to logon mappings are associated and limited for users with only the *Server Admin* (`/ssh/server_admin/`) role. For more information, see *SSH Permissions* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*.



**Tip:** Before creating a logon to user mapping, be sure that you have switched the server to which you will add your mapping (or its server group) to *inventory and publish policy* mode so that the key for the user will be published to the server. If the server is in *inventory only* mode and you add a mapping for it in Keyfactor Command, the mapping will appear in Keyfactor Command only and the key for the user will not be published out to the server.

Table 637: POST SSH Users Access Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
ID	Body	<p><b>Required.</b> An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the SSH user.</p> <p>Use the <a href="#">GET /SSH/Users</a> method (see <a href="#">GET SSH Users on page 1406</a>) to retrieve a list of all the SSH users to determine the user's ID.</p>
LogonIds	Body	<p>An array of integers indicating the Keyfactor Command reference IDs for the Linux logons to map to the user to cause the user's SSH public key to be published out to the Linux servers on which those logons reside.</p> <p>These are provided in the following format:</p> <pre>[12, 27, 39]</pre> <p>Use the <a href="#">GET /SSH/Logons</a> method (see <a href="#">GET SSH Logons on page 1271</a>) to retrieve a list of all the SSH logons to determine the logon's ID(s).</p> <div style="border: 1px solid orange; padding: 5px;"><p> <b>Important:</b> Logon IDs you provide here replace any existing logon IDs associated with the user. To avoid accidentally removing access for users, check existing logons for the user (see <a href="#">GET SSH Users on page 1406</a>) before updating and provide both existing and new logon IDs.</p></div>

Table 638: POST SSH Users Access Response Data

Name	Description																		
Id	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the SSH user.																		
Key	An object containing information about the key for the user. Key details include: <table border="1" data-bbox="412 436 1403 1688"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Id</td> <td>An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the SSH user's key.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Fingerprint</td> <td>A string indicating the fingerprint of the public key. Each SSH public key has a single cryptographic fingerprint that can be used to uniquely identify the key.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>PublicKey</td> <td>A string indicating the public key of the key pair for the SSH user.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>KeyType</td> <td>A string indicating the cryptographic algorithm used to generate the SSH key. Possible values are:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• RSA</li> <li>• ECDSA</li> <li>• Ed25519</li> </ul> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>KeyLength</td> <td>An integer indicating the key length for the SSH key. The key length supported depends on the key type selected. Keyfactor Command supports 256 bits for Ed25519 and ECDSA and 2048 or 4096 bits for RSA.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CreationDate</td> <td>A string containing the date, in UTC, on which the SSH key pair was created.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>StaleDate</td> <td>A string containing the date, in UTC, after which the SSH key pair is considered to be out of date based on the key lifetime defined by the <i>Key Lifetime (days)</i> application setting. See <i>Application Settings: SSH Tab</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Email</td> <td>A string containing the email address of the user, for user accounts, or administrator or group of administrators responsible for managing the key, for service accounts. This email address is used to alert the user or administrator when the key pair is approaching the end of its lifetime.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description	Id	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the SSH user's key.	Fingerprint	A string indicating the fingerprint of the public key. Each SSH public key has a single cryptographic fingerprint that can be used to uniquely identify the key.	PublicKey	A string indicating the public key of the key pair for the SSH user.	KeyType	A string indicating the cryptographic algorithm used to generate the SSH key. Possible values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• RSA</li> <li>• ECDSA</li> <li>• Ed25519</li> </ul>	KeyLength	An integer indicating the key length for the SSH key. The key length supported depends on the key type selected. Keyfactor Command supports 256 bits for Ed25519 and ECDSA and 2048 or 4096 bits for RSA.	CreationDate	A string containing the date, in UTC, on which the SSH key pair was created.	StaleDate	A string containing the date, in UTC, after which the SSH key pair is considered to be out of date based on the key lifetime defined by the <i>Key Lifetime (days)</i> application setting. See <i>Application Settings: SSH Tab</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information.	Email	A string containing the email address of the user, for user accounts, or administrator or group of administrators responsible for managing the key, for service accounts. This email address is used to alert the user or administrator when the key pair is approaching the end of its lifetime.
Name	Description																		
Id	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the SSH user's key.																		
Fingerprint	A string indicating the fingerprint of the public key. Each SSH public key has a single cryptographic fingerprint that can be used to uniquely identify the key.																		
PublicKey	A string indicating the public key of the key pair for the SSH user.																		
KeyType	A string indicating the cryptographic algorithm used to generate the SSH key. Possible values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• RSA</li> <li>• ECDSA</li> <li>• Ed25519</li> </ul>																		
KeyLength	An integer indicating the key length for the SSH key. The key length supported depends on the key type selected. Keyfactor Command supports 256 bits for Ed25519 and ECDSA and 2048 or 4096 bits for RSA.																		
CreationDate	A string containing the date, in UTC, on which the SSH key pair was created.																		
StaleDate	A string containing the date, in UTC, after which the SSH key pair is considered to be out of date based on the key lifetime defined by the <i>Key Lifetime (days)</i> application setting. See <i>Application Settings: SSH Tab</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information.																		
Email	A string containing the email address of the user, for user accounts, or administrator or group of administrators responsible for managing the key, for service accounts. This email address is used to alert the user or administrator when the key pair is approaching the end of its lifetime.																		

Name	Description										
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Comments</td> <td>An array of strings containing one or more strings with the user-defined descriptive comments, if any, on the key. Although entry of an email address in the comment field of an SSH key is traditional, this is not a required format. The comment may contain any characters supported for string fields, including spaces and most punctuation marks. Keys created through the Keyfactor Command Management Portal or with the <code>POST /SSH/Keys/MyKey</code> or <code>POST /SSH/ServiceAccounts</code> method will contain only one string in the array.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>LogonCount</td> <td>An integer indicating the number of Linux logons associated with the SSH key pair.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description	Comments	An array of strings containing one or more strings with the user-defined descriptive comments, if any, on the key. Although entry of an email address in the comment field of an SSH key is traditional, this is not a required format. The comment may contain any characters supported for string fields, including spaces and most punctuation marks. Keys created through the Keyfactor Command Management Portal or with the <code>POST /SSH/Keys/MyKey</code> or <code>POST /SSH/ServiceAccounts</code> method will contain only one string in the array.	LogonCount	An integer indicating the number of Linux logons associated with the SSH key pair.				
Name	Description										
Comments	An array of strings containing one or more strings with the user-defined descriptive comments, if any, on the key. Although entry of an email address in the comment field of an SSH key is traditional, this is not a required format. The comment may contain any characters supported for string fields, including spaces and most punctuation marks. Keys created through the Keyfactor Command Management Portal or with the <code>POST /SSH/Keys/MyKey</code> or <code>POST /SSH/ServiceAccounts</code> method will contain only one string in the array.										
LogonCount	An integer indicating the number of Linux logons associated with the SSH key pair.										
Username	A string indicating the full username of the user or service account. For a user account, the username appears in <code>DOMAIN\username</code> format (e.g. <code>KEYEXAMPLE\jsmith</code> ). For a service account, the username is made up of the user name and <code>ClientHostname</code> entered when the service account is created (e.g. <code>myapp@appsrvr75</code> ).										
Access	<p>An object containing information about the Linux logons mapped to the user. Linux logon mapping details include:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Id</td> <td>An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the Linux logon.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Username</td> <td>A string indicating the user's logon name on the Linux server.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>KeyCount</td> <td>An integer indicating the number of SSH keys associated with the Linux logon.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Access</td> <td>An object containing information about the users mapped to the Linux logon.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description	Id	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the Linux logon.	Username	A string indicating the user's logon name on the Linux server.	KeyCount	An integer indicating the number of SSH keys associated with the Linux logon.	Access	An object containing information about the users mapped to the Linux logon.
Name	Description										
Id	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the Linux logon.										
Username	A string indicating the user's logon name on the Linux server.										
KeyCount	An integer indicating the number of SSH keys associated with the Linux logon.										
Access	An object containing information about the users mapped to the Linux logon.										
IsGroup	A Boolean indicating whether the user is an Active Directory group (true) or not (false).										



**Tip:** See the [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Refer-

ence and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (?) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

## 2.6.35 SMTP

The SMTP component of the Keyfactor API includes methods necessary to programmatically edit and retrieve the SMTP configuration profile and send a test email message. Editing the SMTP configuration profile in Keyfactor Command will only apply within the software. Only one SMTP profile may be configured.

Table 639: SMTP Endpoints

Endpoint	Method	Description	Link
/	GET	Returns information about the SMTP configuration profile.	<a href="#">GET SMTP below</a>
/	PUT	Updates settings for the SMTP configuration profile.	<a href="#">PUT SMTP on page 1426</a>
/Test	POST	Sends a test email message to confirm SMTP configuration.	<a href="#">POST SMTP Test on page 1429</a>

### 2.6.35.1 GET SMTP

The GET /SMTP method is used to retrieve the SMTP configuration profile from Keyfactor Command. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with details about the SMTP profile. Only one profile may be configured. There are no input parameters for this method.



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
`/system_settings/read/`

Table 640: GET SMTP Response Data

Name	Description						
Host	A string indicating the fully qualified domain name of your SMTP host (e.g. corpexch02.keyexample.com).						
Id	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the SMTP record. This will be 1 in most environments.						
Port	An integer indicating the SMTP port (e.g. 25).						
RelayAuthenticationType	<p>An integer indicating the type of authentication used to connect to the mail server. Possible values are:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Value</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>0</td> <td>Anonymous</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>Explicit Credentials</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Value	Description	0	Anonymous	2	Explicit Credentials
Value	Description						
0	Anonymous						
2	Explicit Credentials						
RelayUsername	<p>A string indicating the username of the account providing authentication to the mail server if <i>RelayAuthenticationType</i> is set to 2. The username should be provided in DOMAIN\username format.</p> <p>For most mail server configurations, the username provided must have as a valid email address the email address you set in the <i>SenderAccount</i> parameter.</p>						
SenderAccount	A string indicating the sender for email messages delivered from Keyfactor Command, in the form of an email address (e.g. jsmith@keyexample.com). Depending on the email configuration in your environment, the sender account may need to be a valid user on your mail server or you may be able to put anything in this field.						
SenderAddress	A string indicating the sender for email messages delivered from Keyfactor Command, in the form of an email address (e.g. jsmith@keyexample.com). This is considered deprecated and may be removed in a future release.						
SenderName	A string indicating the name that appears as the “from” in the user’s mail client (e.g. Keyfactor Command). This value is used for both configurations of <i>RelayAuthenticationType</i> .						
UseSSL	A Boolean indicating that mail should be delivered over TLS/SSL. Not all mail servers support this.						

 **Tip:** See the [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results



returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (?) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

### 2.6.35.2 PUT SMTP

The PUT /SMTP method is used to update the SMTP configuration profile information. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with details about the SMTP configuration profile.



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
`/system_setting/modify/`



**Important:** Any previously populated fields that are not submitted with their full existing data using this method will be cleared of their existing data. When using this method, you should first do a GET to retrieve all the values for the record you want to update, enter corrected data into the field(s) you want to update, and then submit all the fields using PUT, including the fields that contain values but which you are not changing.

Table 641: PUT SMTP Input Parameters

Name	In	Description						
Host	Body	<b>Required.</b> A string indicating the fully qualified domain name of your SMTP host (e.g. corpexch02.keyexample.com).						
Id	Body	<b>Required.</b> An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the SMTP record. This will be 1 in most environments.						
Port	Body	An integer indicating the SMTP port (e.g. 25).						
RelayAuthenticationType	Body	An integer indicating the type of authentication used to connect to the mail server. Possible values are: <table border="1" data-bbox="721 695 1403 890"> <thead> <tr> <th>Value</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>0</td> <td>Anonymous</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>Explicit Credentials</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Value	Description	0	Anonymous	2	Explicit Credentials
Value	Description							
0	Anonymous							
2	Explicit Credentials							
RelayPassword	Body	<b>Required*</b> A string indicating the password of the user specified by <i>RelayUsername</i> if <i>RelayAuthenticationType</i> is set to 2. This field is <b>required</b> if <i>RelayAuthenticationType</i> is set to 2. No data is output in this field on a GET.						
RelayUsername	Body	<b>Required*</b> A string indicating the username of the account providing authentication to the mail server if <i>RelayAuthenticationType</i> is set to 2. The username should be provided in DOMAIN\username format. This field is <b>required</b> if <i>RelayAuthenticationType</i> is set to 2. For most mail server configurations, the username provided must have as a valid email address the email address you set in the <i>SenderAccount</i> parameter.						
SenderAccount	Body	<b>Required.</b> A string indicating the sender for email messages delivered from Keyfactor Command, in the form of an email address (e.g. jsmith@keyexample.com). Depending on the email configuration in your environment, the sender account may need to be a valid user on your mail server or you may be able to put anything in this field.						
SenderName	Body	<b>Required.</b> A string indicating the name that appears as the “from” in the user’s mail client (e.g. Keyfactor Command). This value is used for both configurations of <i>RelayAuthentic-</i>						

Name	In	Description
		<i>ationType</i> .
UseSSL	Body	A Boolean indicating that mail should be delivered over TLS/SSL. Not all mail servers support this.

Table 642: POST SMTP Test Response Data

Name	Description						
Host	A string indicating the fully qualified domain name of your SMTP host (e.g. corpexch02.keyexample.com).						
Id	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the SMTP record. This will be 1 in most environments.						
Port	An integer indicating the SMTP port (e.g. 25).						
RelayAuthenticationType	An integer indicating the type of authentication used to connect to the mail server. Possible values are: <table border="1" data-bbox="581 919 1404 1115"> <thead> <tr> <th>Value</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>0</td> <td>Anonymous</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>Explicit Credentials</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Value	Description	0	Anonymous	2	Explicit Credentials
Value	Description						
0	Anonymous						
2	Explicit Credentials						
RelayUsername	A string indicating the username of the account providing authentication to the mail server if <i>RelayAuthenticationType</i> is set to 2. The username should be provided in DOMAIN\username format. For most mail server configurations, the username provided must have as a valid email address the email address you set in the <i>SenderAccount</i> parameter.						
SenderAccount	A string indicating the sender for email messages delivered from Keyfactor Command, in the form of an email address (e.g. jsmith@keyexample.com). Depending on the email configuration in your environment, the sender account may need to be a valid user on your mail server or you may be able to put anything in this field.						
SenderName	A string indicating the name that appears as the “from” in the user’s mail client (e.g. Keyfactor Command). This value is used for both configurations of <i>RelayAuthenticationType</i> .						
UseSSL	A Boolean indicating that mail should be delivered over TLS/SSL. Not all mail servers support this.						



**Tip:** See the *Keyfactor API Reference and Utility* [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (🔍) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

### 2.6.35.3 POST SMTP Test

The POST /SMTP/Test method is used to test the SMTP settings by sending a test email message. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with details about the SMTP profile.



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
/system\_setting/modify/

Table 643: POST SMTP Test Input Parameters

Name	In	Description						
Host	Body	<b>Required.</b> A string indicating the fully qualified domain name of your SMTP host (e.g. corpexch02.keyexample.com).						
Id	Body	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the SMTP record. This will be 1 in most environments.						
Port	Body	<b>Required.</b> An integer indicating the SMTP port (e.g. 25).						
RelayAuthenticationType	Body	An integer indicating the type of authentication used to connect to the mail server. Possible values are: <table border="1" data-bbox="721 661 1404 856"> <thead> <tr> <th>Value</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>0</td> <td>Anonymous</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>Explicit Credentials</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Value	Description	0	Anonymous	2	Explicit Credentials
Value	Description							
0	Anonymous							
2	Explicit Credentials							
RelayPassword	Body	<b>Required*</b> . A string indicating the password of the user specified by <i>RelayUsername</i> if <i>RelayAuthenticationType</i> is set to 2. This field is <b>required</b> if <i>RelayAuthenticationType</i> is set to 2. No data is output in this field on a GET.						
RelayUsername	Body	<b>Required*</b> . A string indicating the username of the account providing authentication to the mail server if <i>RelayAuthenticationType</i> is set to 2. The username should be provided in DOMAIN\username format. This field is <b>required</b> if <i>RelayAuthenticationType</i> is set to 2. For most mail server configurations, the username provided must have as a valid email address the email address you set in the <i>SenderAccount</i> parameter.						
SenderAccount	Body	<b>Required.</b> A string indicating the sender for email messages delivered from Keyfactor Command, in the form of an email address (e.g. jsmith@keyexample.com). Depending on the email configuration in your environment, the sender account may need to be a valid user on your mail server or you may be able to put anything in this field.						
SenderAddress	Body	A string indicating the sender for email messages delivered from Keyfactor Command, in the form of an email address (e.g. jsmith@keyexample.com). This is considered deprecated and may be removed in a future						

Name	In	Description
		release.
SenderName	Body	A string indicating the name that appears as the “from” in the user’s mail client (e.g. Keyfactor Command). This value is used for both configurations of <i>RelayAuthenticationType</i> .
TestRecipient	Body	<b>Required.</b> A string indicating the recipient name, in email format (e.g. mjones@keyexample.com), for a test message to be sent using the SMTP configuration to confirm functionality.
UseSSL	Body	A Boolean indicating that mail should be delivered over TLS/SSL. Not all mail servers support this.

Table 644: POST SMTP Test Response Data

Name	Description						
Host	A string indicating the fully qualified domain name of your SMTP host (e.g. corpexch02.keyexample.com).						
Id	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the SMTP record. This will be 1 in most environments.						
Port	An integer indicating the SMTP port (e.g. 25).						
RelayAuthenticationType	<p>An integer indicating the type of authentication used to connect to the mail server. Possible values are:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Value</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>0</td> <td>Anonymous</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>Explicit Credentials</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Value	Description	0	Anonymous	2	Explicit Credentials
Value	Description						
0	Anonymous						
2	Explicit Credentials						
RelayUsername	<p>A string indicating the username of the account providing authentication to the mail server if <i>RelayAuthenticationType</i> is set to 2. The username should be provided in DOMAIN\username format.</p> <p>For most mail server configurations, the username provided must have as a valid email address the email address you set in the <i>SenderAccount</i> parameter.</p>						
SenderAccount	A string indicating the sender for email messages delivered from Keyfactor Command, in the form of an email address (e.g. jsmith@keyexample.com). Depending on the email configuration in your environment, the sender account may need to be a valid user on your mail server or you may be able to put anything in this field.						
SenderName	A string indicating the name that appears as the “from” in the user’s mail client (e.g. Keyfactor Command). This value is used for both configurations of <i>RelayAuthenticationType</i> .						
TestRecipient	A string indicating the recipient name, in email format (e.g. mjones@keyexample.com), for a test message to be sent using the SMTP configuration to confirm functionality.						
UseSSL	A Boolean indicating that mail should be delivered over TLS/SSL. Not all mail servers support this.						

 **Tip:** See the [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results



returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (?) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

## 2.6.36 SSL

The SSL component of the Keyfactor API includes methods necessary to programmatically create, delete, edit, and list SSL networks, network ranges, and endpoints found in an SSL scan.

Table 645: SSL Endpoints

Endpoint	Method	Description	Link
/Parts/{id}	GET	Returns detailed information about a scan job for SSL discovery or monitoring.	<a href="#">GET SSL Parts ID on page 1435</a>
/Endpoints/{id}	GET	Returns the details about a single endpoint discovered during SSL scanning.	<a href="#">GET SSL Endpoints ID on page 1437</a>
/NetworkRanges/{id}	DELETE	Removes all network ranges from the specified SSL network.	<a href="#">DELETE SSL NetworkRanges ID on page 1439</a>
/NetworkRanges/{id}	GET	Returns network range information about the specified SSL network.	<a href="#">GET SSL NetworkRanges ID on page 1439</a>
/Networks/{identifier}	GET	Returns information about the specified SSL network.	<a href="#">GET SSL Networks Identifier on page 1440</a>
/	GET	Returns the results of an SSL scan based on query information.	<a href="#">GET SSL on page 1451</a>
/Networks	GET	Returns information about all SSL networks in Keyfactor Command.	<a href="#">GET SSL Networks on page 1453</a>
/Networks	POST	Creates a new SSL network.	<a href="#">POST SSL Networks on page 1464</a>
/Networks	PUT	Updates an existing SSL	<a href="#">PUT SSL Networks</a>

Endpoint	Method	Description	Link
		network.	<a href="#">on page 1478</a>
/Endpoints/{id}/History	GET	Returns a list of all the SSL scanning endpoint histories for an endpoint with the given ID.	<a href="#">GET SSL Endpoints ID History on page 1492</a>
/Networks/{id}/Parts	GET	Returns the scan job information for SSL discovery or monitoring.	<a href="#">GET SSL Networks ID Parts on page 1497</a>
/NetworkRanges	POST	Adds network ranges to the specified SSL network.	<a href="#">POST SSL NetworkRanges on page 1499</a>
/NetworkRanges	PUT	Updates network range information on the specified SSL network.	<a href="#">PUT SSL NetworkRanges on page 1500</a>
/Endpoints/ReviewStatus	PUT	Used to change the <i>reviewed</i> status for a given SSL endpoint.	<a href="#">PUT SSL Endpoints Review Status on page 1501</a>
/Endpoints/MonitorStatus	PUT	Used to change the <i>monitoring</i> status for a given SSL endpoint.	<a href="#">PUT SSL Endpoints Monitor Status on page 1502</a>
/Endpoints/ReviewAll	PUT	Used to change the <i>reviewed</i> status for all given SSL endpoints to true.	<a href="#">PUT SSL Endpoints Review All on page 1502</a>
/Endpoints/MonitorAll	PUT	Used to change the <i>monitoring</i> status for all given SSL endpoints to true.	<a href="#">PUT SSL Endpoints Monitor All on page 1503</a>
/Networks/{id}/Scan	POST	Starts an SSL discovery or monitoring scan job manually.	<a href="#">POST SSL Networks ID Scan on page 1504</a>
/NetworkRanges/Validate	POST	Validates all SSL networks given.	<a href="#">POST SSL NetworkRanges Validate on page 1505</a>
/Networks/{id}	DELETE	Removes an SSL network from Keyfactor Command.	<a href="#">DELETE SSL Networks ID on page 1506</a>

### 2.6.36.1 GET SSL Parts ID

The GET /SSL/Parts/{id} method retrieves information for a specific job scan segment (see [GET SSL Networks ID Parts on page 1497](#)). This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with details about the specified scan job segment.



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
`/ssl/read/`

Table 646: GET SSL Parts {id} Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
id	Path	<b>Required.</b> The Keyfactor Command reference GUID for the SSL scan job segment to be retrieved. Use the <code>GET /SSL/Networks/{id}/Parts</code> method (see <a href="#">GET SSL Networks ID Parts on page 1497</a> ) to retrieve a list of all the scan job segments in an SSL network to determine the SSL scan job segment's GUID.

Table 647: GET SSL Parts {id} Response Data

Parameter Name	Description								
ScanJobPartId	A string indicating the Keyfactor Command reference GUID for the scan job segment.								
LogicalScanJobId	A string indicating the Keyfactor Command reference GUID for the scan job as a whole.								
AgentJobId	A string indicating the Keyfactor Command reference GUID for the orchestrator that ran the job segment, if applicable. If the segment has not yet started scanning, this will show all zeros.								
EstimatedEndpointCount	An integer indicating the number of endpoints that will be scanned for the segment estimated in preparation for scanning. The number of endpoints per segment is configurable (see the <i>SSL Maximum Scan Job Size</i> setting on the agents tab in <i>Application Settings: Agents Tab</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> ).								
Status	An integer indicating the status of the scan job segment. Possible values are: <table border="1" data-bbox="669 961 1404 1222"> <thead> <tr> <th>Value</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>Not Started</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>In Progress</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>Complete</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Value	Description	1	Not Started	2	In Progress	3	Complete
Value	Description								
1	Not Started								
2	In Progress								
3	Complete								
StatTotalEndpointCount	An integer indicating the number of endpoints that were scanned for the segment. This value will be null if the scan is not yet complete.								
StatTimedOutConnectingCount	An integer indicating the number of endpoints that timed out while attempting connections. This value will be null if the scan is not yet complete.								
StatConnectionRefusedCount	An integer indicating the number of endpoints that received a connection refused while attempting connections. This value will be null if the scan is not yet complete.								
StatTimedOutDownloadingCount	An integer indicating the number of endpoints that timed out while downloading while attempting connections. This value will be null if the scan is not yet complete.								

Parameter Name	Description
StatExceptionDownloadingCount	An integer indicating the number of endpoints that encountered an exception while attempting connections. This value will be null if the scan is not yet complete.
StatNotSslCount	An integer indicating the number of endpoints that made a connection and were considered not SSL (connection on a non-SSL port such as 22 or 636). This value will be null if the scan is not yet complete.
StatBadSslHandshakeCount	An integer indicating the number of endpoints that had a bad handshake while attempting connections. This value will be null if the scan is not yet complete.
StatCertificateFoundCount	An integer indicating the number of endpoints where a certificate was found. This value will be null if the scan is not yet complete.
StatNoCertificateCount	An integer indicating the number of endpoints where the handshake got to the part of the TLS where a certificate should be returned, but did not find a certificate. This is an uncommon occurrence, so will usually be zero.
ScanJobPartsDefinitions	This is no longer in use and will always return "null".
StartTime	A string indicating the date and time at which the scan job segment started in UTC. For jobs that have not yet started, this value will be null.
EndTime	A string indicating the date and time at which the scan job segment finished in UTC. For jobs that have not yet started, this value will be null.



**Tip:** See the *Keyfactor API Reference and Utility* [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (?) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

### 2.6.36.2 GET SSL Endpoints ID

The GET /SSL/Endpoints/{id} method is used to retrieve information about an endpoint found in an SSL discover or monitor scan using the EndpointId. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with details of the SSL endpoints.



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
`/ssl/read/`

Table 648: GET SSL Endpoints {id} Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
id	Path	<b>Required.</b> A string indicating the Keyfactor Command reference GUID for the SSL endpoint to be retrieved. Use the <i>GET /SSL</i> method (see <a href="#">GET SSL on page 1451</a> ) to retrieve a list of all the SSL endpoints to determine the SSL endpoint's GUID.

Table 649: GET SSL Endpoints {id} Response Data

Name	Description
EndpointId	A string indicating the Keyfactor Command reference GUID for the endpoint.
NetworkId	A string indicating the Keyfactor Command reference GUID for the SSL network that scanned the endpoint.
LastHistoryId	A string indicating the Keyfactor Command reference GUID for the last history entry on the endpoint.
IpAddressBytes	A string indicating the IP address for the endpoint as bytes.
Port	An integer indicating the port on which this endpoint was found.
SNIName	A string indicating the server name indication (SNI) of the endpoint, if found.
EnableMonitor	A Boolean indicating whether monitoring is enabled on this endpoint (true) or not (false).
Reviewed	A Boolean indicating whether the endpoint has been reviewed (true) or not (false).



**Tip:** See the *Keyfactor API Reference and Utility* [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (?) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

### 2.6.36.3 DELETE SSL NetworkRanges ID

The DELETE /SSL/NetworkRanges/{id} method is used to delete all the network ranges for an SSL network with the specified GUID from Keyfactor Command. This endpoint returns 204 with no content upon success.

 **Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
/ssl/modify/

 **Tip:** To delete some but not all of the network ranges for a network, use the *PUT /SSL/Networks* method to update the network and submit the request with only those network ranges you wish to retain (see [PUT SSL Networks on page 1478](#)).

Table 650: DELETE SSL Network Ranges {id} Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
id	Path	<b>Required.</b> The Keyfactor Command reference GUID for the SSL network for which to delete network ranges. Use the <i>GET /SSL/Networks</i> method (see <a href="#">GET SSL Networks on page 1453</a> ) to retrieve a list of all the SSL networks to determine the SSL network's GUID.

 **Tip:** See the *Keyfactor API Reference and Utility* [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (?) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

### 2.6.36.4 GET SSL NetworkRanges ID

The GET /SSL/NetworkRanges/{id} method is used to retrieve the network ranges for an SSL network with the specified GUID from Keyfactor Command. This endpoint returns 204 with no content upon success.

 **Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
/ssl/read/

Table 651: GET SSL Network Ranges {id} Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
id	Path	<b>Required.</b> The Keyfactor Command reference GUID for the SSL network for which to retrieve network ranges. Use the <i>GET /SSL/Networks</i> method (see <a href="#">GET SSL Networks on page 1453</a> ) to retrieve a list of all the SSL networks to determine the SSL network's GUID.

Table 652: GET SSL Network Ranges {id} Response Data

Name	Description										
ItemType	An integer indicating the type of network range. Possible values are: <table border="1" data-bbox="402 688 1404 1003"> <thead> <tr> <th>Value</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>0</td> <td>Unknown</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>IP Address</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>Host Name</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>Network Notation</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Value	Description	0	Unknown	1	IP Address	2	Host Name	3	Network Notation
Value	Description										
0	Unknown										
1	IP Address										
2	Host Name										
3	Network Notation										
Value	A string indicating the value for the network range, including the IP address, network notation or host name followed by the port or ports for scanning (e.g. 192.168.12.0/24:443).										

 **Tip:** See the *Keyfactor API Reference and Utility* [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (?) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

### 2.6.36.5 GET SSL Networks Identifier

The *GET /SSL/Networks/{identifier}* method is used to retrieve a defined SSL network according to the provided name from Keyfactor Command. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with details about the SSL network.

 **Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
*/ssl/read/*

Table 653: GET SSL Networks {id} Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
id	Path	<b>Required.</b> The Keyfactor Command reference GUID for the SSL network to be retrieved. Use the <i>GET /SSL/Networks</i> method (see <a href="#">GET SSL Networks on page 1453</a> ) to retrieve a list of all the SSL networks to determine the SSL network's GUID.

Table 654: GET SSL Networks {id} Response Data

Name	Description										
Network Id	A string indicating the Keyfactor Command reference GUID for the SSL network. This GUID is automatically set by Keyfactor Command.										
Name	A string indicating the name for the SSL network.										
Agent Pool Name	A string indicating the name of the orchestrator pool assigned to the SSL network. See <i>Orchestrator Pools Definition</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information.										
AgentPoolId	A string indicating the Keyfactor Command reference GUID for the orchestrator pool assigned to the SSL network.										
Description	A string indicating the description of the SSL network.										
Enabled	A Boolean that indicates whether scanning is enabled for the SSL network (true) or not (false). If this is set to false, no new network scans will be scheduled but any current scan will finish if one was in progress when the status was changed from true to false.										
Discover Schedule	<p>An object providing the discovery schedule for the SSL network group. The schedule can be off (unset) or one of the supported values. Supported schedule values are:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Immediate</td> <td> <p>A Boolean that indicates a job scheduled to run immediately (true) or not (false).</p> <div style="border: 1px solid #c8e6c9; border-radius: 10px; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p> <b>Tip:</b> In some instances, jobs initially scheduled as <i>Immediate</i> will appear on a GET as <i>null</i>.</p> </div> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>Interval</td> <td> <p>A dictionary that indicates a job scheduled to run every x minutes with the specified parameter. Any interval that is selected in the UI will be converted to minutes when stored in the database.</p> <table border="1" style="margin-top: 10px;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Minutes</td> <td>An integer indicating the number of minutes between each interval.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>For example, every hour:</p> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description	Immediate	<p>A Boolean that indicates a job scheduled to run immediately (true) or not (false).</p> <div style="border: 1px solid #c8e6c9; border-radius: 10px; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p> <b>Tip:</b> In some instances, jobs initially scheduled as <i>Immediate</i> will appear on a GET as <i>null</i>.</p> </div>	Interval	<p>A dictionary that indicates a job scheduled to run every x minutes with the specified parameter. Any interval that is selected in the UI will be converted to minutes when stored in the database.</p> <table border="1" style="margin-top: 10px;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Minutes</td> <td>An integer indicating the number of minutes between each interval.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>For example, every hour:</p>	Name	Description	Minutes	An integer indicating the number of minutes between each interval.
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Day	The number of the day, in the month, to run the job.						

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Discover Percent Complete	An integer indicating the percentage complete for a discovery job. The percentage complete will be zero for small jobs for the entire duration of the job because this value is updated upon completion of each segment of a scan job (and small jobs generally consist of only one segment). All jobs will show 100% at completion. The counter resets when a new job begins.				
Monitor Percent Complete	An integer indicating the percentage complete for a monitoring job. The percentage complete will be zero for small jobs for the entire duration of the job because this value is updated upon completion of each segment of a scan job (and small jobs generally consist of only one segment). All jobs will show 100% at completion. The counter resets when a new job begins.				
Discover Status	An integer indicating the status of the discovery job. Possible values are: <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Value</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>0</td> <td>Unknown</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Value	Description	0	Unknown
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Discover Last Scanned	A string indicating the date and time, in UTC, of the most recent discovery job. This field is populated as soon as the job is initiated and updated when the job completes.																
Monitor Last Scanned	A string indicating the date and time, in UTC, of the most recent monitoring job. This field is populated as soon as the job is initiated and updated when the job completes.																
Ssl Alert Recipients	<p>An array of strings providing the list of recipients who will receive email messages regarding the status of SSL discovery and monitoring jobs.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid #add8e6; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p> <b>Note:</b> To improve performance in requests, data is not returned in this field for the <code>GET /SSL/Networks</code> method. Use the <code>GET /SSL/Networks/{id}</code> method to return data in this field.</p> </div>																

Name	Description
Auto Monitor	A Boolean that indicates whether automatic monitoring of discovered endpoints is enabled (true) or not (false).
Get Robots	A Boolean that indicates whether orchestrators should perform a GET /robots.txt request during scans in order to behave like a webcrawler and provide an explanation of network activity (true) or not (false).
Discover Timeout Ms	An integer that indicates the amount of time (in milliseconds) the scan will wait (before timing out) to discover the endpoint. Shorter timeout periods will increase the overall scanning throughput, however they will also increase the chance of missing a certificate on a slow or congested network.
Monitor Timeout Ms	An integer that indicates the amount of time (in milliseconds) the scan will wait (before timing out) to receive the discovered endpoint certificate expiration details.
Expiration Alert Days	An integer that indicates the number of days within which to begin providing warnings regarding upcoming expiration in notification email messages.
Discover Job Parts	An integer that indicates the number of job parts that have been created for a discovery job.
Monitor Job Parts	An integer that indicates the number of job parts that have been created for a monitoring job.
Quiet Hours	An array of objects providing the list of scheduled quiet hour periods.
Blackout Start	An object providing the start day and time for the first scheduled quiet hours period. See <i>QuietHours</i> for the full list of scheduled quiet hours. If both a Blackout period and a QuietHours period are configured for the same network, the QuietHours period will be used.  This is considered deprecated and may be removed in a future release.
Blackout End	An object providing the ending day and time for the first scheduled quiet hours period. See <i>QuietHours</i> for the full list of scheduled quiet hours. If both a Blackout period and a QuietHours period are configured for the same network, the QuietHours period will be used.  This is considered deprecated and may be removed in a future release.



**Tip:** See the [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (?) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

### 2.6.36.6 GET SSL

The GET /SSL method is used to return a list of all discovered SSL endpoints, limited by the provided parameters. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with details about the requested endpoints.



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
`/ssl/read/`

Table 655: GET SSL Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
QueryString	Query	<p>A string containing a query to limit the results (e.g. field1 -eq value1 AND field2 -gt value2). Fields available for querying through the API for the most part match those that appear in the Keyfactor Command Management Portal search dropdowns. For querying guidelines, refer to: <i>Using the Discovery Results Search Feature</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i>. The query fields supported for this endpoint are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>AgentPoolName</i></li> <li>• <i>CertificateCN</i></li> <li>• <i>CertificateFound</i> (True, False)</li> <li>• <i>Status</i> ( 6-Certificate Found, 1-Timed Out Connecting, 2-Exception Connecting, 3-Timed Out Downloading, 4-Exception Downloading, 5-Not SSL, 7-Exception in Sql, 8-Invalid or Unreachable Host, 9-Connection Refused, 10-Bad SSL Handshake, 11-Client Authentication Failed, 12-No Certificate, 13-SSL Refused, 14-Not Probed, 0-Unknown)</li> <li>• <i>IpAddress</i></li> <li>• <i>IsMonitored</i> (True, False)</li> <li>• <i>IssuerDN</i></li> <li>• <i>NetworkName</i></li> <li>• <i>Port</i></li> <li>• <i>ReverseDNS</i></li> <li>• <i>Reviewed</i> (True, False)</li> <li>• <i>SelfSigned</i> (True, False)</li> <li>• <i>SNIName</i></li> </ul>
PageReturned	Query	An integer that specifies how many multiples of the returnLimit to skip and offset by before returning results, to enable paging. The default is 1.
ReturnLimit	Query	An integer that specifies how many results to return per page. The default is 50.
SortField	Query	A string containing the property by which the results should be sorted. Fields available for sorting through the API for the most part match those that appear as sortable columns in the Keyfactor Command Management Portal. The default sort field is <i>ReverseDNS</i> .
SortAscending	Query	An integer that sets the sort order on the returned results. A value of 0 sorts results in ascending order while a value of 1 sorts results in descending order. The default is ascending.

Table 656: GET SSL Response Data

Name	Description
EndpointId	A string indicating the Keyfactor Command reference GUID for the endpoint.
ReverseDNS	A string indicating the DNS name resolved for the endpoint based on the discovered IP address. If a host name could not be resolved, this will be the IP address.
SNIName	A string indicating the server name indication (SNI) of the endpoint, if found.
IpAddress	A string indicating the IP address of the endpoint.
Port	An integer indicating the port at which the endpoint was found.
CertificateFound	A Boolean indicating whether a certificate was found at the endpoint (true) or not (false).
AgentPoolName	A string indicating the name of the orchestrator pool that performed a scan (discovery or monitoring) on the endpoint.
NetworkName	A string indicating the name of the SSL network that performed a scan (discovery or monitoring) on the endpoint.
MonitorStatus	A Boolean indicating whether the endpoint should be monitored (true) or not (false).
CertificateCN	A string indicating the common name of the certificate that was found at the endpoint.
Reviewed	A Boolean indicating whether the endpoint has been reviewed (true) or not (false).

 **Tip:** See the *Keyfactor API Reference and Utility* [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (🔍) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

### 2.6.36.7 GET SSL Networks

The GET /SSL/Networks method is used to retrieve one or more SSL networks from Keyfactor Command. Results can be limited to selected SSL networks using filtering, and URL parameters can be used to specify paging and the level of information detail. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with details about the specified SSL networks.



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
`/ssl/read/`

Table 657: GET SSL Networks Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
QueryString	Query	A string containing a query to limit the results (e.g. field1 -eq value1 AND field2 -gt value2). The default is to return all records. Fields available for querying through the API for the most part match those that appear in the Keyfactor Command Management Portal search drop-downs for the same feature. For querying guidelines, refer to: <i>Using the Network Scan Details Search</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> . The query fields supported for this endpoint are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Name</li><li>• Pool</li></ul>
PageReturned	Query	An integer that specifies how many multiples of the returnLimit to skip and offset by before returning results, to enable paging. The default is 1.
ReturnLimit	Query	An integer that specifies how many results to return per page. The default is 50.
SortField	Query	A string containing the property by which the results should be sorted. Fields available for sorting through the API for the most part match those that appear as sortable columns in the Keyfactor Command Management Portal. The default sort field is <i>Name</i> .
SortAscending	Query	An integer that sets the sort order on the returned results. A value of 0 sorts results in ascending order while a value of 1 sorts results in descending order. The default is ascending. This field is optional.

Table 658: GET SSL Networks Response Data

Name	Description										
Network Id	A string indicating the Keyfactor Command reference GUID for the SSL network. This GUID is automatically set by Keyfactor Command.										
Name	A string indicating the name for the SSL network.										
Agent Pool Name	A string indicating the name of the orchestrator pool assigned to the SSL network. See <i>Orchestrator Pools Definition</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information.										
AgentPoolId	A string indicating the Keyfactor Command reference GUID for the orchestrator pool assigned to the SSL network.										
Description	A string indicating the description of the SSL network.										
Enabled	A Boolean that indicates whether scanning is enabled for the SSL network (true) or not (false). If this is set to false, no new network scans will be scheduled but any current scan will finish if one was in progress when the status was changed from true to false.										
Discover Schedule	<p>An object providing the discovery schedule for the SSL network group. The schedule can be off (unset) or one of the supported values. Supported schedule values are:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Immediate</td> <td> <p>A Boolean that indicates a job scheduled to run immediately (true) or not (false).</p> <p> <b>Tip:</b> In some instances, jobs initially scheduled as <i>Immediate</i> will appear on a GET as <i>null</i>.</p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>Interval</td> <td> <p>A dictionary that indicates a job scheduled to run every x minutes with the specified parameter. Any interval that is selected in the UI will be converted to minutes when stored in the database.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Minutes</td> <td>An integer indicating the number of minutes between each interval.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>For example, every hour:</p> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description	Immediate	<p>A Boolean that indicates a job scheduled to run immediately (true) or not (false).</p> <p> <b>Tip:</b> In some instances, jobs initially scheduled as <i>Immediate</i> will appear on a GET as <i>null</i>.</p>	Interval	<p>A dictionary that indicates a job scheduled to run every x minutes with the specified parameter. Any interval that is selected in the UI will be converted to minutes when stored in the database.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Minutes</td> <td>An integer indicating the number of minutes between each interval.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>For example, every hour:</p>	Name	Description	Minutes	An integer indicating the number of minutes between each interval.
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Monitor Percent Complete	An integer indicating the percentage complete for a monitoring job. The percentage complete will be zero for small jobs for the entire duration of the job because this value is updated upon completion of each segment of a scan job (and small jobs generally consist of only one segment). All jobs will show 100% at completion. The counter resets when a new job begins.				
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Monitor Last Scanned	A string indicating the date and time, in UTC, of the most recent monitoring job. This field is populated as soon as the job is initiated and updated when the job completes.																
Ssl Alert Recipients	<p>An array of strings providing the list of recipients who will receive email messages regarding the status of SSL discovery and monitoring jobs.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid #add8e6; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p> <b>Note:</b> To improve performance in requests, data is not returned in this field for the <code>GET /SSL/Networks</code> method. Use the <code>GET /SSL/Networks/{id}</code> method to return data in this field.</p> </div>																

Name	Description
Get Robots	A Boolean that indicates whether orchestrators should perform a GET /robots.txt request during scans in order to behave like a webcrawler and provide an explanation of network activity (true) or not (false).
Discover Timeout Ms	An integer that indicates the amount of time (in milliseconds) the scan will wait (before timing out) to discover the endpoint. Shorter timeout periods will increase the overall scanning throughput, however they will also increase the chance of missing a certificate on a slow or congested network.
Monitor Timeout Ms	An integer that indicates the amount of time (in milliseconds) the scan will wait (before timing out) to receive the discovered endpoint certificate expiration details.
Expiration Alert Days	An integer that indicates the number of days within which to begin providing warnings regarding upcoming expiration in notification email messages.
Discover Job Parts	An integer that indicates the number of job parts that have been created for a discovery job.
Monitor Job Parts	An integer that indicates the number of job parts that have been created for a monitoring job.
Quiet Hours	An array of objects providing the list of scheduled quiet hour periods.
Blackout Start	An object providing the start day and time for the first scheduled quiet hours period. See <i>QuietHours</i> for the full list of scheduled quiet hours. If both a Blackout period and a QuietHours period are configured for the same network, the QuietHours period will be used.  This is considered deprecated and may be removed in a future release.
Blackout End	An object providing the ending day and time for the first scheduled quiet hours period. See <i>QuietHours</i> for the full list of scheduled quiet hours. If both a Blackout period and a QuietHours period are configured for the same network, the QuietHours period will be used.  This is considered deprecated and may be removed in a future release.



**Tip:** See the [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (?) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

### 2.6.36.8 POST SSL Networks

The POST `/SSL/Networks` method is used to create an SSL network in Keyfactor Command. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with details for the new SSL network.



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
`/ssl/modify/`

Table 659: POST SSL Networks Input Parameters

Name	In	Description										
Network Id	Body	A string indicating the Keyfactor Command reference GUID for the SSL network. This GUID is automatically set by Keyfactor Command.										
Name	Body	<b>Required.</b> A string indicating the name for the SSL network.										
Agent Pool Name	Body	<b>Required.</b> A string indicating the name of the orchestrator pool assigned to the SSL network. See for more information.										
AgentPoolId	Body	A string indicating the Keyfactor Command reference GUID for the orchestrator pool assigned to the SSL network.										
Description	Body	<b>Required.</b> A string indicating the description of the SSL network.										
Enabled	Body	A Boolean that indicates whether scanning is enabled for the SSL network (true) or not (false). If this is set to false, no new network scans will be scheduled but any current scan will finish if one was in progress when the status was changed from true to false.										
Discover Schedule	Body	<p>An object providing the discovery schedule for the SSL network group. The schedule can be off (unset) or one of the supported values. Supported schedule values are:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Immediate</td> <td> <p>A Boolean that indicates a job scheduled to run immediately (true) or not (false).</p> <div style="border: 1px solid #4CAF50; border-radius: 10px; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p> <b>Tip:</b> In some instances, jobs initially scheduled as <i>Immediate</i> will appear on a GET as <i>null</i>.</p> </div> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>Interval</td> <td> <p>A dictionary that indicates a job scheduled to run every x minutes with the specified parameter. Any interval that is selected in the UI will be converted to minutes when stored in the database.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Minutes</td> <td>An integer indicating the number of minutes between each interval.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description	Immediate	<p>A Boolean that indicates a job scheduled to run immediately (true) or not (false).</p> <div style="border: 1px solid #4CAF50; border-radius: 10px; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p> <b>Tip:</b> In some instances, jobs initially scheduled as <i>Immediate</i> will appear on a GET as <i>null</i>.</p> </div>	Interval	<p>A dictionary that indicates a job scheduled to run every x minutes with the specified parameter. Any interval that is selected in the UI will be converted to minutes when stored in the database.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Minutes</td> <td>An integer indicating the number of minutes between each interval.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description	Minutes	An integer indicating the number of minutes between each interval.
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Discover Last Scanned	Body	A string indicating the date and time, in UTC, of the most recent discovery job. This field is populated as soon as the job is initiated and updated when the job completes. This field is for reference and is not configurable.																
Monitor Last Scanned	Body	A string indicating the date and time, in UTC, of the most recent monitoring job. This field is populated as soon as the job is initiated and updated when the job completes. This field is for reference and is not configurable.																
Ssl Alert Recipients	Body	<p>An array of strings providing the list of recipients who will receive email messages regarding the status of SSL discovery and monitoring jobs.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid #007bff; border-radius: 10px; padding: 10px; background-color: #e6f2ff;"> <p> <b>Note:</b> To improve performance in requests, data is not returned in this field for the <code>GET /SSL/Networks</code> method. Use the <code>GET /SSL/Networks/{id}</code> method to return data in this field.</p> </div>																
Get Robots	Body	A Boolean that indicates whether orchestrators should perform a <code>GET /robots.txt</code> request during scans in order to behave like a webcrawler and provide an explanation of network activity (true) or not (false).																
Discover Timeout Ms	Body	An integer that indicates the amount of time (in milliseconds) the scan will wait (before timing out) to discover the endpoint. Shorter timeout periods will increase the overall scanning throughput, however they will also increase the chance of missing a certificate on a slow or congested network.																
Monitor Timeout Ms	Body	An integer that indicates the amount of time (in milliseconds) the scan will wait (before timing out) to receive the discovered endpoint certificate																

Name	In	Description
		expiration details.
Expiration Alert Days	Body	An integer that indicates the number of days within which to begin providing warnings regarding upcoming expiration in notification email messages.
Discover Job Parts	Body	An integer that indicates the number of job parts that have been created for a discovery job. This field is for reference and is not configurable.
Monitor Job Parts	Body	An integer that indicates the number of job parts that have been created for a monitoring job. This field is for reference and is not configurable.
Quiet Hours	Body	<p>An array of objects providing the list of scheduled quiet hour periods. For example:</p> <pre> "QuietHours": [   {     "StartDay": "Monday",     "StartTime": "2022-11-21T14:00:08Z",     "EndDay": "Tuesday",     "EndTime": "2022-11-22T14:00:08Z"   },   {     "StartDay": "Saturday",     "StartTime": "2022-11-26T04:00:08Z",     "EndDay": "Sunday",     "EndTime": "2022-11-27T16:00:08Z"   } ] </pre>
Blackout Start	Body	<p>An object providing the start day and time for the first scheduled quiet hours period. See <i>QuietHours</i> for the full list of scheduled quiet hours. If both a Blackout period and a QuietHours period are configured for the same network, the QuietHours period will be used.</p> <p>This is considered deprecated and may be removed in a future release.</p>
Blackout End	Body	<p>An object providing the ending day and time for the first scheduled quiet hours period. See <i>QuietHours</i> for the full list of scheduled quiet hours. If both a Blackout period and a QuietHours period are configured for the same network, the QuietHours period will be used.</p> <p>This is considered deprecated and may be removed in a future release.</p>

Table 660: POST SSL Networks Response Data

Name	Description				
Network Id	A string indicating the Keyfactor Command reference GUID for the SSL network. This GUID is automatically set by Keyfactor Command.				
Name	A string indicating the name for the SSL network.				
Agent Pool Name	A string indicating the name of the orchestrator pool assigned to the SSL network. See <i>Orchestrator Pools Definition</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information.				
AgentPoolId	A string indicating the Keyfactor Command reference GUID for the orchestrator pool assigned to the SSL network.				
Description	A string indicating the description of the SSL network.				
Enabled	A Boolean that indicates whether scanning is enabled for the SSL network (true) or not (false). If this is set to false, no new network scans will be scheduled but any current scan will finish if one was in progress when the status was changed from true to false.				
Discover Schedule	An object providing the discovery schedule for the SSL network group.				
Monitor Schedule	An object providing the monitoring schedule for the SSL network group.				
Discover Percent Complete	An integer indicating the percentage complete for a discovery job. The percentage complete will be zero for small jobs for the entire duration of the job because this value is updated upon completion of each segment of a scan job (and small jobs generally consist of only one segment). All jobs will show 100% at completion. The counter resets when a new job begins.				
Monitor Percent Complete	An integer indicating the percentage complete for a monitoring job. The percentage complete will be zero for small jobs for the entire duration of the job because this value is updated upon completion of each segment of a scan job (and small jobs generally consist of only one segment). All jobs will show 100% at completion. The counter resets when a new job begins.				
Discover Status	An integer indicating the status of the discovery job. Possible values are: <table border="1" data-bbox="435 1528 1404 1669"> <thead> <tr> <th>Value</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>0</td> <td>Unknown</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Value	Description	0	Unknown
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Ssl Alert Recipients	<p>An array of strings providing the list of recipients who will receive email messages regarding the status of SSL discovery and monitoring jobs.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid #add8e6; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p> <b>Note:</b> To improve performance in requests, data is not returned in this field for the <code>GET /SSL/Networks</code> method. Use the <code>GET /SSL/Networks/{id}</code> method to return data in this field.</p> </div>																

Name	Description
Auto Monitor	A Boolean that indicates whether automatic monitoring of discovered endpoints is enabled (true) or not (false).
Get Robots	A Boolean that indicates whether orchestrators should perform a GET /robots.txt request during scans in order to behave like a webcrawler and provide an explanation of network activity (true) or not (false).
Discover Timeout Ms	An integer that indicates the amount of time (in milliseconds) the scan will wait (before timing out) to discover the endpoint. Shorter timeout periods will increase the overall scanning throughput, however they will also increase the chance of missing a certificate on a slow or congested network.
Monitor Timeout Ms	An integer that indicates the amount of time (in milliseconds) the scan will wait (before timing out) to receive the discovered endpoint certificate expiration details.
Expiration Alert Days	An integer that indicates the number of days within which to begin providing warnings regarding upcoming expiration in notification email messages.
Discover Job Parts	An integer that indicates the number of job parts that have been created for a discovery job.
Monitor Job Parts	An integer that indicates the number of job parts that have been created for a monitoring job.
Quiet Hours	An array of objects providing the list of scheduled quiet hour periods.
Blackout Start	An object providing the start day and time for the first scheduled quiet hours period. See <i>QuietHours</i> for the full list of scheduled quiet hours. If both a Blackout period and a QuietHours period are configured for the same network, the QuietHours period will be used.  This is considered deprecated and may be removed in a future release.
Blackout End	An object providing the ending day and time for the first scheduled quiet hours period. See <i>QuietHours</i> for the full list of scheduled quiet hours. If both a Blackout period and a QuietHours period are configured for the same network, the QuietHours period will be used.  This is considered deprecated and may be removed in a future release.



**Tip:** See the [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (?) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

### 2.6.36.9 PUT SSL Networks

The PUT /SSL/Networks method is used to update an SSL network in Keyfactor Command. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with details for the SSL network.



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
/ssl/modify/



**Important:** Any previously populated fields that are not submitted with their full existing data using this method will be cleared of their existing data. When using this method, you should first do a GET to retrieve all the values for the record you want to update, enter corrected data into the field(s) you want to update, and then submit all the fields using PUT, including the fields that contain values but which you are not changing.

Table 661: PUT SSL Networks Input Parameters

Name	In	Description										
Network Id	Body	A string indicating the Keyfactor Command reference GUID for the SSL network. This GUID is automatically set by Keyfactor Command.										
Name	Body	<b>Required.</b> A string indicating the name for the SSL network.										
Agent Pool Name	Body	<b>Required.</b> A string indicating the name of the orchestrator pool assigned to the SSL network. See for more information.										
AgentPoolId	Body	A string indicating the Keyfactor Command reference GUID for the orchestrator pool assigned to the SSL network.										
Description	Body	<b>Required.</b> A string indicating the description of the SSL network.										
Enabled	Body	A Boolean that indicates whether scanning is enabled for the SSL network (true) or not (false). If this is set to false, no new network scans will be scheduled but any current scan will finish if one was in progress when the status was changed from true to false.										
Discover Schedule	Body	<p>An object providing the discovery schedule for the SSL network group. The schedule can be off (unset) or one of the supported values. Supported schedule values are:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Immediate</td> <td> <p>A Boolean that indicates a job scheduled to run immediately (true) or not (false).</p> <div style="border: 1px solid #4CAF50; border-radius: 10px; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p> <b>Tip:</b> In some instances, jobs initially scheduled as <i>Immediate</i> will appear on a GET as <i>null</i>.</p> </div> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>Interval</td> <td> <p>A dictionary that indicates a job scheduled to run every x minutes with the specified parameter. Any interval that is selected in the UI will be converted to minutes when stored in the database.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Minutes</td> <td>An integer indicating the number of minutes between each interval.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description	Immediate	<p>A Boolean that indicates a job scheduled to run immediately (true) or not (false).</p> <div style="border: 1px solid #4CAF50; border-radius: 10px; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p> <b>Tip:</b> In some instances, jobs initially scheduled as <i>Immediate</i> will appear on a GET as <i>null</i>.</p> </div>	Interval	<p>A dictionary that indicates a job scheduled to run every x minutes with the specified parameter. Any interval that is selected in the UI will be converted to minutes when stored in the database.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Minutes</td> <td>An integer indicating the number of minutes between each interval.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description	Minutes	An integer indicating the number of minutes between each interval.
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Monitor Percent Complete	Body	An integer indicating the percentage complete for a monitoring job. The percentage complete will be zero for small jobs for the entire duration of the job because this value is updated upon completion of each segment of a scan job (and small jobs generally consist of only one segment). All jobs will show 100% at completion. The counter resets when a new job begins. This field is for reference and is not configurable.																
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Discover Last Scanned	Body	A string indicating the date and time, in UTC, of the most recent discovery job. This field is populated as soon as the job is initiated and updated when the job completes. This field is for reference and is not configurable.																
Monitor Last Scanned	Body	A string indicating the date and time, in UTC, of the most recent monitoring job. This field is populated as soon as the job is initiated and updated when the job completes. This field is for reference and is not configurable.																
Ssl Alert Recipients	Body	<p>An array of strings providing the list of recipients who will receive email messages regarding the status of SSL discovery and monitoring jobs.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid #007bff; border-radius: 10px; padding: 10px; background-color: #e6f2ff;"> <p> <b>Note:</b> To improve performance in requests, data is not returned in this field for the <code>GET /SSL/Networks</code> method. Use the <code>GET /SSL/Networks/{id}</code> method to return data in this field.</p> </div>																
Get Robots	Body	A Boolean that indicates whether orchestrators should perform a <code>GET /robots.txt</code> request during scans in order to behave like a webcrawler and provide an explanation of network activity (true) or not (false).																
Discover Timeout Ms	Body	An integer that indicates the amount of time (in milliseconds) the scan will wait (before timing out) to discover the endpoint. Shorter timeout periods will increase the overall scanning throughput, however they will also increase the chance of missing a certificate on a slow or congested network.																
Monitor Timeout Ms	Body	An integer that indicates the amount of time (in milliseconds) the scan will wait (before timing out) to receive the discovered endpoint certificate																

Name	In	Description
		expiration details.
Expiration Alert Days	Body	An integer that indicates the number of days within which to begin providing warnings regarding upcoming expiration in notification email messages.
Discover Job Parts	Body	An integer that indicates the number of job parts that have been created for a discovery job. This field is for reference and is not configurable.
Monitor Job Parts	Body	An integer that indicates the number of job parts that have been created for a monitoring job. This field is for reference and is not configurable.
Quiet Hours	Body	<p>An array of objects providing the list of scheduled quiet hour periods. For example:</p> <pre> "QuietHours": [   {     "StartDay": "Monday",     "StartTime": "2022-11-21T14:00:08Z",     "EndDay": "Tuesday",     "EndTime": "2022-11-22T14:00:08Z"   },   {     "StartDay": "Saturday",     "StartTime": "2022-11-26T04:00:08Z",     "EndDay": "Sunday",     "EndTime": "2022-11-27T16:00:08Z"   } ] </pre>
Blackout Start	Body	<p>An object providing the start day and time for the first scheduled quiet hours period. See <i>QuietHours</i> for the full list of scheduled quiet hours. If both a Blackout period and a QuietHours period are configured for the same network, the QuietHours period will be used.</p> <p>This is considered deprecated and may be removed in a future release.</p>
Blackout End	Body	<p>An object providing the ending day and time for the first scheduled quiet hours period. See <i>QuietHours</i> for the full list of scheduled quiet hours. If both a Blackout period and a QuietHours period are configured for the same network, the QuietHours period will be used.</p> <p>This is considered deprecated and may be removed in a future release.</p>

Table 662: PUT SSL Networks Response Data

Name	Description				
Network Id	A string indicating the Keyfactor Command reference GUID for the SSL network. This GUID is automatically set by Keyfactor Command.				
Name	A string indicating the name for the SSL network.				
Agent Pool Name	A string indicating the name of the orchestrator pool assigned to the SSL network. See <i>Orchestrator Pools Definition</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information.				
AgentPoolId	A string indicating the Keyfactor Command reference GUID for the orchestrator pool assigned to the SSL network.				
Description	A string indicating the description of the SSL network.				
Enabled	A Boolean that indicates whether scanning is enabled for the SSL network (true) or not (false). If this is set to false, no new network scans will be scheduled but any current scan will finish if one was in progress when the status was changed from true to false.				
Discover Schedule	An object providing the discovery schedule for the SSL network group.				
Monitor Schedule	An object providing the monitoring schedule for the SSL network group.				
Discover Percent Complete	An integer indicating the percentage complete for a discovery job. The percentage complete will be zero for small jobs for the entire duration of the job because this value is updated upon completion of each segment of a scan job (and small jobs generally consist of only one segment). All jobs will show 100% at completion. The counter resets when a new job begins.				
Monitor Percent Complete	An integer indicating the percentage complete for a monitoring job. The percentage complete will be zero for small jobs for the entire duration of the job because this value is updated upon completion of each segment of a scan job (and small jobs generally consist of only one segment). All jobs will show 100% at completion. The counter resets when a new job begins.				
Discover Status	An integer indicating the status of the discovery job. Possible values are: <table border="1" data-bbox="435 1528 1404 1669"> <thead> <tr> <th>Value</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>0</td> <td>Unknown</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Value	Description	0	Unknown
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Discover Last Scanned	A string indicating the date and time, in UTC, of the most recent discovery job. This field is populated as soon as the job is initiated and updated when the job completes.																
Monitor Last Scanned	A string indicating the date and time, in UTC, of the most recent monitoring job. This field is populated as soon as the job is initiated and updated when the job completes.																
Ssl Alert Recipients	<p>An array of strings providing the list of recipients who will receive email messages regarding the status of SSL discovery and monitoring jobs.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid #add8e6; padding: 10px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p> <b>Note:</b> To improve performance in requests, data is not returned in this field for the <code>GET /SSL/Networks</code> method. Use the <code>GET /SSL/Networks/{id}</code> method to return data in this field.</p> </div>																

Name	Description
Auto Monitor	A Boolean that indicates whether automatic monitoring of discovered endpoints is enabled (true) or not (false).
Get Robots	A Boolean that indicates whether orchestrators should perform a GET /robots.txt request during scans in order to behave like a webcrawler and provide an explanation of network activity (true) or not (false).
Discover Timeout Ms	An integer that indicates the amount of time (in milliseconds) the scan will wait (before timing out) to discover the endpoint. Shorter timeout periods will increase the overall scanning throughput, however they will also increase the chance of missing a certificate on a slow or congested network.
Monitor Timeout Ms	An integer that indicates the amount of time (in milliseconds) the scan will wait (before timing out) to receive the discovered endpoint certificate expiration details.
Expiration Alert Days	An integer that indicates the number of days within which to begin providing warnings regarding upcoming expiration in notification email messages.
Discover Job Parts	An integer that indicates the number of job parts that have been created for a discovery job.
Monitor Job Parts	An integer that indicates the number of job parts that have been created for a monitoring job.
Quiet Hours	An array of objects providing the list of scheduled quiet hour periods.
Blackout Start	An object providing the start day and time for the first scheduled quiet hours period. See <i>QuietHours</i> for the full list of scheduled quiet hours. If both a Blackout period and a QuietHours period are configured for the same network, the QuietHours period will be used.  This is considered deprecated and may be removed in a future release.
Blackout End	An object providing the ending day and time for the first scheduled quiet hours period. See <i>QuietHours</i> for the full list of scheduled quiet hours. If both a Blackout period and a QuietHours period are configured for the same network, the QuietHours period will be used.  This is considered deprecated and may be removed in a future release.



**Tip:** See the [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (?) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

## 2.6.36.10 GET SSL Endpoints ID History

The GET /SSL/Endpoints/{id}/History method is used to return a list of history found for a given SSL endpoint. URL parameters can be used to specify paging and the level of information detail. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with details for the specified endpoint.



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
`/ssl/read/`

Table 663: GET SSL Endpoints {id} History Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
id	Path	<b>Required.</b> The Keyfactor Command reference GUID for the SSL endpoint for which to return history information. Use the <i>GET /SSL</i> method (see <a href="#">GET SSL on page 1451</a> ) to retrieve a list of all the SSL endpoints to determine the GUID of the desired endpoint.
PageReturned	Query	An integer that specifies how many multiples of the returnLimit to skip and offset by before returning results, to enable paging. The default is 1.
ReturnLimit	Query	An integer that specifies how many results to return per page. The default is 50.

Table 664: GET SSL Endpoints {id} History Response Data

Name	Description																																
History Id	A string indicating the Keyfactor Command reference GUID for the history entry.																																
Endpoint Id	A string indicating the Keyfactor Command reference GUID for the endpoint with which the history is associated.																																
AuditId	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command ID used to track progress during scan jobs.																																
Timestamp	A string indicating the date and time the history entry was created.																																
Status	<p>An integer containing the status of the scan for which the history item was created. The possible values are:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Value</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>0</td> <td>Unknown</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>TimeOut Connecting</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>Exception Connecting</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>Timeout Downloading</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>Exception Downloading</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td> <td>NotSsl</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6</td> <td>Certificate Found</td> </tr> <tr> <td>7</td> <td>Exception In Sql</td> </tr> <tr> <td>8</td> <td>Invalid Or Unreachable Host</td> </tr> <tr> <td>9</td> <td>Connection Refused</td> </tr> <tr> <td>10</td> <td>Bad Ssl Handshake</td> </tr> <tr> <td>11</td> <td>Client Authentication Failed</td> </tr> <tr> <td>12</td> <td>No Certificate</td> </tr> <tr> <td>13</td> <td>Ssl Refused</td> </tr> <tr> <td>14</td> <td>Not Probed</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Value	Description	0	Unknown	1	TimeOut Connecting	2	Exception Connecting	3	Timeout Downloading	4	Exception Downloading	5	NotSsl	6	Certificate Found	7	Exception In Sql	8	Invalid Or Unreachable Host	9	Connection Refused	10	Bad Ssl Handshake	11	Client Authentication Failed	12	No Certificate	13	Ssl Refused	14	Not Probed
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Value	Description												
0	Unknown												
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Probe Type	<p>An integer containing the type of connection made to the endpoint for the scan from which the history entry was created. The possible values are:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Value</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>SSLv2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>TLS</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Value	Description	2	SSLv2	3	TLS						
Value	Description												
2	SSLv2												
3	TLS												
Reverse DNS	<p>A string indicating the DNS name of the endpoint resolved based on the discovered IP address at the time the history entry was created. If a host name could not be resolved, this will be the IP address.</p>												
History Certificates	<p>An array of objects indicating the certificates found at the endpoint during the scan from which the history entry was created. Information includes:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Id</td> <td>An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the certificate.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Issued DN</td> <td>A string indicating the distinguished name of the certificate.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Serial Number</td> <td>A string indicating the serial number of the certificate.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Not Before</td> <td>A string indicating the date, in UTC, on which the certificate was issued by the certificate authority.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Not After</td> <td>A string indicating the date, in UTC, on which the certificate expires.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description	Id	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the certificate.	Issued DN	A string indicating the distinguished name of the certificate.	Serial Number	A string indicating the serial number of the certificate.	Not Before	A string indicating the date, in UTC, on which the certificate was issued by the certificate authority.	Not After	A string indicating the date, in UTC, on which the certificate expires.
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Name	Description										
	<table border="1"><thead><tr><th>Name</th><th>Description</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>Signing Algorithm</td><td>A string indicating the algorithm used to sign the certificate.</td></tr><tr><td>Thumbprint</td><td>A string indicating the thumbprint of the certificate.</td></tr><tr><td>IssuerDN</td><td>A string indicating the distinguished name of the issuer.</td></tr><tr><td>IssuedCN</td><td>A string indicating the common name of the certificate.</td></tr></tbody></table>	Name	Description	Signing Algorithm	A string indicating the algorithm used to sign the certificate.	Thumbprint	A string indicating the thumbprint of the certificate.	IssuerDN	A string indicating the distinguished name of the issuer.	IssuedCN	A string indicating the common name of the certificate.
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**Tip:** See the *Keyfactor API Reference and Utility* [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (?) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

### 2.6.36.11 GET SSL Networks ID Parts

The GET /SSL/Networks/{id}/Parts method returns a list of scan job segments for an SSL network defined in Keyfactor Command. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with the scan job segments for the specified SSL network. The results will only include more than one segment if the SSL management job was broken up into segments due to the number of endpoints it contained. The number of endpoints per segment is configurable (see the *SSL Maximum Discovery Scan Job Size* and *SSL Maximum Monitoring Scan Job Size* settings in *Application Settings: Agents Tab* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*). The results from this method are of the currently in progress job or the latest completed job.



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
/ssl/read/

Table 665: GET SSL Networks {id} Parts Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
ID	Path	<b>Required.</b> The Keyfactor Command reference GUID for the SSL network for which to retrieve scan job segments. Use the <i>GET /SSL/Networks</i> method (see <a href="#">GET SSL Networks on page 1453</a> ) to retrieve a list of all the SSL networks to determine the SSL network's GUID.
QueryString	Query	A string containing a query to limit the results (e.g. field1 -eq value1 AND field2 -gt value2). The default is to return all records. Fields available for querying through the API for the most part match those that appear in the Keyfactor Command Management Portal search drop-downs for the same feature. For querying guidelines, refer to: <i>Using the Network Scan Details Search</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> . The query fields supported for this endpoint are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agent</li> <li>• EndTime</li> <li>• EndpointCount</li> <li>• Status</li> <li>• StartTime</li> </ul>
PageReturned	Query	An integer that specifies how many multiples of the returnLimit to skip and offset by before returning results, to enable paging. The default is 1.
ReturnLimit	Query	An integer that specifies how many results to return per page. The default is 50.
SortField	Query	A string containing the property by which the results should be sorted. Fields available for sorting through the API for the most part match those that appear as sortable columns in the Keyfactor Command Management Portal. The default sort field is <i>Status</i> .
SortAscending	Query	An integer that sets the sort order on the returned results. A value of 0 sorts results in ascending order while a value of 1 sorts results in descending order. The default is ascending.

Table 666: GET SSL Networks {id} Parts Response Data

Name	Description								
ScanJobPartId	A string indicating the Keyfactor Command reference GUID for the scan job segment.								
Agent	A string indicating the client machine name of the orchestrator that ran the scan job segment.								
Status	An integer indicating the status of the scan job segment. Possible values are: <table border="1" data-bbox="467 562 1403 821"> <thead> <tr> <th>Value</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>Not Started</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>In Progress</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>Complete</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Value	Description	1	Not Started	2	In Progress	3	Complete
Value	Description								
1	Not Started								
2	In Progress								
3	Complete								
StartTime	A string indicating the date and time at which the scan job segment started in UTC. For jobs that have not yet started, this value will be null.								
EndTime	A string indicating the date and time at which the scan job segment finished in UTC. For jobs that are in progress, this value will be null.								
EndpointCount	An integer indicating the number of endpoints scanned for the segment.								

 **Tip:** See the [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon  at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

### 2.6.36.12 POST SSL NetworkRanges

The POST /SSL/NetworkRanges method is used to add network ranges to a specified SSL network. This endpoint returns 204 with no content upon success.

 **Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
/ssl/modify/

Table 667: POST SSL Network Ranges Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
NetworkId	Body	<p><b>Required.</b> A string indicating the Keyfactor Command reference GUID for the SSL network.</p> <p>Use the GET /SSL/Networks method (see <a href="#">GET SSL Networks on page 1453</a>) to retrieve a list of your defined SSL networks to determine the GUID of the SSL network you want to use.</p>
Ranges	Body	<p><b>Required.</b> An array of strings indicating the value(s) for the network range(s), including the IP address, network notation or host name followed by the port or ports for scanning (e.g. 192.168.12.0/24:443).</p> <p>For example:</p> <pre>"Ranges": [ "192.168.12.0/24:443", "keyexample.com:443", "222.33.44.55:443" ]</pre>

 **Tip:** See the *Keyfactor API Reference and Utility* [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon () at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

### 2.6.36.13 PUT SSL NetworkRanges

The PUT /SSL/NetworkRanges method is used to update network ranges for a specified SSL network. This endpoint returns 204 with no content upon success.

 **Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
/ssl/modify/

 **Important:** Any previously populated fields that are not submitted with their full existing data using this method will be cleared of their existing data. When using this method, you should first do a GET to retrieve all the values for the record you want to update, enter corrected data into the field(s) you want to update, and then submit all the fields using PUT, including the fields that contain values but which you are not changing.

Table 668: PUT SSL Network Ranges {id} Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
NetworkId	Body	<p><b>Required.</b> A string indicating the Keyfactor Command reference GUID for the SSL network.</p> <p>Use the GET /SSL/Networks method (see <a href="#">GET SSL Networks on page 1453</a>) to retrieve a list of your defined SSL networks to determine the GUID of the SSL network you want to use.</p>
Ranges	Body	<p><b>Required.</b> An array of strings indicating the value(s) for the network range(s), including the IP address, network notation or host name followed by the port or ports for scanning (e.g. 192.168.12.0/24:443).</p> <p>For example:</p> <pre>"Ranges": [ "192.168.12.0/24:443", "keyexample.com:443", "222.33.44.55:443" ]</pre>

 **Tip:** See the *Keyfactor API Reference and Utility* [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon () at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

### 2.6.36.14 PUT SSL Endpoints Review Status

The PUT /SSL/Endpoints/ReviewStatus method is used to update the reviewed status of the specified endpoint. This endpoint returns 204 with no content upon success.

 **Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
/ssl/modify/

Table 669: PUT SSL Endpoints Review Status Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
Id	Body	<p><b>Required.</b> A string indicating the Keyfactor Command reference GUID for the endpoint to be updated.</p> <p>Use the GET /SSL method (see <a href="#">GET SSL on page 1451</a>) to retrieve a list of all the SSL endpoints to determine the GUID of the desired endpoint.</p>
Status	Body	<p><b>Required.</b> A Boolean indicating whether the endpoint should be marked as reviewed (true) or not (false).</p>



**Tip:** See the [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (?) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

### 2.6.36.15 PUT SSL Endpoints Monitor Status

The PUT /SSL/Endpoints/MonitorStatus method is used to update the monitoring status of the specified endpoint. This endpoint returns 204 with no content upon success.



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
/ssl/modify/

Table 670: PUT SSL Endpoints Monitor Status Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
Id	Body	<b>Required.</b> A string indicating the Keyfactor Command reference GUID for the endpoint to be updated.  Use the <i>GET /SSL</i> method (see <a href="#">GET SSL on page 1451</a> ) to retrieve a list of all the SSL endpoints to determine the GUID of the desired endpoint.
Status	Body	<b>Required.</b> A Boolean indicating whether monitoring should be enabled on this endpoint (true) or not (false).



**Tip:** See the [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (?) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

### 2.6.36.16 PUT SSL Endpoints Review All

The PUT /SSL/Endpoints/ReviewAll method is used to update all endpoints in the given query to set the reviewed status to true. This endpoint returns 204 with no content upon success.



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:

 /ssl/modify/

Table 671: PUT SSL Endpoints Review All Input Parameter

Name	In	Description
Query	Query	A string containing a query to limit the endpoints that will be marked as reviewed (e.g. field1 -eq value1 AND field2 -gt value2). If this parameter is not supplied, all endpoints will be marked as reviewed. Fields available for querying through the API for the most part match those that appear in the Keyfactor Command Management Portal search dropdowns. For querying guidelines, refer to: <i>Using the Discovery Results Search Feature</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> .

 **Tip:** See the *Keyfactor API Reference and Utility* [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon () at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

### 2.6.36.17 PUT SSL Endpoints Monitor All

The PUT /SSL/Endpoint/MonitorAll method is used to update all endpoints in the given query to set the monitoring status to true. This endpoint returns 204 with no content upon success.

 **Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
/ssl/modify/

Table 672: PUT SSL Endpoints Monitor All Input Parameter

Name	In	Description
Query	Query	A string containing a query to limit the endpoints that will be marked as monitored (e.g. field1 -eq value1 AND field2 -gt value2). If this parameter is not supplied, all endpoints will be marked as monitored. Fields available for querying through the API for the most part match those that appear in the Keyfactor Command Management Portal search dropdowns. For querying guidelines, refer to: <i>Using the Discovery Results Search Feature</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> .



**Tip:** See the [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (?) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

### 2.6.36.18 POST SSL Networks ID Scan

The POST /SSL/Networks/{id}/Scan method is used to initiate a scan job for an SSL network defined in Keyfactor Command. A scan may be manually initiated for a configured network at any time that a scan is not already running for the network or the network is not in quiet hours. When you initiate a scan, you can choose whether to run a discovery scan, a monitoring scan, or both. This endpoint returns 204 with no content upon success.



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
/ssl/modify/

Table 673: POST SSL Networks {id} Scan Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
id	Path	<b>Required.</b> A string indicating the Keyfactor Command reference GUID for the SSL network for which to initiate a manual scan. Use the <a href="#">GET /SSL/Networks</a> method (see <a href="#">GET SSL Networks on page 1453</a> ) to retrieve a list of all the SSL networks to determine the SSL network's GUID.
Discovery	Body	A Boolean indicating whether to initiate a manual discovery scan (true) or not (false).
Monitoring	Body	A Boolean indicating whether to initiate a manual monitoring scan (true) or not (false).



**Tip:** See the [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (?) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

### 2.6.36.19 POST SSL Networks ID Reset

The POST `/SSL/Networks/{id}/Reset` method is used to reset an SSL scan. Reset deletes all scan jobs, scan job parts, logical scan jobs, and current schedules associated with the selected network. The agent job status relating to the SSL scans is set to failed and completed, and the agent is forced to register for a new session. Afterward, *Scan Now* is enabled to allow you to initiate a manual scan. This endpoint returns 204 with no content upon success.

 **Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
`/ssl/modify/`

Table 674: POST SSL Networks {id} Reset Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
id	Path	<b>Required.</b> A string indicating the Keyfactor Command reference GUID for the SSL network for which to reset. Use the <a href="#">GET /SSL/Networks</a> method (see <a href="#">GET SSL Networks on page 1453</a> ) to retrieve a list of all the SSL networks to determine the SSL network's GUID.

 **Tip:** See the *Keyfactor API Reference and Utility* [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon  at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

### 2.6.36.20 POST SSL NetworkRanges Validate

The POST `/SSL/NetworkRanges/Validate` method ensures that network ranges supplied in the request are of valid structure. This endpoint returns 204 with no content upon success. Use this method to test a proposed network range before using POST `/SSL/NetworkRanges` or PUT `/SSL/NetworkRanges` to configure it for an SSL network.

 **Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
`/ssl/read/`

Table 675: POST SSL Network Ranges Validate Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
network Ranges To Verify	Body	<p><b>Required.</b> An array of strings indicating the network ranges to validate. For example:</p> <pre>[   "10.5.4.0/24:443",   "192.168.12.0/16:443,22",   "keyexample.com:443" ]</pre>

 **Tip:** See the [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (?) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

### 2.6.36.21 DELETE SSL Networks ID

The DELETE /SSL/Networks/{id} method is used to delete an SSL network with the specified GUID from Keyfactor Command. This endpoint returns 204 with no content upon success.

 **Tip:** The following permissions (see [Security Roles and Claims](#) in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
/ssl/modify/

Table 676: DELETE SSL Networks {id} Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
id	Path	<p><b>Required.</b> A string indicating the Keyfactor Command reference GUID for the SSL network to be deleted.</p> <p>Use the <a href="#">GET /SSL/Networks</a> method (see <a href="#">GET SSL Networks on page 1453</a>) to retrieve a list of all the SSL networks to determine the SSL network's GUID.</p>

 **Tip:** See the [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API



Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (?) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

## 2.6.37 Status

The Status component of the Keyfactor API includes methods necessary to retrieve the current list of Keyfactor API endpoints.

Table 677: Status Endpoints

Endpoint	Method	Description	Link
/Endpoints	GET	Returns a list of the Keyfactor API endpoints.	<a href="#">GET Status Endpoints below</a>

### 2.6.37.1 GET Status Endpoints

The GET /Status/Endpoints method returns a list of all the endpoints currently available for use in the Keyfactor API. This method has no input parameters other than the standard headers (see [Endpoint Common Features on page 8](#)). This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with a list of all the API endpoints available in the Keyfactor API.



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
None



**Tip:** See the *Keyfactor API Reference and Utility* [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (?) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

## 2.6.38 Templates

The Templates component of the Keyfactor API includes methods necessary to programmatically edit, import and retrieve templates. Editing a template in Keyfactor Command will only apply within the software.

Table 678: Templates Endpoints

Endpoint	Method	Description	Link
/id	GET	Returns information about the specified template.	<a href="#">GET Templates ID below</a>
/Settings	GET	Returns the global template policy settings.	<a href="#">GET Templates Settings on page 1524</a>
/Settings	PUT	Sets global values for template policy.	<a href="#">PUT Templates Settings on page 1531</a>
/SubjectParts	GET	Returns a list of supported subject parts for template regular expressions and default subjects.	<a href="#">GET Templates Subject Parts on page 1548</a>
/	GET	Returns a list of templates.	<a href="#">GET Templates on page 1548</a>
/	PUT	Updates selected settings for the specified template.	<a href="#">PUT Templates on page 1561</a>
/Import	POST	Import templates from a specified configuration tenant into Keyfactor Command	<a href="#">POST Templates Import on page 1593</a>

### 2.6.38.1 GET Templates ID

The GET /Templates/{id} method is used to retrieve a specified template from Keyfactor Command. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with details about the requested template.

 **Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
/certificate\_templates/read/

Table 679: GET Templates {id} Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
id	Path	<b>Required.</b> An integer specifying the ID of the template in Keyfactor Command. Use the <i>GET /Templates</i> method (see <a href="#">GET Templates on page 1548</a> ) to retrieve a list of all the templates to determine the template ID.

Table 680: GET Templates {id} Response Data

Name	Description
Id	An integer indicating the ID of the template in Keyfactor Command.
Common Name	A string containing the common name (short name) of the template. This name typically does not contain spaces. For a template created using a Microsoft management tool, this will be the Microsoft template name. For a template generated for an EJBCA CA, this will be built using a naming scheme of <i>&lt;end entity profile name&gt;_&lt;certificate profile name&gt;</i> . This field is populated based on information retrieved from the CA and is not configurable.
Template Name	A string containing the name of the template. For a template created using a Microsoft management tool, this will be the Microsoft template display name. For a template generated for an EJBCA CA, this will be built using a naming scheme of <i>&lt;end entity profile name&gt; (&lt;certificate profile name&gt;)</i> . This field is populated based on information retrieved from the CA and is not configurable.
Oid	A string containing the object ID of the template in Active Directory. For Microsoft templates, this field is populated from Active Directory. For EJBCA templates, this field is generated within Keyfactor Command as an object identifier, but does not follow official OID conventions. The field is not configurable.
KeySize	A string indicating the minimum supported key size of the template as returned by the CA. This value is calculated based on the algorithms provided in the template from the CA (see <i>KeyAlgorithms</i> ). The algorithm key types and sizes are evaluated in order (RSA, ECC, Ed448, and Ed25519) and from these, the minimum type and size is determined. For example, if the template supports RSA, Ed448, and Ed25519, the minimum key type will be evaluated to RSA. Then for that algorithm, the minimum key size returned by the CA will be selected (e.g. 2048 if 2048 and 4096 are returned for RSA). See the <i>KeyAlgorithms</i> field for the complete list of supported key sizes and types. The field is not configurable.
KeyType	A string indicating the key type of the template as returned by the CA. See details under <i>KeySize</i> . See the <i>KeyAlgorithms</i> field for the complete list of supported key sizes and types. The field is not configurable.
Forest Root	A string indicating the forest root of the template. For Microsoft templates, this field is populated from Active Directory and is not configurable.  <div style="border: 1px solid #007bff; border-radius: 10px; padding: 5px; background-color: #e6f2ff;">  <b>Note:</b> The ForestRoot has been replaced by the ConfigurationTenant from release 10, but is retained for backwards compatibility.         </div>
Configuration Tenant	A string indicating the configuration tenant of the template. For Microsoft templates, this field is populated from Active Directory. For EJBCA templates, this field is populated from the Keyfactor Command CA record. The field is not configurable.
Friendly Name	A string indicating the Keyfactor Command friendly name of the template. Template friendly names, if configured, appear in the dropdowns for PFX enrollment, CSR enrollment, and CSR

Name	Description										
	generation in place of the template names. This can be useful in environments where the template names are long or not very human readable.										
Key Retention	<p>A string indicating the type of key retention certificates enrolled with this template will use to store their private key in Keyfactor Command. The key retention object contains the following parameters:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Value</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>None</td> <td>The private key will not be retained.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Indefinite</td> <td>The private key will be retained until it is explicitly deleted.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>After Expiration</td> <td>The private key will be retained until the specified number of days after the certificate expires (<i>KeyRetentionDays</i>), at which point it will be scheduled for deletion.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>From Issuance</td> <td>The private key will be retained until the specified number of days after the date on which the certificate was issued (<i>KeyRetentionDays</i>), at which point it will be scheduled for deletion.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Value	Description	None	The private key will not be retained.	Indefinite	The private key will be retained until it is explicitly deleted.	After Expiration	The private key will be retained until the specified number of days after the certificate expires ( <i>KeyRetentionDays</i> ), at which point it will be scheduled for deletion.	From Issuance	The private key will be retained until the specified number of days after the date on which the certificate was issued ( <i>KeyRetentionDays</i> ), at which point it will be scheduled for deletion.
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Key Retention Days	An integer indicating the number of days a certificate's private key will be retained in Keyfactor Command before being scheduled for deletion, if private key retention is enabled.										
Key Archival	A Boolean indicating whether the template has been configured with the key archival setting in Active Directory (true) or not (false). This is a reference field and is not configurable.										
Enrollment Fields	<p>An object containing custom enrollment fields. These are configured on a per-template basis to allow you to submit custom fields with CSR enrollments and PFX enrollments to supply custom request attributes to the CA during the enrollment process. This functionality offers such benefits as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Preventing users from requesting invalid certificates, based on your specific certificate requirements per template.</li> <li>• Providing additional information to the CA with the CSR.</li> </ul> <p>Once created on the template, these values are shown in Keyfactor Command on the PFX and CSR enrollment pages in the <i>Additional Enrollment Fields</i> section. The fields are mandatory during enrollment. The data will appear on the CA / Issued Certificates attribute tab for certificates enrolled with a template configured with Keyfactor Command enrollment fields.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid #007bff; border-radius: 10px; padding: 10px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p> <b>Note:</b> These are not metadata fields, so they are not stored in the Keyfactor Command database, but simply passed through to the CA. The CA in turn could, via a gateway or policy module, use this data to perform required actions.</p> </div>										

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Metadata Fields	<p>An array of objects containing template-level metadata field settings. Template-level metadata field configurations can override global metadata field configurations in these possible ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Configuration on the metadata field of <i>required</i>, <i>optional</i> or <i>hidden</i>.</li> <li>• The <i>default value</i> for the metadata field.</li> <li>• A <i>regular expression</i> defined for the field (string fields only) against which entered data will be validated along with its associated message.</li> <li>• For fields of data type <i>multiple choice</i>, the list of values that appear in multiple choice dropdowns.</li> </ul> <p>Metadata field settings defined on a template apply to enrollments made with that template only. Template-level metadata field settings, if defined, take precedence over global-level metadata field settings.</p> <p>The metadata fields object contains the following parameters:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Id</td> <td>An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the template-specific metadata setting.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description	Id	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the template-specific metadata setting.												
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Allowed Enrollment Types	<p>An integer indicating the type of enrollment allowed for the certificate template. Setting these options causes the template to appear in dropdowns in the corresponding section of the Management Portal. In the case of CSR Enrollment and PFX Enrollment, the templates only appear in dropdowns on the enrollment pages if they are available for enrollment from a CA also configured for enrollment within Keyfactor Command. See <i>Adding or Modifying a CA Record</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information. Possible values are:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Value</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>0</td> <td>None</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>PFX Enrollment</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>CSR Enrollment</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>CSR Enrollment &amp; PFX Enrollment</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>CSR Generation</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td> <td>CSR Generation &amp; PFX Enrollment</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6</td> <td>CSR Generation &amp; CSR Enrollment</td> </tr> <tr> <td>7</td> <td>CSR Enrollment, PFX Enrollment &amp; CSR Generation</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Value	Description	0	None	1	PFX Enrollment	2	CSR Enrollment	3	CSR Enrollment & PFX Enrollment	4	CSR Generation	5	CSR Generation & PFX Enrollment	6	CSR Generation & CSR Enrollment	7	CSR Enrollment, PFX Enrollment & CSR Generation
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Subject Part	A string indicating the portion of the subject the regular expression applies to (e.g. CN).						
RegEx	<p>A string specifying the regular expression against which data entered in the indicated subject part field (e.g. CN) in the enrollment pages of the Keyfactor Command Management Portal or using an API enrollment method will be validated.</p> <p>Use the <a href="#">GET /Templates/SubjectParts</a> method (see <a href="#">GET Templates Subject Parts on page 1548</a>) to retrieve a list of all the supported subject parts.</p> <p>The following are some regular expression examples:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="537 726 1382 1640"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="537 726 711 821">Subject Part</th> <th data-bbox="711 726 1382 821">Example</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="537 821 711 1419">           CN (Common Name)         </td> <td data-bbox="711 821 1382 1419"> <p>This regular expression specifies that the data entered in the field must consist of some number of characters in the first portion of the field made up only of lowercase letters, uppercase letters, numbers, apostrophes, underscores, periods, and/or hyphens followed by exactly <i>.keyexample.com</i>:</p> <pre data-bbox="732 1045 1354 1157">^[a-zA-Z0-9' _\.\-]*\.keyexample\.com\$</pre> <p>The default value for the Common Name regular expression is:</p> <pre data-bbox="732 1234 1354 1346">.+</pre> <p>This requires entry of at least one character in the Common Name field in the enrollment pages.</p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="537 1419 711 1640">           O (Organization)         </td> <td data-bbox="711 1419 1382 1640"> <p>This regular expression requires that the organization name entered in the field be one of “Key Example Inc”, “Key Example” or “Key Example Inc.”:</p> <pre data-bbox="732 1549 1354 1629">^(?:Key Example Inc Key Example Key</pre> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Subject Part	Example	CN (Common Name)	<p>This regular expression specifies that the data entered in the field must consist of some number of characters in the first portion of the field made up only of lowercase letters, uppercase letters, numbers, apostrophes, underscores, periods, and/or hyphens followed by exactly <i>.keyexample.com</i>:</p> <pre data-bbox="732 1045 1354 1157">^[a-zA-Z0-9' _\.\-]*\.keyexample\.com\$</pre> <p>The default value for the Common Name regular expression is:</p> <pre data-bbox="732 1234 1354 1346">.+</pre> <p>This requires entry of at least one character in the Common Name field in the enrollment pages.</p>	O (Organization)	<p>This regular expression requires that the organization name entered in the field be one of “Key Example Inc”, “Key Example” or “Key Example Inc.”:</p> <pre data-bbox="732 1549 1354 1629">^(?:Key Example Inc Key Example Key</pre>
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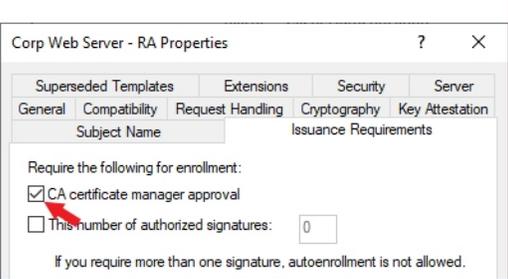
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Template Policy	<p>An object containing the individual template-level template policy settings. Template policies defined on a template apply to enrollments made with that template only. Template-level policies, if defined, take precedence over system-wide template policies. For more information about system-wide template policies, see <a href="#">GET Templates Settings on page 1524</a>. The template policy object contains the following parameters:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Value</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Template Id</td> <td>The Keyfactor Command reference ID of the certificate template the policy is associated with.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Allow Key Reuse</td> <td>A Boolean that indicates whether private key reuse is allowed (true) or not (false). This option applies to certificate renewals. By default, this is set to <i>true</i> at a system-wide level.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Allow Wildcards</td> <td>A Boolean that indicates whether wildcards are allowed (true) or not (false). By default, this is set to <i>true</i> at a system-wide level.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>RFC Enforce-</td> <td>A Boolean that indicates whether RFC 2818 compliance enforce-</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Value	Description	Template Id	The Keyfactor Command reference ID of the certificate template the policy is associated with.	Allow Key Reuse	A Boolean that indicates whether private key reuse is allowed (true) or not (false). This option applies to certificate renewals. By default, this is set to <i>true</i> at a system-wide level.	Allow Wildcards	A Boolean that indicates whether wildcards are allowed (true) or not (false). By default, this is set to <i>true</i> at a system-wide level.	RFC Enforce-	A Boolean that indicates whether RFC 2818 compliance enforce-
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Allowed Requesters	<p>An array of strings containing the list of Keyfactor Command security roles—as strings—that have been granted enroll permission on the template.</p>												
Display Name	<p>A string indicating the Keyfactor Command display name of the template. If a template friendly name is configured, this is used as the display name. If not, the template name is used. The display name appears in the dropdowns for PFX enrollment, CSR enrollment, and CSR generation. The display name is a generated field and is not directly configurable.</p>												

Name	Description															
RFC Enforcement	<p>A Boolean indicating whether RFC 2818 compliance enforcement is enabled (<i>true</i>) or not (<i>false</i>). When this option is set to <i>true</i>, certificate enrollments made through Keyfactor Command for this template must include at least one DNS SAN. In the Keyfactor Command Management Portal, this causes the CN entered in PFX enrollment to automatically be replicated as a SAN, which the user can either change or accept. For CSR enrollment, if the CSR does not have a SAN that matches the CN, one will automatically be added to the certificate if this is set. By default, this is set to <i>false</i> at a system-wide level.</p>															
Requires Approval	<p>A Boolean indicating whether the template has been configured with the Microsoft <i>CA certificate manager approval</i> option enabled (<i>true</i>) or not (<i>false</i>).</p> <div data-bbox="381 625 1404 1186" style="background-color: #f9a825; padding: 10px; border: 1px solid #ccc;"> <p> <b>Important:</b> Any templates that are configured on the Microsoft CA Issuance Requirements tab for <i>CA certificate manager approval</i> cannot be used for enrollment and associated alerting in Keyfactor Command without configuring private key retention. Any of the enabled private key retention settings (settings other than none as described for <i>KeyRetention</i>) will allow a template requiring manager approval to work with Keyfactor Command PFX and CSR enrollment.</p>  <p><i>Figure 8: Microsoft Issuance Requirements on a Template for Manager Approval</i></p> </div>															
Key Usage	<p>An integer indicating the total key usage of the certificate. Key usage is stored in Active Directory as a single value made of a combination of values. The values that make up the key usage value include:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="381 1339 1404 1724"> <thead> <tr> <th>Value</th> <th>Function</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>0</td> <td>None</td> <td>No key usage parameters.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>Encipherment Only</td> <td>The key can be used for encryption only.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>CRL Signing</td> <td>The key can be used to sign a certificate revocation list (CRL).</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>Key Certificate</td> <td>The key can be used to sign certificates.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Value	Function	Description	0	None	No key usage parameters.	1	Encipherment Only	The key can be used for encryption only.	2	CRL Signing	The key can be used to sign a certificate revocation list (CRL).	4	Key Certificate	The key can be used to sign certificates.
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Curve	<p>A string indicating the friendly name of the elliptic curve algorithm configured for the template returned from the CA, for ECC templates. Possible values include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>P-256 1.2.840.10045.3.1.7 = P-256/ prime256v1/ secp256r1</li> <li>P-384 1.3.132.0.34 = P-384/secp384r1</li> <li>P-521</li> </ul>																								

Name	Description
	<p>1.3.132.0.35 = P-521/secp521r1</p> <p>If the template supports more than one curve, this field contains the minimum curve value.</p>
Allow One Click Renewals	<p>A Boolean indicating whether <i>One-Click Renewal</i> will be allowed for certificate renewals requested with this template (true) or not (false).</p> <p>If you wish to use <i>One-Click Renewal</i> for certificates, the <b>Allow One-Click Renewals</b> option must be enabled in both the templates and CAs to which you want <i>One-Click Renewal</i> to apply (see <i>Certificate Template Operations</i> and <i>Certificate Authority Operations</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i>). For more information about one-click renewals, see <i>Certificate Operations: Renew</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i>.</p>
KeyTypes	<p>A string containing a comma-delimited list of the key sizes and types supported for the template returned from the CA as they are displayed in the Management Portal templates grid. Possible values include RSA 2048, ECC P-384, Ed25519, and Ed448.</p>

 **Tip:** See the [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (?) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

## 2.6.38.2 GET Templates Settings

The GET /Templates/Settings method is used to retrieve the global template policy settings Keyfactor Command. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with details about the global template policy settings. This method has no input parameters other than the standard headers (see [Endpoint Common Features on page 8](#)).

 **Tip:** Template policies may also be set at an individual template level to apply to a single template (see [PUT Templates on page 1561](#)). Template policies set at the individual template level take precedence over template policies set at the global level.

 **Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
/certificate\_templates/read/

Table 681: GET Templates Settings Response Data

Name	Description												
Template Regexes	<p>An array of objects containing the system-wide template regular expression settings. These apply to all enrollments that are not otherwise overridden by individual template settings, including those that do not use a template (e.g. from a standalone CA).</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Subject Part</td> <td>A string indicating the portion of the subject the regular expression applies to (e.g. CN).</td> </tr> <tr> <td>RegEx</td> <td> <p>A string specifying the regular expression against which data entered in the indicated subject part field (e.g. CN) in the enrollment pages of the Keyfactor Command Management Portal or using an API enrollment method will be validated.</p> <p>Use the <a href="#">GET /Templates/SubjectParts</a> method (see <a href="#">GET Templates Subject Parts on page 1548</a>) to retrieve a list of all the supported subject parts.</p> <p>The following are some regular expression examples:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Subject Part</th> <th>Example</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>CN (Common Name)</td> <td> <p>This regular expression specifies that the data entered in the field must consist of some number of characters in the first portion of the field made up only of lowercase letters, uppercase letters, numbers, apostrophes, underscores, periods, and/or hyphens followed by exactly <i>.keyexample.com</i>:</p> <pre>^[a-zA-Z0-9' _\.\-]*\.keyexample\.com\$</pre> <p>The default value for the Common Name regular expression is:</p> <pre>.+</pre> <p>This requires entry of at least one character in the Common Name field in the enrollment pages.</p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>O (Organ-</td> <td>This regular expression requires that the organization</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description	Subject Part	A string indicating the portion of the subject the regular expression applies to (e.g. CN).	RegEx	<p>A string specifying the regular expression against which data entered in the indicated subject part field (e.g. CN) in the enrollment pages of the Keyfactor Command Management Portal or using an API enrollment method will be validated.</p> <p>Use the <a href="#">GET /Templates/SubjectParts</a> method (see <a href="#">GET Templates Subject Parts on page 1548</a>) to retrieve a list of all the supported subject parts.</p> <p>The following are some regular expression examples:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Subject Part</th> <th>Example</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>CN (Common Name)</td> <td> <p>This regular expression specifies that the data entered in the field must consist of some number of characters in the first portion of the field made up only of lowercase letters, uppercase letters, numbers, apostrophes, underscores, periods, and/or hyphens followed by exactly <i>.keyexample.com</i>:</p> <pre>^[a-zA-Z0-9' _\.\-]*\.keyexample\.com\$</pre> <p>The default value for the Common Name regular expression is:</p> <pre>.+</pre> <p>This requires entry of at least one character in the Common Name field in the enrollment pages.</p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>O (Organ-</td> <td>This regular expression requires that the organization</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Subject Part	Example	CN (Common Name)	<p>This regular expression specifies that the data entered in the field must consist of some number of characters in the first portion of the field made up only of lowercase letters, uppercase letters, numbers, apostrophes, underscores, periods, and/or hyphens followed by exactly <i>.keyexample.com</i>:</p> <pre>^[a-zA-Z0-9' _\.\-]*\.keyexample\.com\$</pre> <p>The default value for the Common Name regular expression is:</p> <pre>.+</pre> <p>This requires entry of at least one character in the Common Name field in the enrollment pages.</p>	O (Organ-	This regular expression requires that the organization
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**Tip:** See the *Keyfactor API Reference and Utility* [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (?) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

### 2.6.38.3 PUT Templates Settings

The PUT /Templates/Settings method is used to create or update the global template policy settings in Keyfactor Command. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with details about the template policy settings.



**Tip:** Template policies may also be set at an individual template level to apply to a single template (see [PUT Templates on page 1561](#)). Template policies set at the individual template level take precedence over template policies set at the global level.



**Note:** Global template settings replaced and expanded upon select enrollment-related applications settings in release 10.



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
`/certificate_templates/modify/`



**Important:** Any previously populated fields that are not submitted with their full existing data using this method will be cleared of their existing data. When using this method, you should first do a GET to retrieve all the values for the record you want to update, enter corrected data into the field(s) you want to update, and then submit all the fields using PUT, including the fields that contain values but which you are not changing.

Table 682: PUT Templates Settings Input Parameters

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Table 683: PUT Templates Settings Response Data

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Template Defaults	<p data-bbox="350 667 1390 758">An array of objects containing the system-wide template default settings. These apply to all enrollments that are not otherwise overridden by individual template settings, including those that do not use a template (e.g. from a standalone CA). Template default details are:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="350 789 1406 1041"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="350 789 570 852">Name</th> <th data-bbox="570 789 1406 852">Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="350 852 570 947">SubjectPart</td> <td data-bbox="570 852 1406 947">A string indicating the portion of the subject the default applies to (e.g. L for City/Locality).</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="350 947 570 1041">Value</td> <td data-bbox="570 947 1406 1041">A string containing the value to assign as the default for that subject part (e.g. Chicago).</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p data-bbox="350 1083 488 1104">For example:</p> <pre data-bbox="350 1125 1406 1545"> "TemplateDefaults": [   {     "SubjectPart": "L",     "Value": "Denver"   },   {     "SubjectPart": "ST",     "Value": "Colorado"   } ] </pre> <div data-bbox="350 1577 1406 1734" style="background-color: #e0f0ff; padding: 10px;"> <p data-bbox="367 1587 1390 1713"> <b>Note:</b> See also the <i>Subject Format</i> application setting, which takes precedence over enrollment defaults at both the system-wide and template level (see <i>Application Settings: Enrollment Tab</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i>) but does not apply to enrollment requests done through the Keyfactor API.</p> </div>	Name	Description	SubjectPart	A string indicating the portion of the subject the default applies to (e.g. L for City/Locality).	Value	A string containing the value to assign as the default for that subject part (e.g. Chicago).
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Template Policy	<p>An object containing the system-wide template policy settings. These apply to all enrollments that are not otherwise overridden by individual template settings, including those that do not use a template (e.g. from a standalone CA). Template policy details are:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>AllowKeyReuse</td> <td>A Boolean that indicates whether private key reuse is allowed (true) or not (false). This option allows to certificate renewals.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>AllowWildcards</td> <td>A Boolean that indicates whether wildcards are allowed (true) or not (false).</td> </tr> <tr> <td>RFCEnforcement</td> <td>A Boolean that indicates whether RFC 2818 compliance enforcement is enabled (true) or not (false). When this option is set to <i>true</i>, certificate enrollments made through Keyfactor Command for this template must include at least one DNS SAN. In the Keyfactor Command Management Portal, this causes the CN entered in PFX enrollment to automatically be replicated as a SAN, which the user can either change or accept. For CSR enrollment, if the CSR does not have a SAN that matches the CN, one will automatically be added to the certificate if this is set.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>KeyInfo</td> <td> <p>An object containing the supported key types for the template along with the bit lengths and/or curves for the key types as appropriate. Key info includes:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>ECDSA</td> <td> <p>An object containing two arrays:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>bit_lengths: An array of integers indicating the key sizes supported for enrollment through Keyfactor Command.</li> <li>curves: An array of strings indicating the elliptic curve algorithms that are supported for enrollment through Keyfactor Command.</li> </ul> <p>ECC curves may be specified using the well-known OIDs for ECC algorithms or by friendly name. Well-known OIDs include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.2.840.10045.3.1.7 = P-256/</li> </ul> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description	AllowKeyReuse	A Boolean that indicates whether private key reuse is allowed (true) or not (false). This option allows to certificate renewals.	AllowWildcards	A Boolean that indicates whether wildcards are allowed (true) or not (false).	RFCEnforcement	A Boolean that indicates whether RFC 2818 compliance enforcement is enabled (true) or not (false). When this option is set to <i>true</i> , certificate enrollments made through Keyfactor Command for this template must include at least one DNS SAN. In the Keyfactor Command Management Portal, this causes the CN entered in PFX enrollment to automatically be replicated as a SAN, which the user can either change or accept. For CSR enrollment, if the CSR does not have a SAN that matches the CN, one will automatically be added to the certificate if this is set.	KeyInfo	<p>An object containing the supported key types for the template along with the bit lengths and/or curves for the key types as appropriate. Key info includes:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>ECDSA</td> <td> <p>An object containing two arrays:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>bit_lengths: An array of integers indicating the key sizes supported for enrollment through Keyfactor Command.</li> <li>curves: An array of strings indicating the elliptic curve algorithms that are supported for enrollment through Keyfactor Command.</li> </ul> <p>ECC curves may be specified using the well-known OIDs for ECC algorithms or by friendly name. Well-known OIDs include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.2.840.10045.3.1.7 = P-256/</li> </ul> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description	ECDSA	<p>An object containing two arrays:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>bit_lengths: An array of integers indicating the key sizes supported for enrollment through Keyfactor Command.</li> <li>curves: An array of strings indicating the elliptic curve algorithms that are supported for enrollment through Keyfactor Command.</li> </ul> <p>ECC curves may be specified using the well-known OIDs for ECC algorithms or by friendly name. Well-known OIDs include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.2.840.10045.3.1.7 = P-256/</li> </ul>
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	<p>For example:</p> <pre> "TemplatePolicy": {   "AllowKeyReuse": false,   "AllowWildcards": true, </pre>														

Name	Description
	<pre> "RFCEnforcement": true, "KeyInfo": {   "ECDSA": {     "bit_lengths": [       256,       384,       521     ],     "curves": [       "1.2.840.10045.3.1.7",       "1.3.132.0.34",       "1.3.132.0.35"     ]   },   "RSA": {     "bit_lengths": [       2048,       4096     ],     "curves": []   },   "Ed448": {     "bit_lengths": [       448     ],     "curves": []   },   "Ed25519": {     "bit_lengths": [       255     ],     "curves": []   } } </pre>



**Tip:** See the *Keyfactor API Reference and Utility* [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development.



It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (?) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

#### 2.6.38.4 GET Templates Subject Parts

The GET /Templates/SubjectParts method is used to retrieve a list of the certificate subject parts that are supported for regular expressions (TemplateRegexes) and defaults (TemplateDefaults). This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with the list of supported certificate subject part fields. This method has no input parameters other than the standard headers (see [Endpoint Common Features on page 8](#)).



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
/certificate\_templates/read/

Table 684: GET Templates Subject Parts Response Data

Name	Description
SubjectPart	A string indicating the supported subject part code (e.g. L for City/Locality).
SubjectPartName	A string containing a friendly name for the subject part (e.g. City/Locality).



**Tip:** See the *Keyfactor API Reference and Utility* [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (?) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

#### 2.6.38.5 GET Templates

The GET /Templates method is used to retrieve one or more templates from Keyfactor Command. Results can be limited to selected templates using filtering, and URL parameters can be used to specify paging and the level of information detail. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with details about the specified templates.



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
/certificate\_templates/read/

Table 685: GET Templates Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
QueryString	Query	<p>A string containing a query to limit the results (e.g. field1 -eq value1 AND field2 -gt value2). The default is to return all records. Fields available for querying through the API for the most part match those that appear in the Keyfactor Command Management Portal search drop-downs for the same feature. For querying guidelines, refer to: <i>Using the Template Search Feature</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i>. The query fields supported for this endpoint are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• AllowedEnrollmentType (1-PFX Enrollment, 2-CSR Enrollment, 3-CSR Generation, 0-None)</li> <li>• ConfigurationTenant</li> <li>• DisplayName</li> <li>• ForestRoot (deprecated)</li> <li>• FriendlyName</li> <li>• HasPrivateKeyRetention (True, False)</li> <li>• IsDefaultTemplate (True, False)</li> <li>• ShortName</li> </ul> <div style="background-color: #e0f2f1; padding: 10px; border-radius: 10px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p> <b>Tip:</b> To filter out all the built-in Active Directory templates and display only your custom templates, use the following query:</p> <pre style="text-align: center;">IsDefaultTemplate -eq "false"</pre> <p>To filter out all templates that are not configured for either PFX Enrollment or CSR Enrollment, use the following query:</p> <pre style="text-align: center;">AllowedEnrollmentType -eq "3"</pre> <p>A value of 1 will filter out all templates except those configured for PFX Enrollment. A value of 2 will filter out all templates except those configured for CSR Enrollment.</p> </div>
PageReturned	Query	An integer that specifies how many multiples of the returnLimit to skip and offset by before returning results, to enable paging. The default is 1.
ReturnLimit	Query	An integer that specifies how many results to return per page. The default is 50.
SortField	Query	A string containing the property by which the results should be sorted. Fields available for sorting through the API for the most part match those that appear as sortable columns in the Keyfactor Command Management Portal. The default sort field is <i>CommonName</i> .

Name	In	Description
SortAscending	Query	An integer that sets the sort order on the returned results. A value of 0 sorts results in ascending order while a value of 1 sorts results in descending order. The default is ascending.

Table 686: GET Templates Response Data

Name	Description
Id	An integer indicating the ID of the template in Keyfactor Command.
Common Name	A string containing the common name (short name) of the template. This name typically does not contain spaces. For a template created using a Microsoft management tool, this will be the Microsoft template name. For a template generated for an EJBCA CA, this will be built using a naming scheme of <i>&lt;end entity profile name&gt;_&lt;certificate profile name&gt;</i> . This field is populated based on information retrieved from the CA and is not configurable.
Template Name	A string containing the name of the template. For a template created using a Microsoft management tool, this will be the Microsoft template display name. For a template generated for an EJBCA CA, this will be built using a naming scheme of <i>&lt;end entity profile name&gt; (&lt;certificate profile name&gt;)</i> . This field is populated based on information retrieved from the CA and is not configurable.
Oid	A string containing the object ID of the template in Active Directory. For Microsoft templates, this field is populated from Active Directory. For EJBCA templates, this field is generated within Keyfactor Command as an object identifier, but does not follow official OID conventions. The field is not configurable.
KeySize	A string indicating the minimum supported key size of the template as returned by the CA. This value is calculated based on the algorithms provided in the template from the CA (see <i>KeyAlgorithms</i> ). The algorithm key types and sizes are evaluated in order (RSA, ECC, Ed448, and Ed25519) and from these, the minimum type and size is determined. For example, if the template supports RSA, Ed448, and Ed25519, the minimum key type will be evaluated to RSA. Then for that algorithm, the minimum key size returned by the CA will be selected (e.g. 2048 if 2048 and 4096 are returned for RSA). See the <i>KeyAlgorithms</i> field for the complete list of supported key sizes and types. The field is not configurable.
KeyType	A string indicating the key type of the template as returned by the CA. See details under <i>KeySize</i> . See the <i>KeyAlgorithms</i> field for the complete list of supported key sizes and types. The field is not configurable.
Forest Root	A string indicating the forest root of the template. For Microsoft templates, this field is populated from Active Directory and is not configurable.  <div style="border: 1px solid #add8e6; border-radius: 10px; padding: 5px; background-color: #e6f2ff;">  <b>Note:</b> The ForestRoot has been replaced by the ConfigurationTenant from release 10, but is retained for backwards compatibility. </div>
Configuration Tenant	A string indicating the configuration tenant of the template. For Microsoft templates, this field is populated from Active Directory. For EJBCA templates, this field is populated from the Keyfactor Command CA record. The field is not configurable.
Friendly Name	A string indicating the Keyfactor Command friendly name of the template. Template friendly names, if configured, appear in the dropdowns for PFX enrollment, CSR enrollment, and CSR

Name	Description										
	generation in place of the template names. This can be useful in environments where the template names are long or not very human readable.										
Key Retention	<p>A string indicating the type of key retention certificates enrolled with this template will use to store their private key in Keyfactor Command. The key retention object contains the following parameters:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="383 495 1401 940"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="383 495 578 554">Value</th> <th data-bbox="578 495 1401 554">Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="383 554 578 613">None</td> <td data-bbox="578 554 1401 613">The private key will not be retained.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="383 613 578 672">Indefinite</td> <td data-bbox="578 613 1401 672">The private key will be retained until it is explicitly deleted.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="383 672 578 806">After Expiration</td> <td data-bbox="578 672 1401 806">The private key will be retained until the specified number of days after the certificate expires (<i>KeyRetentionDays</i>), at which point it will be scheduled for deletion.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="383 806 578 940">From Issuance</td> <td data-bbox="578 806 1401 940">The private key will be retained until the specified number of days after the date on which the certificate was issued (<i>KeyRetentionDays</i>), at which point it will be scheduled for deletion.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Value	Description	None	The private key will not be retained.	Indefinite	The private key will be retained until it is explicitly deleted.	After Expiration	The private key will be retained until the specified number of days after the certificate expires ( <i>KeyRetentionDays</i> ), at which point it will be scheduled for deletion.	From Issuance	The private key will be retained until the specified number of days after the date on which the certificate was issued ( <i>KeyRetentionDays</i> ), at which point it will be scheduled for deletion.
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From Issuance	The private key will be retained until the specified number of days after the date on which the certificate was issued ( <i>KeyRetentionDays</i> ), at which point it will be scheduled for deletion.										
Key Retention Days	An integer indicating the number of days a certificate's private key will be retained in Keyfactor Command before being scheduled for deletion, if private key retention is enabled.										
Key Archival	A Boolean indicating whether the template has been configured with the key archival setting in Active Directory (true) or not (false). This is a reference field and is not configurable.										
Enrollment Fields	<p>An object containing custom enrollment fields. These are configured on a per-template basis to allow you to submit custom fields with CSR enrollments and PFX enrollments to supply custom request attributes to the CA during the enrollment process. This functionality offers such benefits as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Preventing users from requesting invalid certificates, based on your specific certificate requirements per template.</li> <li>• Providing additional information to the CA with the CSR.</li> </ul> <p>Once created on the template, these values are shown in Keyfactor Command on the PFX and CSR enrollment pages in the <i>Additional Enrollment Fields</i> section. The fields are mandatory during enrollment. The data will appear on the CA / Issued Certificates attribute tab for certificates enrolled with a template configured with Keyfactor Command enrollment fields.</p> <div data-bbox="383 1619 1401 1745" style="border: 1px solid #007bff; border-radius: 10px; padding: 10px; background-color: #e6f2ff;"> <p> <b>Note:</b> These are not metadata fields, so they are not stored in the Keyfactor Command database, but simply passed through to the CA. The CA in turn could, via a gateway or policy module, use this data to perform required actions.</p> </div>										

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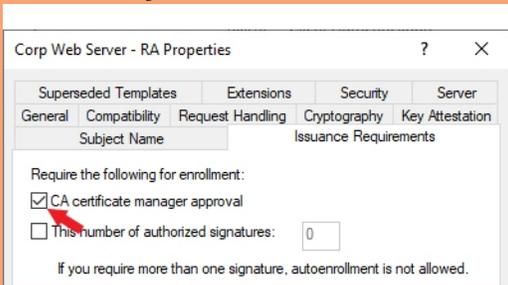
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Use Allowed Requesters	<p>A Boolean that indicates whether the Restrict Allowed Requesters option should be enabled (true) or not (false). The Restrict Allowed Requesters option is used to select Keyfactor Command security roles that a user must belong to in order to successfully enroll for certificates in Keyfactor Command using this template. This is typically used for EJBCA templates and Microsoft templates that are not in the local Active Directory forest, since in these cases, Keyfactor Command cannot make use of the access control model of the CA itself to determine which users can enroll for certificates; this setting replaces that functionality. This setting is similar to setting request certificates for the selected security roles at the template level on a Microsoft CA. In addition to granting permissions at the template level, you need enable the Restrict Allowed Requesters option to grant permissions at the CA level. See <i>Adding or Modifying a CA Record</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information.</p>												

Name	Description												
Allowed Requesters	An array of strings containing the list of Keyfactor Command security roles—as strings—that have been granted enroll permission on the template.												
Display Name	A string indicating the Keyfactor Command display name of the template. If a template friendly name is configured, this is used as the display name. If not, the template name is used. The display name appears in the dropdowns for PFX enrollment, CSR enrollment, and CSR generation. The display name is a generated field and is not directly configurable.												
Requires Approval	<p>A Boolean indicating whether the template has been configured with the Microsoft <i>CA certificate manager approval</i> option enabled (<i>true</i>) or not (<i>false</i>).</p> <div style="background-color: #f4a460; padding: 10px; border: 1px solid #ccc;"> <p><b>⚠ Important:</b> Any templates that are configured on the Microsoft CA Issuance Requirements tab for <i>CA certificate manager approval</i> cannot be used for enrollment and associated alerting in Keyfactor Command without configuring private key retention. Any of the enabled private key retention settings (settings other than none as described for <i>KeyRetention</i>) will allow a template requiring manager approval to work with Keyfactor Command PFX and CSR enrollment.</p>  <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Figure 9: Microsoft Issuance Requirements on a Template for Manager Approval</i></p> </div>												
Key Usage	<p>An integer indicating the total key usage of the certificate. Key usage is stored in Active Directory as a single value made of a combination of values. The values that make up the key usage value include:</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Value</th> <th>Function</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>0</td> <td>None</td> <td>No key usage parameters.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>Encipherment Only</td> <td>The key can be used for encryption only.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>CRL Signing</td> <td>The key can be used to sign a certificate revocation list (CRL).</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Value	Function	Description	0	None	No key usage parameters.	1	Encipherment Only	The key can be used for encryption only.	2	CRL Signing	The key can be used to sign a certificate revocation list (CRL).
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Extended Key Usages	<p>An array of objects containing the extended key usage information for the template. This field is populated from the CA and is not configurable. The extended key usage object contains the following parameters:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Id</td> <td>An integer indicating the ID of the extended key usage in Active Directory.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Oid</td> <td>A string containing the object ID of the extended key usage.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Display Name</td> <td>A string specifying the display name of the extended key usage (e.g. Server Authentication).</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description	Id	An integer indicating the ID of the extended key usage in Active Directory.	Oid	A string containing the object ID of the extended key usage.	Display Name	A string specifying the display name of the extended key usage (e.g. Server Authentication).																
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Allow One Click Renewals	<p>A Boolean indicating whether <i>One-Click Renewal</i> will be allowed for certificate renewals requested with this template (true) or not (false).</p> <p>If you wish to use <i>One-Click Renewal</i> for certificates, the <b>Allow One-Click Renewals</b> option must be enabled in both the templates and CAs to which you want <i>One-Click Renewal</i> to apply (see <i>Certificate Template Operations</i> and <i>Certificate Authority Operations</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i>). For more information about one-click renewals, see <i>Certificate Operations: Renew</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i>.</p>																								

Name	Description
KeyTypes	A string containing a comma-delimited list of the key sizes and types supported for the template returned from the CA as they are displayed in the Management Portal templates grid. Possible values include RSA 2048, ECC P-384, Ed25519, and Ed448.

 **Tip:** See the *Keyfactor API Reference and Utility* [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon  at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

### 2.6.38.6 PUT Templates

The PUT /Templates method is used to update selected information about a certificate template. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with details about the specified template.

 **Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
/certificate\_templates/modify/

 **Important:** Any previously populated fields that are not submitted with their full existing data using this method will be cleared of their existing data. When using this method, you should first do a GET to retrieve all the values for the record you want to update, enter corrected data into the field(s) you want to update, and then submit all the fields using PUT, including the fields that contain values but which you are not changing.

Table 687: PUT Templates Input Parameters

Name	In	Description										
Id	Body	<b>Required.</b> An integer indicating the ID of the template in Keyfactor Command.										
Friendly Name	Body	A string indicating the Keyfactor Command friendly name of the template. Template friendly names, if configured, appear in the dropdowns for PFX enrollment, CSR enrollment, and CSR generation in place of the template names. This can be useful in environments where the template names are long or not very human readable.										
Key Retention	Body	A string indicating the type of key retention certificates enrolled with this template will use to store their private key in Keyfactor Command. The key retention object contains the following parameters: <div data-bbox="440 699 1404 1188" data-label="Table"> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Value</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>None</td> <td>The private key will not be retained.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Indefinite</td> <td>The private key will be retained until it is explicitly deleted.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>After Expiration</td> <td>The private key will be retained until the specified number of days after the certificate expires (<i>KeyRetentionDays</i>), at which point it will be scheduled for deletion.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>From Issuance</td> <td>The private key will be retained until the specified number of days after the date on which the certificate was issued (<i>KeyRetentionDays</i>), at which point it will be scheduled for deletion.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> </div>	Value	Description	None	The private key will not be retained.	Indefinite	The private key will be retained until it is explicitly deleted.	After Expiration	The private key will be retained until the specified number of days after the certificate expires ( <i>KeyRetentionDays</i> ), at which point it will be scheduled for deletion.	From Issuance	The private key will be retained until the specified number of days after the date on which the certificate was issued ( <i>KeyRetentionDays</i> ), at which point it will be scheduled for deletion.
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Key Retention Days	Body	An integer indicating the number of days a certificate's private key will be retained in Keyfactor Command before being scheduled for deletion, if private key retention is enabled.										
Key Archival	Body	A Boolean indicating whether the template has been configured with the key archival setting in Active Directory (true) or not (false). This is a reference field and is not configurable.										
Enrollment Fields	Body	An object containing custom enrollment fields. These are configured on a per-template basis to allow you to submit custom fields with CSR enrollments and PFX enrollments to supply custom request attributes to the CA during the enrollment process. This functionality offers such benefits as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Preventing users from requesting invalid certificates, based on your specific certificate requirements per template.</li> <li>Providing additional information to the CA with the CSR.</li> </ul>										

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		<p>Once created on the template, these values are shown in Keyfactor Command on the PFX and CSR enrollment pages in the <i>Additional Enrollment Fields</i> section. The fields are mandatory during enrollment. The data will appear on the CA / Issued Certificates attribute tab for certificates enrolled with a template configured with Keyfactor Command enrollment fields.</p> <p> <b>Note:</b> These are not metadata fields, so they are not stored in the Keyfactor Command database, but simply passed through to the CA. The CA in turn could, via a gateway or policy module, use this data to perform required actions.</p> <p>The enrollment fields object contains the following parameters:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Id</td> <td>An integer indicating the ID of the custom enrollment field.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Name</td> <td>A string indicating the name of the custom enrollment field. This name will appear on the enrollment pages.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Options</td> <td>For multiple choice values, an array of strings containing the value choices.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DataType</td> <td>An integer indicating the parameter type. The options are: <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Value</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>String: A free-form data entry field.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>Multiple Choice: Provides a list of acceptable values for the field. The multiple choice values are provided in the <i>Options</i> parameter.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>For example:</p> <pre> "EnrollmentFields": [   {     "Id": 3,     "Name": "MyCustomField",     "Options": ["Green", "Red", "Yellow", "Blue"],     "DataType": 2   } ] </pre>	Name	Description	Id	An integer indicating the ID of the custom enrollment field.	Name	A string indicating the name of the custom enrollment field. This name will appear on the enrollment pages.	Options	For multiple choice values, an array of strings containing the value choices.	DataType	An integer indicating the parameter type. The options are: <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Value</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>String: A free-form data entry field.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>Multiple Choice: Provides a list of acceptable values for the field. The multiple choice values are provided in the <i>Options</i> parameter.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Value	Description	1	String: A free-form data entry field.	2	Multiple Choice: Provides a list of acceptable values for the field. The multiple choice values are provided in the <i>Options</i> parameter.
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Metadata Fields	Body	<p>An array of objects containing template-level metadata field settings. Template-level metadata field configurations can override global metadata field configurations in these possible ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Configuration on the metadata field of <i>required</i>, <i>optional</i> or <i>hidden</i>.</li> <li>• The <i>default value</i> for the metadata field.</li> <li>• A <i>regular expression</i> defined for the field (string fields only) against which entered data will be validated along with its associated message.</li> <li>• For fields of data type <i>multiple choice</i>, the list of values that appear in multiple choice dropdowns.</li> </ul> <p>Metadata field settings defined on a template apply to enrollments made with that template only. Template-level metadata field settings, if defined, take precedence over global-level metadata field settings.</p> <p>The metadata fields object contains the following parameters:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Id</td> <td>An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the template-specific metadata setting.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Default Value</td> <td>A string containing the default value defined for the metadata field for the specific template.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Metadata Id</td> <td>An integer indicating the global metadata field associated with the template-specific settings.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Validation</td> <td> <p>A string containing the template-specific regular expression against which data entered in a string field will be validated. When a user enters information in a metadata field that does not match the specified regular expression, he or she will see the warning message specified in the <i>Message</i> field. For example:</p> <pre>^[a-zA-Z0-9' _.\-]*@(keyexample\.org keyexample\.com)\$</pre> <p>This regular expression specifies that the data entered in the field must consist of some number of characters prior to the “@” made up only of lowercase letters, uppercase letters, numbers, apostrophes, underscores, periods, and/or hyphens followed by exactly either “@keyexample.org” or “keyexample.com”.</p> <p>This field is only supported for metadata fields with data type <i>string</i>.</p> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description	Id	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the template-specific metadata setting.	Default Value	A string containing the default value defined for the metadata field for the specific template.	Metadata Id	An integer indicating the global metadata field associated with the template-specific settings.	Validation	<p>A string containing the template-specific regular expression against which data entered in a string field will be validated. When a user enters information in a metadata field that does not match the specified regular expression, he or she will see the warning message specified in the <i>Message</i> field. For example:</p> <pre>^[a-zA-Z0-9' _.\-]*@(keyexample\.org keyexample\.com)\$</pre> <p>This regular expression specifies that the data entered in the field must consist of some number of characters prior to the “@” made up only of lowercase letters, uppercase letters, numbers, apostrophes, underscores, periods, and/or hyphens followed by exactly either “@keyexample.org” or “keyexample.com”.</p> <p>This field is only supported for metadata fields with data type <i>string</i>.</p>
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Allowed Enrollment Types	Body	<p data-bbox="440 772 1403 1003">An integer indicating the type of enrollment allowed for the certificate template. Setting these options causes the template to appear in dropdowns in the corresponding section of the Management Portal. In the case of CSR Enrollment and PFX Enrollment, the templates only appear in dropdowns on the enrollment pages if they are available for enrollment from a CA also configured for enrollment within Keyfactor Command. See <i>Adding or Modifying a CA Record</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information. Possible values are:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="440 1031 1403 1591"> <thead> <tr> <th>Value</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>0</td> <td>None</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>PFX Enrollment</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>CSR Enrollment</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>CSR Enrollment &amp; PFX Enrollment</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>CSR Generation</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td> <td>CSR Generation &amp; PFX Enrollment</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6</td> <td>CSR Generation &amp; CSR Enrollment</td> </tr> <tr> <td>7</td> <td>CSR Enrollment, PFX Enrollment &amp; CSR Generation</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Value	Description	0	None	1	PFX Enrollment	2	CSR Enrollment	3	CSR Enrollment & PFX Enrollment	4	CSR Generation	5	CSR Generation & PFX Enrollment	6	CSR Generation & CSR Enrollment	7	CSR Enrollment, PFX Enrollment & CSR Generation
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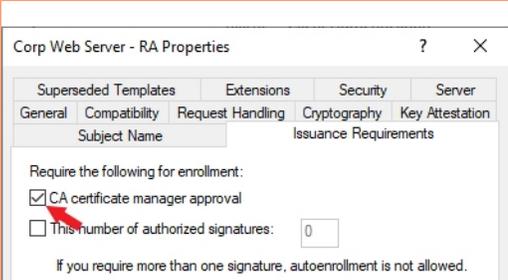
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Template Defaults	Body	<p>An array of objects containing individual template-level template default settings. Template defaults defined on a template apply to enrollments made with that template only. Template-level defaults, if defined, take precedence over system-wide template defaults. For more information about system-wide template defaults, see <a href="#">GET Templates Settings on page 1524</a>. The template default object contains the following parameters:</p>										

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		<pre> "AllowKeyReuse": false, "AllowWildcards": true, "RFCEnforcement": true, "KeyInfo": {   "ECDSA": {     "bit_lengths": [       256,       384,       521     ],     "curves": [       "1.2.840.10045.3.1.7",       "1.3.132.0.34",       "1.3.132.0.35"     ]   },   "RSA": null,   "Ed448": null,   "Ed25519": null } </pre>
Use Allowed Requesters	Body	<p>A Boolean that indicates whether the Restrict Allowed Requesters option should be enabled (true) or not (false). The Restrict Allowed Requesters option is used to select Keyfactor Command security roles that a user must belong to in order to successfully enroll for certificates in Keyfactor Command using this template. This is typically used for EJBCA templates and Microsoft templates that are not in the local Active Directory forest, since in these cases, Keyfactor Command cannot make use of the access control model of the CA itself to determine which users can enroll for certificates; this setting replaces that functionality. This setting is similar to setting request certificates for the selected security roles at the template level on a Microsoft CA. In addition to granting permissions at the template level, you need enable the Restrict Allowed Requesters option to grant permissions at the CA level. See <i>Adding or Modifying a CA Record</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information.</p>
Allowed Requesters	Body	<p>An array of strings containing the list of Keyfactor Command security roles—as strings—that have been granted enroll permission on the template.</p> <p>For example:</p> <pre> "AllowedRequesters": [ </pre>

Name	In	Description												
		<pre data-bbox="440 275 1403 491"> "Administrator", "Power Users", "Revokers" ] </pre>												
Requires Approval	Body	<p data-bbox="440 527 1403 590">A Boolean indicating whether the template has been configured with the Microsoft <i>CA certificate manager approval</i> option enabled (<i>true</i>) or not (<i>false</i>).</p> <div data-bbox="440 611 1403 1136" style="background-color: #f9a825; padding: 10px;"> <p data-bbox="451 632 500 674"> <b>Important:</b> Any templates that are configured on the Microsoft CA Issuance Requirements tab for <i>CA certificate manager approval</i> cannot be used for enrollment and associated alerting in Keyfactor Command without configuring private key retention. Any of the enabled private key retention settings (settings other than none as described for <i>KeyRetention</i>) will allow a template requiring manager approval to work with Keyfactor Command PFX and CSR enrollment.</p>  <p data-bbox="516 1157 1317 1188"><i>Figure 10: Microsoft Issuance Requirements on a Template for Manager Approval</i></p> </div>												
Key Usage	Body	<p data-bbox="440 1234 1403 1339">An integer indicating the total key usage of the certificate. Key usage is stored in Active Directory as a single value made of a combination of values. The values that make up the key usage value include:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="440 1360 1403 1682"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="440 1360 607 1423">Value</th> <th data-bbox="607 1360 857 1423">Function</th> <th data-bbox="857 1360 1403 1423">Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="440 1423 607 1486">0</td> <td data-bbox="607 1423 857 1486">None</td> <td data-bbox="857 1423 1403 1486">No key usage parameters.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="440 1486 607 1577">1</td> <td data-bbox="607 1486 857 1577">Encipherment Only</td> <td data-bbox="857 1486 1403 1577">The key can be used for encryption only.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="440 1577 607 1682">2</td> <td data-bbox="607 1577 857 1682">CRL Signing</td> <td data-bbox="857 1577 1403 1682">The key can be used to sign a certificate revocation list (CRL).</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Value	Function	Description	0	None	No key usage parameters.	1	Encipherment Only	The key can be used for encryption only.	2	CRL Signing	The key can be used to sign a certificate revocation list (CRL).
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Allow One Click Renewals	Body	<p>A Boolean indicating whether <i>One-Click Renewal</i> will be allowed for certificate renewals requested with this template (true) or not (false).</p> <p>If you wish to use <i>One-Click Renewal</i> for certificates, the <b>Allow One-Click Renewals</b> option must be enabled in both the templates and CAs to which you want <i>One-Click Renewal</i> to apply (see <i>Certificate Template Operations</i> and <i>Certificate Authority Operations</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i>). For more information about one-click renewals, see <i>Certificate Operations: Renew</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i>.</p>																								

Table 688: PUT Templates Response Body

Name	Description
Id	An integer indicating the ID of the template in Keyfactor Command.
Common Name	A string containing the common name (short name) of the template. This name typically does not contain spaces. For a template created using a Microsoft management tool, this will be the Microsoft template name. For a template generated for an EJBCA CA, this will be built using a naming scheme of <i>&lt;end entity profile name&gt;_&lt;certificate profile name&gt;</i> . This field is populated based on information retrieved from the CA and is not configurable.
Template Name	A string containing the name of the template. For a template created using a Microsoft management tool, this will be the Microsoft template display name. For a template generated for an EJBCA CA, this will be built using a naming scheme of <i>&lt;end entity profile name&gt; (&lt;certificate profile name&gt;)</i> . This field is populated based on information retrieved from the CA and is not configurable.
Oid	A string containing the object ID of the template in Active Directory. For Microsoft templates, this field is populated from Active Directory. For EJBCA templates, this field is generated within Keyfactor Command as an object identifier, but does not follow official OID conventions. The field is not configurable.
KeySize	A string indicating the minimum supported key size of the template as returned by the CA. This value is calculated based on the algorithms provided in the template from the CA (see <i>KeyAlgorithms</i> ). The algorithm key types and sizes are evaluated in order (RSA, ECC, Ed448, and Ed25519) and from these, the minimum type and size is determined. For example, if the template supports RSA, Ed448, and Ed25519, the minimum key type will be evaluated to RSA. Then for that algorithm, the minimum key size returned by the CA will be selected (e.g. 2048 if 2048 and 4096 are returned for RSA). See the <i>KeyAlgorithms</i> field for the complete list of supported key sizes and types. The field is not configurable.
KeyType	A string indicating the key type of the template as returned by the CA. See details under <i>KeySize</i> . See the <i>KeyAlgorithms</i> field for the complete list of supported key sizes and types. The field is not configurable.
Forest Root	A string indicating the forest root of the template. For Microsoft templates, this field is populated from Active Directory and is not configurable.  <div style="border: 1px solid #007bff; border-radius: 10px; padding: 5px; background-color: #e6f2ff;">  <b>Note:</b> The ForestRoot has been replaced by the ConfigurationTenant from release 10, but is retained for backwards compatibility.         </div>
Configuration Tenant	A string indicating the configuration tenant of the template. For Microsoft templates, this field is populated from Active Directory. For EJBCA templates, this field is populated from the Keyfactor Command CA record. The field is not configurable.
Friendly Name	A string indicating the Keyfactor Command friendly name of the template. Template friendly names, if configured, appear in the dropdowns for PFX enrollment, CSR enrollment, and CSR

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	generation in place of the template names. This can be useful in environments where the template names are long or not very human readable.										
Key Retention	<p>A string indicating the type of key retention certificates enrolled with this template will use to store their private key in Keyfactor Command. The key retention object contains the following parameters:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Value</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>None</td> <td>The private key will not be retained.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Indefinite</td> <td>The private key will be retained until it is explicitly deleted.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>After Expiration</td> <td>The private key will be retained until the specified number of days after the certificate expires (<i>KeyRetentionDays</i>), at which point it will be scheduled for deletion.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>From Issuance</td> <td>The private key will be retained until the specified number of days after the date on which the certificate was issued (<i>KeyRetentionDays</i>), at which point it will be scheduled for deletion.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Value	Description	None	The private key will not be retained.	Indefinite	The private key will be retained until it is explicitly deleted.	After Expiration	The private key will be retained until the specified number of days after the certificate expires ( <i>KeyRetentionDays</i> ), at which point it will be scheduled for deletion.	From Issuance	The private key will be retained until the specified number of days after the date on which the certificate was issued ( <i>KeyRetentionDays</i> ), at which point it will be scheduled for deletion.
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Key Retention Days	An integer indicating the number of days a certificate's private key will be retained in Keyfactor Command before being scheduled for deletion, if private key retention is enabled.										
Key Archival	A Boolean indicating whether the template has been configured with the key archival setting in Active Directory (true) or not (false). This is a reference field and is not configurable.										
Enrollment Fields	<p>An object containing custom enrollment fields. These are configured on a per-template basis to allow you to submit custom fields with CSR enrollments and PFX enrollments to supply custom request attributes to the CA during the enrollment process. This functionality offers such benefits as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Preventing users from requesting invalid certificates, based on your specific certificate requirements per template.</li> <li>• Providing additional information to the CA with the CSR.</li> </ul> <p>Once created on the template, these values are shown in Keyfactor Command on the PFX and CSR enrollment pages in the <i>Additional Enrollment Fields</i> section. The fields are mandatory during enrollment. The data will appear on the CA / Issued Certificates attribute tab for certificates enrolled with a template configured with Keyfactor Command enrollment fields.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid #007bff; border-radius: 10px; padding: 10px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p> <b>Note:</b> These are not metadata fields, so they are not stored in the Keyfactor Command database, but simply passed through to the CA. The CA in turn could, via a gateway or policy module, use this data to perform required actions.</p> </div>										

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Metadata Fields	<p>An array of objects containing template-level metadata field settings. Template-level metadata field configurations can override global metadata field configurations in these possible ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Configuration on the metadata field of <i>required</i>, <i>optional</i> or <i>hidden</i>.</li> <li>• The <i>default value</i> for the metadata field.</li> <li>• A <i>regular expression</i> defined for the field (string fields only) against which entered data will be validated along with its associated message.</li> <li>• For fields of data type <i>multiple choice</i>, the list of values that appear in multiple choice dropdowns.</li> </ul> <p>Metadata field settings defined on a template apply to enrollments made with that template only. Template-level metadata field settings, if defined, take precedence over global-level metadata field settings.</p> <p>The metadata fields object contains the following parameters:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Id</td> <td>An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the template-specific metadata setting.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description	Id	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID of the template-specific metadata setting.												
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Subject Part	A string indicating the portion of the subject the regular expression applies to (e.g. CN).						
RegEx	<p>A string specifying the regular expression against which data entered in the indicated subject part field (e.g. CN) in the enrollment pages of the Keyfactor Command Management Portal or using an API enrollment method will be validated.</p> <p>Use the <a href="#">GET /Templates/SubjectParts</a> method (see <a href="#">GET Templates Subject Parts on page 1548</a>) to retrieve a list of all the supported subject parts.</p> <p>The following are some regular expression examples:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Subject Part</th> <th>Example</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>CN (Common Name)</td> <td> <p>This regular expression specifies that the data entered in the field must consist of some number of characters in the first portion of the field made up only of lowercase letters, uppercase letters, numbers, apostrophes, underscores, periods, and/or hyphens followed by exactly <i>.keyexample.com</i>:</p> <pre>^[a-zA-Z0-9' _\.\-]*\.keyexample\.com\$</pre> <p>The default value for the Common Name regular expression is:</p> <pre>.+</pre> <p>This requires entry of at least one character in the Common Name field in the enrollment pages.</p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>O (Organization)</td> <td> <p>This regular expression requires that the organization name entered in the field be one of “Key Example Inc”, “Key Example” or “Key Example Inc.”:</p> <pre>^(?:Key Example Inc Key Example Key</pre> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Subject Part	Example	CN (Common Name)	<p>This regular expression specifies that the data entered in the field must consist of some number of characters in the first portion of the field made up only of lowercase letters, uppercase letters, numbers, apostrophes, underscores, periods, and/or hyphens followed by exactly <i>.keyexample.com</i>:</p> <pre>^[a-zA-Z0-9' _\.\-]*\.keyexample\.com\$</pre> <p>The default value for the Common Name regular expression is:</p> <pre>.+</pre> <p>This requires entry of at least one character in the Common Name field in the enrollment pages.</p>	O (Organization)	<p>This regular expression requires that the organization name entered in the field be one of “Key Example Inc”, “Key Example” or “Key Example Inc.”:</p> <pre>^(?:Key Example Inc Key Example Key</pre>
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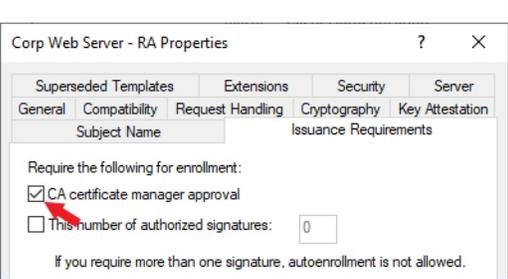
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Use Allowed Requesters	<p>A Boolean that indicates whether the Restrict Allowed Requesters option should be enabled (true) or not (false). The Restrict Allowed Requesters option is used to select Keyfactor Command security roles that a user must belong to in order to successfully enroll for certificates in Keyfactor Command using this template. This is typically used for EJBCA templates and Microsoft templates that are not in the local Active Directory forest, since in these cases, Keyfactor Command cannot make use of the access control model of the CA itself to determine which users can enroll for certificates; this setting replaces that functionality. This setting is similar to setting request certificates for the selected security roles at the template level on a Microsoft CA. In addition to granting permissions at the template level, you need enable the Restrict Allowed Requesters option to grant permissions at the CA level. See <i>Adding or Modifying a CA Record</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information.</p>												
Allowed Requesters	<p>An array of strings containing the list of Keyfactor Command security roles—as strings—that have been granted enroll permission on the template.</p>												
Display Name	<p>A string indicating the Keyfactor Command display name of the template. If a template friendly name is configured, this is used as the display name. If not, the template name is used. The display name appears in the dropdowns for PFX enrollment, CSR enrollment, and CSR generation. The display name is a generated field and is not directly configurable.</p>												

Name	Description															
RFC Enforcement	<p>A Boolean indicating whether RFC 2818 compliance enforcement is enabled (<i>true</i>) or not (<i>false</i>). When this option is set to <i>true</i>, certificate enrollments made through Keyfactor Command for this template must include at least one DNS SAN. In the Keyfactor Command Management Portal, this causes the CN entered in PFX enrollment to automatically be replicated as a SAN, which the user can either change or accept. For CSR enrollment, if the CSR does not have a SAN that matches the CN, one will automatically be added to the certificate if this is set. By default, this is set to <i>false</i> at a system-wide level.</p>															
Requires Approval	<p>A Boolean indicating whether the template has been configured with the Microsoft <i>CA certificate manager approval</i> option enabled (<i>true</i>) or not (<i>false</i>).</p> <div data-bbox="380 625 1403 1184" style="background-color: #f9a825; padding: 10px; border-radius: 10px;"> <p> <b>Important:</b> Any templates that are configured on the Microsoft CA Issuance Requirements tab for <i>CA certificate manager approval</i> cannot be used for enrollment and associated alerting in Keyfactor Command without configuring private key retention. Any of the enabled private key retention settings (settings other than none as described for <i>KeyRetention</i>) will allow a template requiring manager approval to work with Keyfactor Command PFX and CSR enrollment.</p>  <p><i>Figure 11: Microsoft Issuance Requirements on a Template for Manager Approval</i></p> </div>															
Key Usage	<p>An integer indicating the total key usage of the certificate. Key usage is stored in Active Directory as a single value made of a combination of values. The values that make up the key usage value include:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="380 1339 1403 1724"> <thead> <tr> <th>Value</th> <th>Function</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>0</td> <td>None</td> <td>No key usage parameters.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>Encipherment Only</td> <td>The key can be used for encryption only.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>CRL Signing</td> <td>The key can be used to sign a certificate revocation list (CRL).</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>Key Certificate</td> <td>The key can be used to sign certificates.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Value	Function	Description	0	None	No key usage parameters.	1	Encipherment Only	The key can be used for encryption only.	2	CRL Signing	The key can be used to sign a certificate revocation list (CRL).	4	Key Certificate	The key can be used to sign certificates.
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Extended Key Usages	<p>An array of objects containing the extended key usage information for the template. This field is populated from the CA and is not configurable. The extended key usage object contains the following parameters:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Id</td> <td>An integer indicating the ID of the extended key usage in Active Directory.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Oid</td> <td>A string containing the object ID of the extended key usage.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Display Name</td> <td>A string specifying the display name of the extended key usage (e.g. Server Authentication).</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description	Id	An integer indicating the ID of the extended key usage in Active Directory.	Oid	A string containing the object ID of the extended key usage.	Display Name	A string specifying the display name of the extended key usage (e.g. Server Authentication).																
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Curve	<p>A string indicating the friendly name of the elliptic curve algorithm configured for the template returned from the CA, for ECC templates. Possible values include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>P-256 1.2.840.10045.3.1.7 = P-256/ prime256v1/ secp256r1</li> <li>P-384 1.3.132.0.34 = P-384/secp384r1</li> <li>P-521</li> </ul>																								

Name	Description
	1.3.132.0.35 = P-521/secp521r1 If the template supports more than one curve, this field contains the minimum curve value.
Allow One Click Renewals	A Boolean indicating whether <i>One-Click Renewal</i> will be allowed for certificate renewals requested with this template (true) or not (false). If you wish to use <i>One-Click Renewal</i> for certificates, the <b>Allow One-Click Renewals</b> option must be enabled in both the templates and CAs to which you want <i>One-Click Renewal</i> to apply (see <i>Certificate Template Operations</i> and <i>Certificate Authority Operations</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> ). For more information about one-click renewals, see <i>Certificate Operations: Renew</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> .
KeyTypes	A string containing a comma-delimited list of the key sizes and types supported for the template returned from the CA as they are displayed in the Management Portal templates grid. Possible values include RSA 2048, ECC P-384, Ed25519, and Ed448.

 **Tip:** See the *Keyfactor API Reference and Utility* [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (?) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

### 2.6.38.7 POST Templates Import

The POST /Templates/Import method is used to import templates from a specified configuration tenant into Keyfactor Command. This endpoint returns 204 with no content upon success.

 **Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
/certificate\_templates/modify/

Table 689: POST Templates Import Input Parameters

Name	Description
ConfigurationTenant	A string indicating the name of the configuration tenant from which to import.

 **Tip:** See the *Keyfactor API Reference and Utility* [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API



Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (?) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

## 2.6.39 Workflow Certificates

The endpoints in Keyfactor Command that are found under /Workflow/Certificates refer to the process through which certificate requests that are require manager approval at the CA level before issuance are approved or denied. These endpoints provide the ability to obtain a list of pending certificate enrollment requests, and approve or deny current requests. Endpoints are also included to view denied and external validation requests.



**Note:** Certificate requests that require approval at the Keyfactor Command workflow level (see *Workflow Definitions* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are not managed with these endpoints. Instead, refer to the Workflow Definitions and Workflow Instances endpoints (see [Workflow Definitions on page 1610](#) and [Workflow Instances on page 1765](#)).

Table 690: Workflow Certificates Endpoints

Endpoint	Method	Description	Link
/Certificates/{id}	GET	Retrieve certificate request information for a single request.	<a href="#">GET Workflow Certificates ID on the next page</a>
/Certificates/Denied	GET	Retrieve a list of denied certificate request(s).	<a href="#">GET Workflow Certificates Denied on page 1598</a>
/Certificates/Pending	GET	Retrieve a list of outstanding pending certificate request(s).	<a href="#">GET Workflow Certificates Pending on page 1601</a>
/Certificates/ExternalValidation	GET	Retrieve a list of certificate request(s) requiring external validation.	<a href="#">GET Workflow Certificates External Validation on page 1604</a>
/Certificates/Approve	POST	Approve a list of pending certificate request(s).	<a href="#">POST Workflow Certificates Approve on page 1609</a>
/Certificates/Deny	POST	Deny a list of pending certificate request(s).	<a href="#">POST Workflow Certificates Deny on page 1607</a>

### 2.6.39.1 GET Workflow Certificates ID

The Workflow GET /Certificates/{id} method is used to return details for a certificate enrollment request stored within Keyfactor Command that requires manager approval at the CA level. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with the specified certificate request. This method will return certificate requests with any state (e.g. Pending, Denied, External Validation).



**Note:** Certificate requests that require approval at the Keyfactor Command workflow level (see *Workflow Definitions* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are not managed with this endpoint. Instead, refer to the Workflow Definitions and Workflow Instances endpoints (see [Workflow Definitions on page 1610](#) and [Workflow Instances on page 1765](#)).



**Note:** Certificate requests that require approval at the CA level are supported only for Microsort CAs and select CA gateways. This feature is not supported for EJBCA CAs. Use workflow for configuring Keyfactor Command-level approvals for EJBCA CAs (see *Workflow Definitions* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*).



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
/monitoring/alerts/read/

Table 691: GET Workflow Certificates {id} Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
id	Path	<b>Required.</b> An integer indicating the ID of the certificate request to retrieve. Use the <i>GET /Workflow/Certificates/Pending</i> method (see <a href="#">GET Workflow Certificates Pending on page 1601</a> ) to retrieve a list of all the certificate requests to determine the certificate request ID.

Table 692: GET Workflow Certificates {id} Input Parameters

Name	Description
Id	<p>An integer indicating the reference ID in Keyfactor Command for the certificate request as stored in the Keyfactor Command database. This is not the same as the request ID issued by the CA. This maps to the KeyfactorRequestId parameter for pending certificate request approve and deny actions.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid #007bff; border-radius: 10px; padding: 10px; background-color: #e6f2ff; margin-top: 10px;">  <b>Note:</b> The reference ID for the certificate request in Keyfactor Command does not necessarily match the reference ID for the issued certificate in Keyfactor Command.                 </div>
CARequestId	An integer indicating the row index of the certificate request in the certificate authority.
CommonName	A string indicating the common name of the requested certificate.
DistinguishedName	A string indicating the distinguished name of the requested certificate.
SubmissionDate	The date and time at which the certificate request was received, as an ISO-8601 formatted UTC timestamp.
CertificateAuthority	<p>A string indicating the name of the certificate authority from which the certificate was requested in hostname\logical name format. For example:</p> <div style="border: 1px solid #007bff; border-radius: 10px; padding: 5px; background-color: #e6f2ff; margin-top: 5px; text-align: center;">             corpca01.keyexample.com\CorpIssuingCA1         </div>
Template	A string indicating the name of the template used for the certificate request.
Requester	A string containing the name of the identity that requested the certificate.
State	<p>An integer indicating the request state of the certificate. The possible values are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Unknown (0)</li> <li>• Active (1)</li> <li>• Revoked (2)</li> <li>• Denied (3)</li> <li>• Failed (4)</li> <li>• Pending (5)</li> <li>• Certificate Authority (6)</li> <li>• Parent Certificate Authority (7)</li> <li>• External Validation (8)</li> </ul>
StateString	A string indicating the request state of the certificate (e.g. Pending).

Name	Description								
Metadata	An object containing the metadata fields populated for the certificate request.								
DenialComment	A string containing the user-provided comment entered when the certificate request was denied.								
KeyLength	An integer indicating the key length of the certificate request.								
SANs	An array of strings listing the subject alternative name (SAN) elements of the certificate request.								
CertStores	<p>An array of objects containing the certificate store locations to which the certificate resulting from the request will be distributed once approved. Certificate store location data includes:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>EntryName</td> <td>A string indicating the alias of the certificate in the certificate store. This value will be blank for store types that use information from the issued certificate (e.g. the thumbprint) as the alias until the request is approved and a certificate issued.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ClientMachine</td> <td>A string indicating the machine on which the certificate store is located.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>StorePath</td> <td>A string indicating the path on the machine where the certificate store is located. The format of this will vary depending on the type of store.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description	EntryName	A string indicating the alias of the certificate in the certificate store. This value will be blank for store types that use information from the issued certificate (e.g. the thumbprint) as the alias until the request is approved and a certificate issued.	ClientMachine	A string indicating the machine on which the certificate store is located.	StorePath	A string indicating the path on the machine where the certificate store is located. The format of this will vary depending on the type of store.
Name	Description								
EntryName	A string indicating the alias of the certificate in the certificate store. This value will be blank for store types that use information from the issued certificate (e.g. the thumbprint) as the alias until the request is approved and a certificate issued.								
ClientMachine	A string indicating the machine on which the certificate store is located.								
StorePath	A string indicating the path on the machine where the certificate store is located. The format of this will vary depending on the type of store.								
Curve	<p>A string indicating the OID of the elliptic curve algorithm configured used for the certificate request, for ECC certificate requests. Well-known OIDs include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1.2.840.10045.3.1.7 = P-256/prime256v1/secp256r1</li> <li>• 1.3.132.0.34 = P-384/secp384r1</li> <li>• 1.3.132.0.35 = P-521/secp521r1</li> </ul>								
SubjectAltNames	<p>An array of objects indicating the subject alternative name (SAN) elements for the certificate request. SAN data includes:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Value</td> <td>A string indicating the value set for the SAN element.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Type</td> <td>A string indicating the type of SAN element (e.g. DNS Name).</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description	Value	A string indicating the value set for the SAN element.	Type	A string indicating the type of SAN element (e.g. DNS Name).		
Name	Description								
Value	A string indicating the value set for the SAN element.								
Type	A string indicating the type of SAN element (e.g. DNS Name).								



**Tip:** See the *Keyfactor API Reference and Utility* [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (?) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

### 2.6.39.2 GET Workflow Certificates Denied

The GET /Workflow/Certificates/Denied method is used to return a list of denied certificate enrollment requests stored within Keyfactor Command for requests that required manager approval at the CA level. Results can be limited to selected requests using filtering, and URL parameters can be used to specify paging and the level of information detail. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with the specified denied certificate requests.



**Note:** Certificate requests that require approval at the Keyfactor Command workflow level (see *Workflow Definitions* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are not managed with this endpoint. Instead, refer to the Workflow Definitions and Workflow Instances endpoints (see [Workflow Definitions on page 1610](#) and [Workflow Instances on page 1765](#)).



**Note:** Certificate requests that require approval at the CA level are supported only for Microsoft CAs and select CA gateways. This feature is not supported for EJBCA CAs. Use workflow for configuring Keyfactor Command-level approvals for EJBCA CAs (see *Workflow Definitions* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*).



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
/monitoring/alerts/read/

Table 693: GET Workflow Certificates Denied Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
QueryString	Query	<p>A string containing a query to limit the results (e.g. field1 -eq value1 AND field2 -gt value2). The default is to return all records. Fields available for querying through the API for the most part match those that appear in the Keyfactor Command Management Portal search drop-downs for the same feature. For querying guidelines, refer to: <i>Certificate Search Page</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i>. The query fields supported for this endpoint are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CAHostname</li> <li>• CALogical</li> <li>• CommonName</li> <li>• Requester</li> <li>• RequestType (3-Denied, 5-Pending, 8-External Validation) This method only returns records of type (State) 3.</li> <li>• SubmissionDate</li> <li>• Template</li> </ul> <div style="background-color: #e0f2f1; padding: 10px; border-radius: 10px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p> <b>Tip:</b> For example, for recent denied requests from requester key_service:</p> <pre style="margin-left: 40px;">SubmissionDate -ge "2023-09-01T00:00:00Z" AND Requester -eq "KEYEXAMPLE\key_service"</pre> </div>
PageReturned	Query	An integer that specifies how many multiples of the returnLimit to skip and offset by before returning results, to enable paging. The default is 1.
ReturnLimit	Query	An integer that specifies how many results to return per page. The default is 50.
SortField	Query	A string containing the property by which the results should be sorted. Fields available for sorting through the API for the most part match those that appear as sortable columns in the Keyfactor Command Management Portal. The default sort field is <i>CommonName</i> .
SortAscending	Query	An integer that sets the sort order on the returned results. A value of 0 sorts results in ascending order while a value of 1 sorts results in descending order. The default is ascending.

Table 694: GET Workflow Certificates Denied Response Data

Name	Description
Id	An integer indicating the reference ID in Keyfactor Command for the certificate request as stored in the Keyfactor Command database. This is not the same as the request ID issued by the CA. This maps to the KeyfactorRequestId parameter for pending certificate request approve and deny actions.
CAResultId	An integer indicating the row index of the certificate request in the certificate authority.
CommonName	A string indicating the common name of the requested certificate.
DistinguishedName	A string indicating the distinguished name of the requested certificate.
SubmissionDate	The date and time at which the certificate request was received, as an ISO-8601 formatted UTC timestamp.
CertificateAuthority	A string indicating the name of the certificate authority from which the certificate was requested in hostname\logical name format. For example: <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 10px; padding: 5px; margin-top: 5px; background-color: #f9f9f9;">corpca01.keyexample.com\CorpIssuingCA1</div>
Template	A string indicating the name of the template used for the certificate request.
Requester	A string containing the name of the identity that requested the certificate.
State	An integer indicating the request state of the certificate. <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 10px; padding: 5px; margin-top: 5px; background-color: #e1f5fe;">  <b>Note:</b> This method returns only requests with state 3 (denied).         </div>
StateString	A string indicating the request state of the certificate (e.g. Pending). <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 10px; padding: 5px; margin-top: 5px; background-color: #e1f5fe;">  <b>Note:</b> This method returns only requests with a Denied state.         </div>
Metadata	An object containing the metadata fields populated for the certificate request.

 **Tip:** See the *Keyfactor API Reference and Utility* [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon  at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

### 2.6.39.3 GET Workflow Certificates Pending

The GET /Workflow/Certificates/Pending method is used to return a list of pending certificate enrollment requests stored within Keyfactor Command for requests that require manager approval at the CA level. Results can be limited to selected requests using filtering, and URL parameters can be used to specify paging and the level of information detail. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with the specified pending certificate requests.



**Note:** Certificate requests that require approval at the Keyfactor Command workflow level (see *Workflow Definitions* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are not managed with this endpoint. Instead, refer to the Workflow Definitions and Workflow Instances endpoints (see [Workflow Definitions on page 1610](#) and [Workflow Instances on page 1765](#)).



**Note:** Certificate requests that require approval at the CA level are supported only for Microsoft CAs and select CA gateways. This feature is not supported for EJBCA CAs. Use workflow for configuring Keyfactor Command-level approvals for EJBCA CAs (see *Workflow Definitions* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*).



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
/monitoring/alerts/read/

Table 695: GET Workflow Certificates Pending Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
QueryString	Query	<p>A string containing a query to limit the results (e.g. field1 -eq value1 AND field2 -gt value2). The default is to return all records. Fields available for querying through the API for the most part match those that appear in the Keyfactor Command Management Portal search drop-downs for the same feature. For querying guidelines, refer to: <i>Certificate Search Page</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i>. The query fields supported for this endpoint are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CAHostname</li> <li>• CALogical</li> <li>• CommonName</li> <li>• Requester</li> <li>• RequestType (3-Denied, 5-Pending, 8-External Validation) This method only returns records of type (State) 5.</li> <li>• SubmissionDate</li> <li>• Template</li> </ul> <div style="background-color: #e0f2f1; padding: 10px; border-radius: 10px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p> <b>Tip:</b> For example, for recent pending requests from requester key_service:</p> <pre style="margin-left: 40px;">SubmissionDate -ge "2023-09-01T00:00:00Z" AND Requester -eq "KEYEXAMPLE\key_service"</pre> </div>
PageReturned	Query	An integer that specifies how many multiples of the returnLimit to skip and offset by before returning results, to enable paging. The default is 1.
ReturnLimit	Query	An integer that specifies how many results to return per page. The default is 50.
SortField	Query	A string containing the property by which the results should be sorted. Fields available for sorting through the API for the most part match those that appear as sortable columns in the Keyfactor Command Management Portal. The default sort field is <i>CommonName</i> .
SortAscending	Query	An integer that sets the sort order on the returned results. A value of 0 sorts results in ascending order while a value of 1 sorts results in descending order. The default is ascending.

Table 696: GET Workflow Certificates Pending Response Data

Name	Description
Id	An integer indicating the reference ID in Keyfactor Command for the certificate request as stored in the Keyfactor Command database. This is not the same as the request ID issued by the CA. This maps to the KeyfactorRequestId parameter for pending certificate request approve and deny actions.
CARequestId	An integer indicating the row index of the certificate request in the certificate authority.
CommonName	A string indicating the common name of the requested certificate.
DistinguishedName	A string indicating the distinguished name of the requested certificate.
SubmissionDate	The date and time at which the certificate request was received, as an ISO-8601 formatted UTC timestamp.
CertificateAuthority	A string indicating the name of the certificate authority from which the certificate was requested in hostname\logical name format. For example: <code>corpca01.keyexample.com\CorpIssuingCA1</code>
Template	A string indicating the name of the template used for the certificate request.
Requester	A string containing the name of the identity that requested the certificate.
State	An integer indicating the request state of the certificate.  <b>Note:</b> This method returns only requests with state 5 (pending).
StateString	A string indicating the request state of the certificate (e.g. Pending).  <b>Note:</b> This method returns only requests with a Pending state.
Metadata	An object containing the metadata fields populated for the certificate request.



**Tip:** See the *Keyfactor API Reference and Utility* [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (?) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

## 2.6.39.4 GET Workflow Certificates External Validation

The GET /Workflow/Certificates/ExternalValidation method is used to return a list of certificate enrollment requests requiring external validation (at the public CA level) stored within Keyfactor Command. Results can be limited to selected requests using filtering, and URL parameters can be used to specify paging and the level of information detail. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with the specified certificate requests requiring external validation.



**Note:** Certificate requests that require approval at the Keyfactor Command workflow level (see *Workflow Definitions* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are not managed with this endpoint. Instead, refer to the Workflow Definitions and Workflow Instances endpoints (see [Workflow Definitions on page 1610](#) and [Workflow Instances on page 1765](#)).



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
/monitoring/alerts/read/

Table 697: GET Workflow Certificates External Validation Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
QueryString	Query	<p>A string containing a query to limit the results (e.g. field1 -eq value1 AND field2 -gt value2). The default is to return all records. Fields available for querying through the API for the most part match those that appear in the Keyfactor Command Management Portal search drop-downs for the same feature. For querying guidelines, refer to: <i>Certificate Search Page</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i>. The query fields supported for this endpoint are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CAHostname</li> <li>• CALogical</li> <li>• CommonName</li> <li>• Requester</li> <li>• RequestType (3-Denied, 5-Pending, 8-External Validation) This method only returns records of type (State) 8.</li> <li>• SubmissionDate</li> <li>• Template</li> </ul> <div style="background-color: #e0f2f1; padding: 10px; border-radius: 10px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p> <b>Tip:</b> For example, for recent external validation requests from requester key_service:</p> <pre style="text-align: center;">SubmissionDate -ge "2023-09-01T00:00:00Z" AND Requester -eq "KEYEXAMPLE\key_service"</pre> </div>
PageReturned	Query	An integer that specifies how many multiples of the returnLimit to skip and offset by before returning results, to enable paging. The default is 1.
ReturnLimit	Query	An integer that specifies how many results to return per page. The default is 50.
SortField	Query	A string containing the property by which the results should be sorted. Fields available for sorting through the API for the most part match those that appear as sortable columns in the Keyfactor Command Management Portal. The default sort field is <i>CommonName</i> .
SortAscending	Query	An integer that sets the sort order on the returned results. A value of 0 sorts results in ascending order while a value of 1 sorts results in descending order. The default is ascending.

Table 698: GET Workflow Certificates External Validation Response Data

Name	Description
Id	An integer indicating the reference ID in Keyfactor Command for the certificate request as stored in the Keyfactor Command database. This is not the same as the request ID issued by the CA. This maps to the KeyfactorRequestId parameter for pending certificate request approve and deny actions.
CAResultId	An integer indicating the row index of the certificate request in the certificate authority.
CommonName	A string indicating the common name of the requested certificate.
DistinguishedName	A string indicating the distinguished name of the requested certificate.
SubmissionDate	The date and time at which the certificate request was received, as an ISO-8601 formatted UTC timestamp.
CertificateAuthority	A string indicating the name of the certificate authority from which the certificate was requested in hostname\logical name format. For example: <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 10px; padding: 5px; margin-top: 5px; background-color: #f9f9f9;">                     corpca01.keyexample.com\CorpIssuingCA1                 </div>
Template	A string indicating the name of the template used for the certificate request.
Requester	A string containing the name of the identity that requested the certificate.
State	An integer indicating the request state of the certificate. <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 10px; padding: 10px; margin-top: 10px; background-color: #e1f5fe;">  <b>Note:</b> This method returns only requests with state 8 (external validation).                 </div>
StateString	A string indicating the request state of the certificate (e.g. Pending). <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; border-radius: 10px; padding: 10px; margin-top: 10px; background-color: #e1f5fe;">  <b>Note:</b> This method returns only requests with an External Validation state.                 </div>
Metadata	An object containing the metadata fields populated for the certificate request.

 **Tip:** See the [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon  at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

## 2.6.39.5 POST Workflow Certificates Deny

The POST `/Workflow/Certificates/Deny` method will attempt to deny the provided pending certificate enrollment request(s) that require manager approval at the CA level. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with details about successful, failed and denied denial requests.



**Note:** Certificate requests that require approval at the Keyfactor Command workflow level (see *Workflow Definitions* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are not managed with this endpoint. Instead, refer to the Workflow Definitions and Workflow Instances endpoints (see [Workflow Definitions on page 1610](#) and [Workflow Instances on page 1765](#)).



**Note:** Certificate requests that require approval at the CA level are supported only for Microsoft CAs and select CA gateways. This feature is not supported for EJBCA CAs. Use workflow for configuring Keyfactor Command-level approvals for EJBCA CAs (see *Workflow Definitions* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*).



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
`/certificates/requests/manage/`

Table 699: POST Workflow Certificates Deny Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
CertificateRequestIds	Body	<b>Required.</b> An array of integers indicating the Keyfactor Command certificate request IDs for certificate requests that should be denied in the form: <pre>[23,45,12]</pre> Use the <code>GET /Workflow/Certificates/Pending</code> method (see <a href="#">GET Workflow Certificates Pending on page 1601</a> ) to retrieve a list of all the pending certificate requests to determine the certificate request's IDs.
Comment	Body	A string providing a comment regarding the denial. This comment can be delivered to the requester or other interested party using a denied request alert.

Table 700: POST Workflow Certificates Deny Response Data

Name	Description												
Successes	<p>An array of strings indicating the successful denial response details. Response details contain the following information:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>CAHost</td> <td>Host name of the certificate authority to which the certificate enrollment request was submitted.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CALogicalName</td> <td>Logical name of the certificate authority to which the certificate enrollment request was submitted.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CARequestId</td> <td>The row index of the certificate request in the certificate authority.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>KeyfactorRequestId</td> <td>An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the requested certificate as stored in the Keyfactor Command database. This is not the same as the request ID issued by the CA. This maps to the Id response parameter for the <i>GET /Workflow/Certificate/Pending</i> method.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Comment</td> <td>A comment about the denial. For example, for a deny that succeeds, the comment will be "Successful". Denies that fail or are denials will have alternate comments (see below).</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description	CAHost	Host name of the certificate authority to which the certificate enrollment request was submitted.	CALogicalName	Logical name of the certificate authority to which the certificate enrollment request was submitted.	CARequestId	The row index of the certificate request in the certificate authority.	KeyfactorRequestId	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the requested certificate as stored in the Keyfactor Command database. This is not the same as the request ID issued by the CA. This maps to the Id response parameter for the <i>GET /Workflow/Certificate/Pending</i> method.	Comment	A comment about the denial. For example, for a deny that succeeds, the comment will be "Successful". Denies that fail or are denials will have alternate comments (see below).
Name	Description												
CAHost	Host name of the certificate authority to which the certificate enrollment request was submitted.												
CALogicalName	Logical name of the certificate authority to which the certificate enrollment request was submitted.												
CARequestId	The row index of the certificate request in the certificate authority.												
KeyfactorRequestId	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the requested certificate as stored in the Keyfactor Command database. This is not the same as the request ID issued by the CA. This maps to the Id response parameter for the <i>GET /Workflow/Certificate/Pending</i> method.												
Comment	A comment about the denial. For example, for a deny that succeeds, the comment will be "Successful". Denies that fail or are denials will have alternate comments (see below).												
Failures	An array of strings indicating the failed approval response details containing the information noted above for successes. Failures of this type are generally exceptions.												
Denials	An array of strings indicating the denial requests that were denied containing the information noted above for successes. Denials are usually the result of insufficient user permissions required to perform the deny.												

 **Tip:** See the [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (?) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

## 2.6.39.6 POST Workflow Certificates Approve

The POST `/Workflow/Certificates/Approve` method will attempt to approve the provided pending certificate enrollment request(s) that require manager approval at the CA level. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with details about successful, failed and denied approval requests.



**Note:** Certificate requests that require approval at the Keyfactor Command workflow level (see *Workflow Definitions* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are not managed with this endpoint. Instead, refer to the Workflow Definitions and Workflow Instances endpoints (see [Workflow Definitions on the next page](#) and [Workflow Instances on page 1765](#)).



**Note:** Certificate requests that require approval at the CA level are supported only for Microsoft CAs and select CA gateways. This feature is not supported for EJBCA CAs. Use workflow for configuring Keyfactor Command-level approvals for EJBCA CAs (see *Workflow Definitions* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*).



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
`/certificates/requests/manage/`

Table 701: POST Workflow Certificates Approve Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
requestIds	Body	<p><b>Required.</b> An array of integers indicating the Keyfactor Command certificate request IDs for certificate requests that should be approved in the form (without parameter name):</p> <pre>[23,45,12]</pre> <p>Use the <code>GET /Workflow/Certificates/Pending</code> method (see <a href="#">GET Workflow Certificates Pending on page 1601</a>) to retrieve a list of all the certificate requests to determine the certificate request's IDs.</p>

Table 702: POST Workflow Certificates Approve Response Data

Name	Description												
Successes	<p>An array of strings indicating the successful approval response details. Response details contain the following information:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>CAHost</td> <td>Host name of the certificate authority to which the certificate enrollment request was submitted.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CALogicalName</td> <td>Logical name of the certificate authority to which the certificate enrollment request was submitted.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CARequestId</td> <td>The row index of the certificate request in the certificate authority.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>KeyfactorRequestId</td> <td>An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the requested certificate as stored in the Keyfactor Command database. This is not the same as the request ID issued by the CA. This maps to the Id response parameter for the <i>GET /Workflow/Certificate/Pending</i> method.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Comment</td> <td>A reason or description about why the request denials succeeded, failed or were denied.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description	CAHost	Host name of the certificate authority to which the certificate enrollment request was submitted.	CALogicalName	Logical name of the certificate authority to which the certificate enrollment request was submitted.	CARequestId	The row index of the certificate request in the certificate authority.	KeyfactorRequestId	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the requested certificate as stored in the Keyfactor Command database. This is not the same as the request ID issued by the CA. This maps to the Id response parameter for the <i>GET /Workflow/Certificate/Pending</i> method.	Comment	A reason or description about why the request denials succeeded, failed or were denied.
Name	Description												
CAHost	Host name of the certificate authority to which the certificate enrollment request was submitted.												
CALogicalName	Logical name of the certificate authority to which the certificate enrollment request was submitted.												
CARequestId	The row index of the certificate request in the certificate authority.												
KeyfactorRequestId	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the requested certificate as stored in the Keyfactor Command database. This is not the same as the request ID issued by the CA. This maps to the Id response parameter for the <i>GET /Workflow/Certificate/Pending</i> method.												
Comment	A reason or description about why the request denials succeeded, failed or were denied.												
Failures	An array of strings indicating the failed approval response details containing the information noted above for successes. Failures of this type are generally exceptions.												
Denials	An array of strings indicating the approval requests that were denied containing the information noted above for successes. Denials are usually the result of insufficient user permissions required to perform the approval.												

 **Tip:** See the [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (🔍) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

## 2.6.40 Workflow Definitions

The Workflow Definitions component of the Keyfactor API includes methods necessary to programmatically create, edit, retrieve, and test workflow definitions. There are two types of workflow

definition:

- Global

The global workflow definitions are built into the product and cannot be deleted, though they can be modified to add workflow steps, if desired. Global workflow definitions do not have a specific associated *key*—in the case of the currently available workflows, this is a *certificate template*—and apply to all requests of the workflow’s type (e.g. enrollment) that are not otherwise handled by a custom workflow specifying a key.

- Custom

Custom workflow definitions are any additional workflow definitions you define beyond the built-in ones. Custom workflows are associated with a specific *key* (certificate template or certificate collection) and each workflow only applies to requests made using that key.

All enrollment, certificate renewal, and revocation requests go through workflow even if you haven’t created any workflow steps or added any custom workflow definitions. In the absence of customization, the global workflow definitions are used. Monitoring certificate collections on a periodic basis for certificates that change membership status based on the query criteria of a specified certificate collection can be configured to flow through workflow as well, but there are no global workflows for these.

For more information about workflows, see *Workflow Definitions* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*.

Table 703: Workflow Definitions Endpoints

Endpoint	Method	Description	Link
/Steps/{extensionName}	GET	Returns information about the structure of the workflow definition step with the specified name.	<a href="#">GET Workflow Definitions Steps Extension Name on the next page</a>
/ {definitionId}	DELETE	Deletes the workflow definition with the specified GUID.	<a href="#">DELETE Workflow Definitions Definition ID on page 1617</a>
/ {definitionId}	GET	Returns details of the workflow definition, including steps, for the workflow with the specified GUID.	<a href="#">GET Workflow Definitions Definition ID on page 1617</a>
/ {definitionId}	PUT	Updates the name and description of the workflow definition with the specified GUID.	<a href="#">PUT Workflow Definitions Definition ID on page 1644</a>
/	GET	Returns a list of workflow definitions, without steps.	<a href="#">GET Workflow Definitions on page 1671</a>
/	POST	Creates a new workflow definition, without steps.	<a href="#">POST Workflow Definitions on page 1674</a>

Endpoint	Method	Description	Link
/Steps	GET	Returns information about the structure of the workflow definitions.	<a href="#">GET Workflow Definitions Steps on page 1702</a>
/Types	GET	Returns a list of the defined workflow definition types.	<a href="#">GET Workflow Definitions Types on page 1708</a>
//{definitionId}/Steps	PUT	Updates the workflow definition with the specified GUID to add new steps or modify existing steps.	<a href="#">PUT Workflow Definitions Definition ID Steps on page 1711</a>
//{definitionId}/Publish	POST	Publishes the workflow definition with the specified GUID to activate it for use.	<a href="#">POST Workflow Definitions Definition ID Publish on page 1739</a>

### 2.6.40.1 GET Workflow Definitions Steps Extension Name

The GET `/Workflow/Definitions/Steps/{extensionName}` method is used to retrieve the workflow definition step structure for the step with the specified `extensionName`. Its primary use case is to populate the UI dialog in which step information is configured. When you are developing a custom workflow step, it can be used to confirm that the workflow step will display correctly in the UI. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with information about the structure of the workflow definition step.

 **Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
`/workflows/definitions/read/`

Table 704: GET Workflow Definitions Steps {extensionName} Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
extensionName	Path	<b>Required.</b> A string indicating the <code>extensionName</code> of the workflow definition step to retrieve. Use the <code>GET /Workflow/Definitions/Steps</code> method (see <a href="#">GET Workflow Definitions Steps on page 1702</a> ) to retrieve a list of all the workflow definition steps to determine the <code>extensionName</code> .

Table 705: GET Workflow Definitions Steps {extensionName} Response Data

Name	Description
DisplayName	A string indicating the display name of the workflow definition step.
ExtensionName	<p>A string indicating the extension name of the workflow definition step. The built-in extension names are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Email</b> <p>Send an email message. This is a separate email message from those typically sent as part of a <i>Require Approval</i> step. You might send an email message as part of an enrollment request to notify approvers that a new request needs approval. The email messages can be customized to provide detailed information about, for example, the certificate request.</p> </li> <li>• <b>PowerShell</b> <p>Run PowerShell commands within the confines of the workflow to populate variables with information to pass back to the workflow. The PowerShell script contents are embedded within the step. This step does not call out to an external file. This provides a high level of security by greatly limiting the number of standard PowerShell cmdlets that can be executed by the workflow step. A small number of PowerShell cmdlets have been white listed to allow them to be included in workflow steps of this type, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ConvertFrom-Csv</li> <li>• ConvertFrom-Json</li> <li>• ConvertFrom-Markdown</li> <li>• ConvertFrom-SddlString</li> <li>• ConvertFrom-StringData</li> <li>• ConvertTo-Csv</li> <li>• ConvertTo-Html</li> <li>• ConvertTo-Json</li> <li>• ConvertTo-Xml</li> <li>• ForEach-Object</li> <li>• Get-Command</li> <li>• Where-Object</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>CustomPowerShell</b> <p>Run a PowerShell script that has been imported into the Keyfactor Command database. All scripts in the database that have been configured with the workflow category will be available for use. See <i>Extension/Scripts</i> in the <i>Keyfactor API</i></p> </li> </ul>

Name	Description
	<p><i>Reference Guide</i> for adding scripts to the database.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> <b>RequireApproval</b>            Require approval for a workflow step before the step can be completed. The require approval step can require approval from just one approver or multiple approvers. The workflow will be suspended at this point until the correct number of approvals from users with the correct security roles is received or until one deny is received before continuing to the next step. As part of this step, an email message is sent indicating whether the step was approved or denied—typically to the requester. This step does not include logic to send an email initiating the approval process (letting users know something needs approval). Use an <i>Email</i> type step for this.         </li> </ul> <div data-bbox="730 745 1404 940" style="background-color: #f9a825; padding: 10px; border-radius: 10px;"> <p> <b>Important:</b> Workflows are not supported with CA delegation when they contain steps that require approval. For more information, see the CA configuration <i>Authorization Methods Tab</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i>.</p> </div> <div data-bbox="730 966 1404 1161" style="background-color: #add8e6; padding: 10px; border-radius: 10px;"> <p> <b>Note:</b> The users that you send email to initiating the approval process must be members of a security role that is allowed to submit signals (approve/deny) for the workflow in order to approve or deny the request.</p> </div> <div data-bbox="730 1186 1404 1455" style="background-color: #c8e6c9; padding: 10px; border-radius: 10px;"> <p> <b>Tip:</b> The workflow builder does not include a step to send a notification to the requester of a certificate on an enrollment once the certificate is issued by the CA (as opposed to approved in Keyfactor Command). Use the issued alerts for this (see <i>Issued Request Alert Operations</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i>).</p> </div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> <b>RESTRequest</b>            Run a REST (API) request using Active Directory as an identity provider and Basic or Windows authentication. The REST request contents are embedded within the step. It does not call out to an external file.         </li> <li> <b>OAuthRESTRequest</b>            Run a REST (API) request using an identity provider other than Active Directory and Token authentication. The REST         </li> </ul>

Name	Description
	<p>request contents are embedded within the step. It does not call out to an external file.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> <b>EnrollmentAgent (Enrollment Only)</b> <p>On an enrollment (either CSR or PFX), create a resigned CSR to prepare an updated enrollment request for delivery to a Microsoft CA after a previous step in the workflow has been used to update either the SANs in the initial request, subject (DN) in the initial request or both. This step must be placed later in the workflow than the step(s) to modify the SANs and/or subject. The SANs and subject may be modified with either of the PowerShell step types or a custom step type. The step creates a new CSR using the same public key as the original CSR using the updated SAN and/or subject values. It signs the new CSR with the certificate provided in the step's configuration.</p> <p>For this type of step you will need an enrollment agent certificate available as a PKCS#12 (.PFX) file with included private key to import into Keyfactor Command. This can be a user certificate or a computer certificate (e.g. generated from a copy of the <i>Enrollment Agent</i> template or the <i>Enrollment Agent (Computer)</i> template) and must have a Certificate Request Agent EKU. Note that the built-in <i>Enrollment Agent</i> and <i>Enrollment Agent (Computer)</i> templates do not allow private keys to be exported by default. You will need a template that allows private key export or will need to manually override private key export to create a certificate with an exportable private key in order to create a PKCS#12 (.PFX) file.</p> <div data-bbox="727 1255 1404 1455" style="border: 1px solid orange; background-color: #ffe4c4; padding: 10px; margin: 10px 0;"> <p> <b>Important:</b> This step applies to Microsoft CAs only. If this step is added to workflow for requests directed to an EJBCA CA, it will fail on enrollment. Note that EJBCA supports submission of updated SAN or subject details as part of standard functionality.</p> </div> </li> <li> <b>SubjectFormatter (Enrollment Only)</b> <p>On an enrollment done through the Keyfactor Windows Enrollment Gateway using a client-side template configured with the <i>Build from this Active Directory information</i> option on the template, this workflow step handles formatting the incoming subject, SANs, and/or SID in the certificate request appropriately such that the enrollment will complete successfully with the target CA and Keyfactor Command template,</p> </li> </ul>

Name	Description
	<p>which is not configured to build from AD. Any Keyfactor Windows Enrollment Gateway using a client-side template configured with the subject as <i>Build from this Active Directory information</i> must be configured with a workflow step of this type on the Keyfactor Command template that has been mapped in the gateway to that template in order to complete an enrollment through the gateway. There are no configuration parameters for the step.</p> <div data-bbox="727 562 1404 863" style="border: 1px solid orange; background-color: #f9a825; padding: 10px; margin: 10px 0;"> <p> <b>Important:</b> The template in Keyfactor Command that is mapped to the client-side template configured to build the subject from Active Directory also needs to be configured with three enrollment fields to support handling the incoming subject, SANs, and/or SID. For more information about configuring this, see the <i>Keyfactor Windows Enrollment Gateway Installation and Configuration Guide</i>.</p> </div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="699 890 1404 1024"> <p>• <b>EnrollStep</b> Enroll for a certificate through Keyfactor Command. The enroll step must always fall as the last step in the workflow, immediately following the EndNOOP step.</p> </li> <li data-bbox="699 1037 1404 1136"> <p>• <b>NOOPStep</b> An entry or exit step in which no operation occurs. Steps of this type indicate the start and end of the workflow.</p> </li> <li data-bbox="699 1148 1404 1283"> <p>• <b>RevokeStep</b> Revoke a certificate through Keyfactor Command. The revoke step must always fall as the last step in the workflow, immediately following the EndNOOP step.</p> </li> </ul>
Outputs	An array of strings containing the outputs for the workflow definition step. For the built-in steps, the only output is an indicator for the next step in the workflow.
ConfigurationParametersDefinition	An object containing the configuration parameters for the workflow definition step. These will vary depending on the step.
SignalsDefinition	An object containing the signals defined for the workflow definition step. These will vary depending on the step.

 **Tip:** See the *Keyfactor API Reference and Utility* [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development.



It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (?) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

### 2.6.40.2 DELETE Workflow Definitions Definition ID

The DELETE /Workflow/Definitions/{definitionid} method is used to delete the workflow definition with the specified GUID. This endpoint returns 204 with no content upon success.



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
/workflows/definitions/modify/



**Note:** The built-in global workflow definitions (*Global Revocation Workflow* and *Global Enrollment Workflow*) cannot be deleted. A workflow definition cannot be deleted if there is an active or suspended workflow instance for the workflow definition.

Table 706: DELETE Workflow Definitions {definitionid} Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
definitionId	Path	<b>Required.</b> A string indicating the Keyfactor Command reference GUID of the workflow definition to delete.  Use the <i>GET /Workflow/Definitions</i> method (see <a href="#">GET Workflow Definitions on page 1671</a> ) to retrieve a list of all the workflow definitions to determine the GUID.



**Tip:** See the *Keyfactor API Reference and Utility* [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (?) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

### 2.6.40.3 GET Workflow Definitions Definition ID

The GET /Workflow/Definitions/{definitionid} method is used to retrieve the workflow definition with the specified GUID. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with details about the specified workflow definition.



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
`/workflows/definitions/read/`

Table 707: GET Workflow Definitions {definitionid} Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
definition Id	Path	<b>Required.</b> A string indicating the Keyfactor Command reference GUID of the workflow definition to retrieve. Use the <code>GET /Workflow/Definitions</code> method (see <a href="#">GET Workflow Definitions on page 1671</a> ) to retrieve a list of all the workflow definitions to determine the GUID.
definition Version	Query	An integer indicating which version of the workflow definition to return. The default is to return the most recent version (which may not necessarily be the published version).
exportable	Query	A Boolean indicating whether any security RoleIds (see <a href="#">Security Roles on page 1205</a> ) in the workflow definition should be removed from the response (true) or not (false). A value of <code>true</code> allows for the workflow definition to be exported without role-specific data. The default is <code>false</code> .

Table 708: GET Workflow Definitions {definitionsid} Response Data

Description
A string indicating the Keyfactor Command reference GUID of the workflow definition.
A string indicating the display name defined for the workflow definition.
A string indicating the description for the workflow definition.
A string indicating the reference key for the workflow definition. The type of information contained in this field will vary depending on the <i>WorkflowType</i> . If the <i>WorkflowType</i> is <i>Enrollment</i> or <i>Revocation</i> , this field will contain the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the certificate template. If the <i>WorkflowType</i> is <i>CertificateLeftCollection</i> or <i>CertificateEnteredCollection</i> , this field will contain the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the certificate collection.
A string indicating the friendly name defined in Keyfactor Command for the certificate template or display name for the certificate collection.

## Description

A Boolean indicating whether the workflow definition has been published (true) or not (false). A workflow definition must be published to activate it. For a newly created workflow, this will be *false*.

A string indicating the type of workflow definition. The currently supported types are:

- **CertificateEnteredCollection**

The workflow is initiated by an automated task that Keyfactor Command runs periodically against your collections to identify certificates that now meet the query criteria of the specified certificate collection.

For example, when a certificate discovered on an SSL scan becomes part of the Weak Keys collection, an email message can be generated notifying the PKI administrators that a new certificate with a weak key has been discovered.

- **CertificateLeftCollection**

The workflow is initiated by an automated task that Keyfactor Command runs periodically against your collections to identify certificates that no longer meet the query criteria of the specified certificate collection.

For example, when a certificate in the Web Server Certificates collection disappears, a REST request can be made to open a support ticket request to investigate the removal of a web server certificate.

- **Enrollment (Including Renewals)**

## Description

The workflow is initiated by enrollment for a new or renewed certificate. Steps during the workflow can be used to do things such as require manager approval for the enrollment or manipulate the subject and/or SANs for the certificate request.

- **Revocation**

The workflow is initiated by revoking a certificate. Steps during the workflow can be configured to do things such as modify the revocation comment entered when the certificate is revoked, append an additional comment, and store the resulting extended comment in a metadata field.

An array of objects indicating the steps in the workflow definition. The contents of each step will vary depending on the type of workflow and the type of step. For a newly created workflow, there will be no data in this value. Possible steps include:

## Description

A string indicating the Keyfactor Command reference GUID of the workflow definition step.

A string indicating the display name for the step.

A string indicating the unique name for the step. This value must be unique among the steps in the particular workflow definition. It is intended to be used as a user-friendly reference ID.

## Description

### Description

A string indicating the type of step. The currently supported types are:

- **Email**

Send an email message. This is a separate email message from those typically sent as part of a *Require Approval* step. You might send an email message as part of an enrollment request to notify approvers that a new request needs approval. The email messages can be customized to provide detailed information about, for example, the certificate request.

- **PowerShell**

Run PowerShell commands within the confines of the workflow to populate variables with information to pass back to the workflow. The PowerShell script contents are embedded within the step. This step does not call out to an external file. This provides a high level of security by greatly limiting the number of standard PowerShell cmdlets that can be executed by the workflow step. A small number of PowerShell cmdlets have been white listed to allow them to be included in workflow steps of this type, including:

- ConvertFrom-Csv
- ConvertFrom-Json
- ConvertFrom-Markdown
- ConvertFrom-SddlString
- ConvertFrom-StringData
- ConvertTo-Csv
- ConvertTo-Html
- ConvertTo-Json
- ConvertTo-Xml
- ForEach-Object
- Get-Command
- Where-Object

## Description

### Description

- **CustomPowerShell**

Run a PowerShell script that has been imported into the Keyfactor Command database. All scripts in the database that have been configured with the workflow category will be available for use. See *Extension/Scripts* in the *Keyfactor API Reference Guide* for adding scripts to the database.

- **RequireApproval**

Require approval for a workflow step before the step can be completed. The require approval step can require approval from just one approver or multiple approvers. The workflow will be suspended at this point until the correct number of approvals from users with the correct security roles is received or until one deny is received before continuing to the next step. As part of this step, an email message is sent indicating whether the step was approved or denied—typically to the requester. This step does not include logic to send an email initiating the approval process (letting users know something needs approval). Use an *Email* type step for this.



**Important:** Workflows are not supported with CA delegation when they contain steps that require approval. For more information, see the CA configuration *Authorization Methods Tab* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*.



**Note:** The users that you send email to initiating the approval process must be members of a security role that is allowed to submit signals (approve/deny) for the workflow in order to approve or deny the request.



**Tip:** The workflow builder does not include a step to send a notification to the requester of a certificate on an enrollment once the certificate is issued by the CA (as opposed to approved in Keyfactor Command). Use the issued alerts for this (see *Issued Request Alert Operations* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*).

- **RESTRquest**

Run a REST (API) request using Active Directory as an identity provider and Basic or Windows authentication. The REST request contents are embedded within the step. It does not call out to an external file.

## Description

### Description

- **OAuthRESTRequest**

Run a REST (API) request using an identity provider other than Active Directory and Token authentication. The REST request contents are embedded within the step. It does not call out to an external file.

- **EnrollmentAgent (Enrollment Only)**

On an enrollment (either CSR or PFX), create a resigned CSR to prepare an updated enrollment request for delivery to a Microsoft CA after a previous step in the workflow has been used to update either the SANs in the initial request, subject (DN) in the initial request or both. This step must be placed later in the workflow than the step(s) to modify the SANs and/or subject. The SANs and subject may be modified with either of the PowerShell step types or a custom step type. The step creates a new CSR using the same public key as the original CSR using the updated SAN and/or subject values. It signs the new CSR with the certificate provided in the step's configuration.

For this type of step you will need an enrollment agent certificate available as a PKCS#12 (.PFX) file with included private key to import into Keyfactor Command. This can be a user certificate or a computer certificate (e.g. generated from a copy of the *Enrollment Agent* template or the *Enrollment Agent (Computer)* template) and must have a Certificate Request Agent EKU. Note that the built-in *Enrollment Agent* and *Enrollment Agent (Computer)* templates do not allow private keys to be exported by default. You will need a template that allows private key export or will need to manually override private key export to create a certificate with an exportable private key in order to create a PKCS#12 (.PFX) file.



**Important:** This step applies to Microsoft CAs only. If this step is added to workflow for requests directed to an EJBCA CA, it will fail on enrollment. Note that EJBCA supports submission of updated SAN or subject details as part of standard functionality.

- **SubjectFormatter (Enrollment Only)**

On an enrollment done through the Keyfactor Windows Enrollment Gateway using a client-side template configured with the *Build from this Active Directory information* option on the template, this workflow step handles formatting the incoming subject, SANs, and/or SID in the certificate request appropriately such that the enrollment will complete successfully with the target CA and Keyfactor Command template, which is not configured to build from AD. Any Keyfactor Windows Enrollment Gateway using a client-side template configured with the

## Description

### Description

subject as *Build from this Active Directory information* must be configured with a workflow step of this type on the Keyfactor Command template that has been mapped in the gateway to that template in order to complete an enrollment through the gateway. There are no configuration parameters for the step.



**Important:** The template in Keyfactor Command that is mapped to the client-side template configured to build the subject from Active Directory also needs to be configured with three enrollment fields to support handling the incoming subject, SANs, and/or SID. For more information about configuring this, see the *Keyfactor Windows Enrollment Gateway Installation and Configuration Guide*.

- **EnrollStep**

Enroll for a certificate through Keyfactor Command. The enroll step must always fall as the last step in the workflow, immediately following the EndNOOP step.

- **NOOPStep**

An entry or exit step in which no operation occurs. Steps of this type indicate the start and end of the workflow.

- **RevokeStep**

Revoke a certificate through Keyfactor Command. The revoke step must always fall as the last step in the workflow, immediately following the EndNOOP step.



**Tip:** For steps that send email messages, the SMTP settings and sender information come from the standard Keyfactor Command SMTP configuration (see [SMTP on page 1424](#)) and are not configured individually in the workflow steps.

A Boolean indicating whether the step is enabled to run (true) or not (false).

## Description

### Description

An object containing the configuration parameters for the workflow definition step. These will vary depending on the type of workflow and the type of step (see *ExtensionName*).



**Note:** There are no ConfigurationParameters for steps of type *SubjectFormatter*, *EnrollStep*, *NOOPStep*, or *RevokeStep*.

Possible **CustomPowerShell** parameters include:

Value	Description
Script Parameters	An object defining any parameters to be used in the PowerShell script.
Script Name	<p>A string containing the Keyfactor Command reference name of PowerShell script as stored in the Keyfactor Command database (see <a href="#">Extensions Scripts on page 849</a>).</p> <p>A sample PowerShell script (CustomPowershellExample.ps1) is provided in the \ExtensionLibrary\net6.0\Workflow directory on the Keyfactor Command server under the install directory. By default, this is:</p> <pre>C:\Program Files\Keyfactor\Keyfactor Platform \ExtensionLibrary\net6.0\Workflow</pre>



**Tip:** Tokens (a.k.a. substitutable special text) may be used in the script parameter value field. Tokens use a variable in the workflow definition that is replaced by data from the certificate request, certificate, or certificate metadata at processing time. For example, you can take the revocation comment entered when the revocation request is approved—\$(cmnt)—and append additional data to it using PowerShell.

Possible **Email** parameters include:

## Description

### Description

#### Description

A string indicating the subject line for the email message that will be delivered when the workflow definition step is executed.

A string indicating the email message that will be delivered when the workflow definition step is executed. The email message is made up of regular text and tokens. If desired, you can format the message body using HTML. For example, for an enrollment pending request notification:

```
"Hello, \n\nA certificate using the $(template) template was requested by
$(requester:displayname) from $(CA) on $(subdate). The certificate details
include: \n\n<table> \n<tr><th>Certificate
Details</th><th>Metadata</th></tr> \n<tr><td>CN: $(request:cn)</td><td>App
Owner First Name: $(metadata:AppOwnerFirstName)</td></tr> \n<tr><td>DN:
$(request:dn)</td><td>App Owner Last Name: $(metadata:Ap-
pOwnerLastName)</td></tr> \n<tr><td>SANS: $(sans)</td><td>App Owner Email
Address: $(metadata:AppOwnerEmailAddress)</td></tr> \n<tr><t-
d>&nbsp;</td><td>Business Critical: $(metadata:BusinessCritical)</td></tr>
\n\nPlease review this request and issue the certificate as appropriate by
going here: \n\n$(reviewlink) \n\nThanks! \n\nYour Certificate Management
Tool\n"
```

## Description

### Description

### Description

See *Table: Tokens for Workflow Definitions* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide* for a complete list of available tokens.



**Note:** The `$(requester:displayname)` substitutable special text token is only supported in environments using Active Directory as an identity provider.

An array of strings containing the recipients for the workflow definition email. Each email message can have multiple recipients. You can use specific email addresses and/or use tokens to replace an email address variable with actual email addresses at processing time. Available email tokens include:

- `$(requester:mail)`

The certificate requester, based on a lookup in Active Directory of the email address associated with the requester on the certificate.



**Note:** The `$(requester:mail)` substitutable special text token is only supported in environments using Active Directory as an identity provider.

- Your custom email-based metadata field, which would be specified similarly to `$(metadata:AppOwnerEmailAddress)`.



**Tip:** Tokens (a.k.a. substitutable special text) may be used in the subject line, message and email recipient fields. Tokens use a variable in the workflow definition that is replaced by data from the certificate request, certificate, or certificate metadata at processing time. For example, you can select `$(requester)` in the workflow definition for an enrollment request and the email message will contain the specific certificate requester name instead of the variable `$(requester)`.

## Description

### Description

Possible **EnrollmentAgent** parameters include:

Value	Description
Enrollment Agent Cert	A string containing the base-64-encoded representation of the enrollment agent certificate with private key (in PKCS#12 format) that will be used to sign the CSR. This can be either a user certificate or a computer certificate and must have a Certificate Request Agent EKU.
Enrollment Agent Cert Password	<p>An object indicating the password information used to secure the private key of the enrollment agent certificate.</p> <p>Supported methods to store secret information are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Store the secret information in the Keyfactor secrets table. A Keyfactor secret is a user-defined username or password that is encrypted and stored securely in the Keyfactor Command database.</li><li>• Load the secret information from a PAM provider. See <i>Privileged Access Management (PAM)</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information.</li></ul> <p>Due to its sensitive nature, this value is not returned in responses.</p>

Possible **PowerShell** parameters include:

Value	Description
Script Parameters	An object defining any parameters to be used in the PowerShell script. The key is the name of a custom parameter defined by you and the value is the initial value that should be set for that parameter before the PowerShell is executed, if any. Tokens are supported in the <i>value</i> .
Script Content	A string containing the PowerShell commands to execute. This should be the actual contents of the PowerShell script (the PowerShell commands and supporting components), not a path and filename to an external file.

## Description

### Description



**Tip:** Tokens (a.k.a. substitutable special text) may be used in the script parameter value field. Tokens use a variable in the workflow definition that is replaced by data from the certificate request, certificate, or certificate metadata at processing time. For example, you can take the revocation comment entered when the revocation request is approved—\$(cmnt)—and append additional data to it using PowerShell.

Possible **RequireApproval** parameters include:

Value	Description
Minimum Approvals	In integer indicating the minimum number of users who must approve the request to allow the request to complete.
Denial Email Subject	A string indicating the subject line for the email message that will be delivered if the request is denied.
Denial Email Message	A string indicating the email message that will be delivered if the request is denied. The email message is made up of regular text and tokens. If desired, you can format the message body using HTML. <i>See Table: Tokens for Workflow Definitions in the Keyfactor Command Reference Guide for a complete list of available tokens.</i>
Denial Email Recipients	An array of strings containing the recipients for the denial email. Each email message can have multiple recipients. You can use specific email addresses and/or use tokens to replace an email address variable with actual email addresses at processing time. Available email tokens include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• \$(requester:mail) The certificate requester, based on a lookup in Active Directory of the email address associated with the requester on the certificate.</li></ul>



**Note:** The \$(requester:mail) substitutable special text token is

## Description

### Description

Value	Description
	<p> only supported in environments using Active Directory as an identity provider.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Your custom email-based metadata field, which would be specified similarly to <code>\$(metadata:AppOwnerEmailAddress)</code>.</li></ul>
Approval Email Subject	A string indicating the subject line for the email message that will be delivered if the request is approved.
Approval Email Message	A string indicating the email message that will be delivered if the request is approved. The email message is made up of regular text and tokens. If desired, you can format the message body using HTML. <i>See Table: Tokens for Workflow Definitions in the Keyfactor Command Reference Guide for a complete list of available tokens.</i>
Approval Email Recipients	An array of strings containing the recipients for the approval email. Each email message can have multiple recipients. You can use specific email addresses and/or use tokens to replace an email address variable with actual email addresses at processing time. Available email tokens include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><code>\$(requester:mail)</code> The certificate requester, based on a lookup in Active Directory of the email address associated with the requester on the certificate.</li></ul> <p> <b>Note:</b> The <code>\$(requester:mail)</code> substitutable special text token is only supported in environments using Active Directory as an identity provider.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Your custom email-based metadata field, which would be specified similarly to <code>\$(metadata:AppOwnerEmailAddress)</code>.</li></ul>

## Description

### Description



**Tip:** Tokens (a.k.a. substitutable special text) may be used in the subject line, message and email recipient fields. Tokens use a variable in the workflow definition that is replaced by data from the certificate request, certificate, or certificate metadata at processing time. For example, you can select `$(requester)` in the workflow definition for an enrollment request and the email message will contain the specific certificate requester name instead of the variable `$(requester)`.

Possible **RestRequest** parameters include:

Value	Description
Headers	An object containing the header information for the request. The key is the name of the specific request header (for Keyfactor API request headers, see <a href="#">Table 1: Common Request Headers</a> and the specific documentation for each endpoint) and the value is the value that should be set for that header. For a Keyfactor API request, this might look like:

```
"Headers": {
  "x-keyfactor-requested-with": [
    "APIClient"
  ],
  "x-keyfactor-api-version": [
    "2"
  ]
}
```



**Tip:** For a Keyfactor API request, version 1 is assumed if no version is specified. Content type and authorization headers do not need to be

## Description

### Description

Value	Description
	 specified, since those are addressed elsewhere in the configuration.
Data Bucket Property	<p>A string containing the variable that the response from the request will be returned in, if any. You can then reference this parameter from subsequent steps in the workflow.</p> <p> <b>Tip:</b> The response is stored as a serialized JObject. To make use of only a portion of the response data in your subsequent step, use JSON path syntax. For example, say you returned the data from a GET /Agents request in a variable called <i>MyResponse</i> and you wanted to reference the <i>ClientMachine</i> name for the orchestrator in a subsequent email message. To limit the data to the first result and only the ClientMachine name, in the email message you would enter the following:</p> <pre>\$(MyResponse.[0].ClientMachine)</pre>
Verb	<p>A string indicating the HTTP verb for the type of request to perform. Supported values are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• DELETE</li><li>• GET</li><li>• HEAD</li><li>• OPTIONS</li><li>• POST</li><li>• PUT</li><li>• TRACE</li></ul>
Use	<p>A Boolean indicating whether Basic authentication should be used for the request (True) or not (False).</p>

## Description

### Description

Value	Description
BasicAuth	If <i>UseBasicAuth</i> is <i>False</i> , Windows authentication in the context of the Keyfactor Command application pool user will be used (see <i>Create Active Directory Service Accounts for Keyfactor Command</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Server Installation Guide</i> ).
BasicUsername	<p>An object indicating the username information to use for authentication if <i>UseBasicAuth</i> is <i>True</i>.</p> <p>Supported methods to store secret information are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Store the secret information in the Keyfactor secrets table. A Keyfactor secret is a user-defined username or password that is encrypted and stored securely in the Keyfactor Command database.</li><li>• Load the secret information from a PAM provider. See <i>Privileged Access Management (PAM)</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information.</li></ul> <p>Due to its sensitive nature, this value is not returned in responses.</p>
BasicPassword	<p>An object indicating the password information to use for authentication if <i>UseBasicAuth</i> is <i>True</i>. The syntax is the same as for <i>BasicUsername</i>.</p> <p>Due to its sensitive nature, this value is not returned in responses.</p>
URL	<p>A string containing the URL for the request, including tokens, if desired. For a Keyfactor API request, this might look like:</p> <pre>https://key-factor.keyexample.-</pre>

## Description

### Description

Value	Description
	<pre>com/KeyfactorAPI/Certificates?pq.queryString=CN%20-contain- s%20%22appsrvr14%22%20AND%20CertStorePath%20-ne%20NULL</pre> <p>Or, with tokens:</p> <pre>https://key- factor.keyexample.com/KeyfactorAPI/Certificates/\${certid}</pre> <div style="background-color: #e1f5fe; padding: 10px;"><p> <b>Note:</b> To prevent REST requests from being made to inappropriate locations by malicious users, configure a system environment variable of KEYFACTOR_BLOCKED_OUTBOUND_IPS on your Keyfactor Command server pointing to the IP address or range of addresses in CIDR format that you wish to block. Both IPv4 and IPv6 addresses are supported. More than one address or range may be specified in a comma-delimited list. For example:</p><pre>192.168.12.0/24,192.168.14.22/24</pre><p>When a REST request is made where the URL is either configured to a blocked IP address or resolves via DNS to a blocked IP address, the REST request will fail.</p></div>
Content Type	A string indicating the content type for the request. Supported values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• application/json</li></ul>
Req-	A string containing the body of the REST request, if needed. For a Keyfactor API

## Description

### Description

Value	Description
request Content	<p>request, this will vary depending on the request and might look like (for a PUT /Certificates/Metadata request):</p> <pre>{   "Id": "\${certid}",   "Metadata":{     "RevocationComment": "\${cmnt}"   } }</pre> <p> <b>Note:</b> This example assumes you have a metadata field called RevocationComment.</p>

 **Tip:** Tokens (a.k.a. substitutable special text) may be used in the URL and request content fields. Tokens use a variable in the workflow definition that is replaced by data from the certificate request, certificate, or certificate metadata at processing time. For example, you can take the revocation comment entered when the revocation request is approved—`$(cmnt)`—and insert it into a custom metadata field in the certificate by doing a PUT /Certificates/Metadata request for the `$(id)`.

Possible **OAuthRestRequest** parameters include:

## Description

## Description

Value	Description
Headers	<p>An object containing the header information for the request. The key is the name of the specific request header (for Keyfactor API request headers, see <a href="#">Table 1: Common Request Headers</a> and the specific documentation for each endpoint) and the value is the value that should be set for that header. For a Keyfactor API request, this might look like:</p> <pre>"Headers": {   "x-keyfactor-requested-with": [     "APIClient"   ],   "x-keyfactor-api-version": [     "2"   ] }</pre>
Data Bucket Property	<p>A string containing the variable that the response from the request will be returned in, if any. You can then reference this parameter from subsequent steps in the workflow.</p> <p> <b>Tip:</b> The response is stored as a serialized JObject. To make use of only a portion of the response data in your subsequent step, use JSON path syntax. For example, say you returned the data from a GET /Agents request in a variable called <i>MyResponse</i> and you wanted to reference the <i>ClientMachine</i></p>

## Description

### Description

Value	Description
	<p> name for the orchestrator in a subsequent email message. To limit the data to the first result and only the ClientMachine name, in the email message you would enter the following:</p> <pre>\$(MyResponse.[0].ClientMachine)</pre>
Verb	<p>A string indicating the HTTP verb for the type of request to perform. Supported values are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• DELETE</li><li>• GET</li><li>• HEAD</li><li>• OPTIONS</li><li>• POST</li><li>• PUT</li><li>• TRACE</li></ul>
client_id	<p>A string indicating the ID of the identity provider client that should be used to authenticate the session (see <a href="#">Authenticating to the Keyfactor API on page 3</a>).</p>
client_secret	<p>An object indicating the secret of the identity provider client that should be used to authenticate the session (see <a href="#">Authenticating to the Keyfactor API on page 3</a>).</p> <p>Supported methods to store secret information are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Store the secret information in the Keyfactor secrets table. A Keyfactor secret is a user-defined username or password that is encrypted and stored securely in the Keyfactor Command database.</li><li>• Load the secret information from a PAM provider.</li></ul>

## Description

### Description

Value	Description
	<p>See <i>Privileged Access Management (PAM)</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information.</p> <p>Due to its sensitive nature, this value is not returned in responses.</p>
Token Endpoint	<p>A string container the URL of the token endpoint for your identity provider. For example:</p> <pre>https://my-keyidp-server.keyexample.com/realms/Keyfactor/protocol/openid-connect/token</pre> <p>For Keyfactor Identity Provider, this is included among the information that can be found on the OpenID Endpoint Configuration page, a link to which can be found on the Realm Settings page (see <i>Gathering Keyfactor Identity Provider Data for the Keyfactor Command Installation</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Server Installation Guide</i>).</p>
Scope	<p>One or more scopes that are submitted with the token request, if desired. Multiple scopes should be separated by spaces.</p> <p>This value is not used for Keyfactor Identity Provider.</p>
Audience	<p>An audience value that is submitted with the token request, if desired.</p> <p>This value is not used for Keyfactor Identity Provider.</p>
URL	<p>A string containing the URL for the request, including tokens, if desired. For a Keyfactor API request, this might look like:</p> <pre>https://key-</pre>

## Description

### Description

Value	Description
	<pre>factor.keyexample.- com/KeyfactorAPI/Certificates?pq.queryString=CN%20-contain- s%20%22apprvr14%22%20AND%20CertStorePath%20-ne%20NULL</pre> <p>Or, with tokens:</p> <pre>https://key- factor.keyexample.com/KeyfactorAPI/Certificates/\${certid}</pre> <div style="background-color: #e1f5fe; padding: 10px;"><p> <b>Note:</b> To prevent REST requests from being made to inappropriate locations by malicious users, configure a system environment variable of KEYFACTOR_BLOCKED_OUTBOUND_IPS on your Keyfactor Command server pointing to the IP address or range of addresses in CIDR format that you wish to block. Both IPv4 and IPv6 addresses are supported. More than one address or range may be specified in a comma-delimited list. For example:</p><pre>192.168.12.0/24,192.168.14.22/24</pre><p>When a REST request is made where the URL is either configured to a blocked IP address or resolves via DNS to a blocked IP address, the REST request will fail.</p></div>
Content Type	A string indicating the content type for the request. Supported values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• application/json</li></ul>

## Description

### Description

Value	Description
Request Content	<p>A string containing the body of the REST request, if needed. For a Keyfactor API request, this will vary depending on the request and might look like (for a PUT /Certificates/Metadata request):</p> <pre>{   "Id": "\${certid}",   "Metadata":{     "RevocationComment": "\${cmnt}"   } }</pre>

 **Note:** This example assumes you have a metadata field called RevocationComment.

 **Tip:** Tokens (a.k.a. substitutable special text) may be used in the URL and request content fields. Tokens use a variable in the workflow definition that is replaced by data from the certificate request, certificate, or certificate metadata at processing time. For example, you can take the revocation comment entered when the revocation request is approved—`$(cmnt)`—and insert it into a custom metadata field in the certificate by doing a PUT /Certificates/Metadata request for the `$(id)`.

An array of objects containing data used at the point in the workflow step where the workflow needs to continue based on user input. These will vary depending on the type of workflow and the type of step (see *ExtensionName*). Possible **RequireApproval** values are:

## Description

### Description

Value	Description
RoleIds	An array of integers indicating the security roles whose members are allowed to approve the request.
Signal Name	A string indicating the name of the signal. This value will vary depending on the workflow step. For the built-in Require Approval step, the SignalName is <i>ApprovalStatus</i> .



**Important:** If all the security roles configured for a workflow step are deleted from Keyfactor Command, no users will be able to submit signals for workflow instances initiated with that workflow definition. To remedy this, update the workflow definition with one or more current security roles, re-publish it, and then restart any outstanding workflow instances.

An object containing conditions indicating whether the step should run (true) or not (false). Conditions may either have a static value of True or False or a token that will have a value of True or False at the time the step is run. More than one condition may be added. If multiple conditions are used in the same step, all conditions must have a value of True at the time the step is evaluated to be run in order for the step to run. If any single condition evaluates to False, the step will not run. Condition values are:

Value	Description
Id	A string indicating the Keyfactor Command reference GUID of the condition.
Value	A string indicating the value of the condition. This should be one of true, false, or a token that will be set to either true or false in an earlier step in the workflow (see <i>Workflow Definition Operations: Adding or Modifying a Workflow Definition</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for an example).

An object indicating the next step in the workflow. Possible values are:

## Description

### Description

Value	Description
continue	A string indicating the <i>UniqueName</i> of the next workflow step in the chain. This value will be null for the final step in the chain.

An integer indicating the version number of the workflow definition. If this version number does not match the *PublishedVersion*, changes have been made to the workflow definition that have not yet been published.

An integer indicating the currently published version number of the workflow definition. For a newly created workflow, this value will be null.

## Description

 **Tip:** See the *Keyfactor API Reference and Utility* [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon () at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

### 2.6.40.4 PUT Workflow Definitions Definition ID

The PUT `/Workflow/Definitions/{definitionid}` method is used to update the name and description for the workflow definition with the specified GUID. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with details about the updated workflow definition.

 **Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
`/workflows/definitions/modify/`

 **Tip:** A given workflow can only apply to one key. If you need to run the same workflow steps for more than one key (e.g. the same enrollment steps for more than one template), you can either add these steps to the global workflow or, if you want to run the steps for more than one type of enrollment, for example, but not all, you can configure one custom workflow and then export and re-import that workflow to duplicate it (see [PUT Workflow Definitions Definition ID above](#)) and edit the copy to change the key.

 **Note:** If you edit an existing *published* workflow definition, a new version of the workflow definition will be created. If you edit an existing workflow definition which has *never been published*, the existing configuration will be overwritten with the changes you've made—a new version will not be created.

 **Important:** Any previously populated fields that are not submitted with their full existing data using this method will be cleared of their existing data. When using this method, you should first do a GET to retrieve all the values for the record you want to update, enter corrected



data into the field(s) you want to update, and then submit all the fields using PUT, including the fields that contain values but which you are not changing.

Table 709: PUT Workflow Definitions {definitionid} Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
definition Id	Path	<b>Required.</b> A string indicating the Keyfactor Command reference GUID of the workflow definition.
Display Name	Body	<b>Required.</b> A string indicating the display name defined for the workflow definition.
Description	Body	A string indicating the description for the workflow definition.

Table 710: PUT Workflow Definitions {definitionid} Response Data

Description
A string indicating the Keyfactor Command reference GUID of the workflow definition.
A string indicating the display name defined for the workflow definition.
A string indicating the description for the workflow definition.
A string indicating the reference key for the workflow definition. The type of information contained in this field will vary depending on the <i>WorkflowType</i> . If the <i>WorkflowType</i> is <i>Enrollment</i> or <i>Revocation</i> , this field will contain the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the certificate template. If the <i>WorkflowType</i> is <i>CertificateLeftCollection</i> or <i>CertificateEnteredCollection</i> , this field will contain the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the certificate collection.
A string indicating the friendly name defined in Keyfactor Command for the certificate template or display name for the certificate collection.

## Description

A Boolean indicating whether the workflow definition has been published (true) or not (false). A workflow definition must be published to activate it. For a newly created workflow, this will be *false*.

A string indicating the type of workflow definition. The currently supported types are:

- **CertificateEnteredCollection**

The workflow is initiated by an automated task that Keyfactor Command runs periodically against your collections to identify certificates that now meet the query criteria of the specified certificate collection.

For example, when a certificate discovered on an SSL scan becomes part of the Weak Keys collection, an email message can be generated notifying the PKI administrators that a new certificate with a weak key has been discovered.

- **CertificateLeftCollection**

The workflow is initiated by an automated task that Keyfactor Command runs periodically against your collections to identify certificates that no longer meet the query criteria of the specified certificate collection.

For example, when a certificate in the Web Server Certificates collection disappears, a REST request can be made to open a support ticket request to investigate the removal of a web server certificate.

- **Enrollment (Including Renewals)**

## Description

The workflow is initiated by enrollment for a new or renewed certificate. Steps during the workflow can be used to do things such as require manager approval for the enrollment or manipulate the subject and/or SANs for the certificate request.

- **Revocation**

The workflow is initiated by revoking a certificate. Steps during the workflow can be configured to do things such as modify the revocation comment entered when the certificate is revoked, append an additional comment, and store the resulting extended comment in a metadata field.

An array of objects indicating the steps in the workflow definition. The contents of each step will vary depending on the type of workflow and the type of step. For a newly created workflow, there will be no data in this value. Possible steps include:

## Description

A string indicating the Keyfactor Command reference GUID of the workflow definition step.

A string indicating the display name for the step.

A string indicating the unique name for the step. This value must be unique among the steps in the particular workflow definition. It is intended to be used as a user-friendly reference ID.

## Description

### Description

A string indicating the type of step. The currently supported types are:

- **Email**

Send an email message. This is a separate email message from those typically sent as part of a *Require Approval* step. You might send an email message as part of an enrollment request to notify approvers that a new request needs approval. The email messages can be customized to provide detailed information about, for example, the certificate request.

- **PowerShell**

Run PowerShell commands within the confines of the workflow to populate variables with information to pass back to the workflow. The PowerShell script contents are embedded within the step. This step does not call out to an external file. This provides a high level of security by greatly limiting the number of standard PowerShell cmdlets that can be executed by the workflow step. A small number of PowerShell cmdlets have been white listed to allow them to be included in workflow steps of this type, including:

- ConvertFrom-Csv
- ConvertFrom-Json
- ConvertFrom-Markdown
- ConvertFrom-SddlString
- ConvertFrom-StringData
- ConvertTo-Csv
- ConvertTo-Html
- ConvertTo-Json
- ConvertTo-Xml
- ForEach-Object
- Get-Command
- Where-Object

## Description

### Description

- **CustomPowerShell**

Run a PowerShell script that has been imported into the Keyfactor Command database. All scripts in the database that have been configured with the workflow category will be available for use. See *Extension/Scripts* in the *Keyfactor API Reference Guide* for adding scripts to the database.

- **RequireApproval**

Require approval for a workflow step before the step can be completed. The require approval step can require approval from just one approver or multiple approvers. The workflow will be suspended at this point until the correct number of approvals from users with the correct security roles is received or until one deny is received before continuing to the next step. As part of this step, an email message is sent indicating whether the step was approved or denied—typically to the requester. This step does not include logic to send an email initiating the approval process (letting users know something needs approval). Use an *Email* type step for this.



**Important:** Workflows are not supported with CA delegation when they contain steps that require approval. For more information, see the CA configuration *Authorization Methods Tab* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*.



**Note:** The users that you send email to initiating the approval process must be members of a security role that is allowed to submit signals (approve/deny) for the workflow in order to approve or deny the request.



**Tip:** The workflow builder does not include a step to send a notification to the requester of a certificate on an enrollment once the certificate is issued by the CA (as opposed to approved in Keyfactor Command). Use the issued alerts for this (see *Issued Request Alert Operations* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*).

- **RESTRquest**

Run a REST (API) request using Active Directory as an identity provider and Basic or Windows authentication. The REST request contents are embedded within the step. It does not call out to an external file.

## Description

### Description

- **OAuthRESTRequest**

Run a REST (API) request using an identity provider other than Active Directory and Token authentication. The REST request contents are embedded within the step. It does not call out to an external file.

- **EnrollmentAgent (Enrollment Only)**

On an enrollment (either CSR or PFX), create a resigned CSR to prepare an updated enrollment request for delivery to a Microsoft CA after a previous step in the workflow has been used to update either the SANs in the initial request, subject (DN) in the initial request or both. This step must be placed later in the workflow than the step(s) to modify the SANs and/or subject. The SANs and subject may be modified with either of the PowerShell step types or a custom step type. The step creates a new CSR using the same public key as the original CSR using the updated SAN and/or subject values. It signs the new CSR with the certificate provided in the step's configuration.

For this type of step you will need an enrollment agent certificate available as a PKCS#12 (.PFX) file with included private key to import into Keyfactor Command. This can be a user certificate or a computer certificate (e.g. generated from a copy of the *Enrollment Agent* template or the *Enrollment Agent (Computer)* template) and must have a Certificate Request Agent EKU. Note that the built-in *Enrollment Agent* and *Enrollment Agent (Computer)* templates do not allow private keys to be exported by default. You will need a template that allows private key export or will need to manually override private key export to create a certificate with an exportable private key in order to create a PKCS#12 (.PFX) file.



**Important:** This step applies to Microsoft CAs only. If this step is added to workflow for requests directed to an EJBCA CA, it will fail on enrollment. Note that EJBCA supports submission of updated SAN or subject details as part of standard functionality.

- **SubjectFormatter (Enrollment Only)**

On an enrollment done through the Keyfactor Windows Enrollment Gateway using a client-side template configured with the *Build from this Active Directory information* option on the template, this workflow step handles formatting the incoming subject, SANs, and/or SID in the certificate request appropriately such that the enrollment will complete successfully with the target CA and Keyfactor Command template, which is not configured to build from AD. Any Keyfactor Windows Enrollment Gateway using a client-side template configured with the

## Description

### Description

subject as *Build from this Active Directory information* must be configured with a workflow step of this type on the Keyfactor Command template that has been mapped in the gateway to that template in order to complete an enrollment through the gateway. There are no configuration parameters for the step.



**Important:** The template in Keyfactor Command that is mapped to the client-side template configured to build the subject from Active Directory also needs to be configured with three enrollment fields to support handling the incoming subject, SANs, and/or SID. For more information about configuring this, see the *Keyfactor Windows Enrollment Gateway Installation and Configuration Guide*.

- **EnrollStep**

Enroll for a certificate through Keyfactor Command. The enroll step must always fall as the last step in the workflow, immediately following the EndNOOP step.

- **NOOPStep**

An entry or exit step in which no operation occurs. Steps of this type indicate the start and end of the workflow.

- **RevokeStep**

Revoke a certificate through Keyfactor Command. The revoke step must always fall as the last step in the workflow, immediately following the EndNOOP step.



**Tip:** For steps that send email messages, the SMTP settings and sender information come from the standard Keyfactor Command SMTP configuration (see [SMTP on page 1424](#)) and are not configured individually in the workflow steps.

A Boolean indicating whether the step is enabled to run (true) or not (false).

## Description

### Description

An object containing the configuration parameters for the workflow definition step. These will vary depending on the type of workflow and the type of step (see *ExtensionName*).



**Note:** There are no ConfigurationParameters for steps of type *SubjectFormatter*, *EnrollStep*, *NOOPStep*, or *RevokeStep*.

Possible **CustomPowerShell** parameters include:

Value	Description
Script Parameters	An object defining any parameters to be used in the PowerShell script.
Script Name	<p>A string containing the Keyfactor Command reference name of PowerShell script as stored in the Keyfactor Command database (see <a href="#">Extensions Scripts on page 849</a>).</p> <p>A sample PowerShell script (CustomPowershellExample.ps1) is provided in the \ExtensionLibrary\net6.0\Workflow directory on the Keyfactor Command server under the install directory. By default, this is:</p> <pre>C:\Program Files\Keyfactor\Keyfactor Platform \ExtensionLibrary\net6.0\Workflow</pre>



**Tip:** Tokens (a.k.a. substitutable special text) may be used in the script parameter value field. Tokens use a variable in the workflow definition that is replaced by data from the certificate request, certificate, or certificate metadata at processing time. For example, you can take the revocation comment entered when the revocation request is approved—\$(cmnt)—and append additional data to it using PowerShell.

Possible **Email** parameters include:

## Description

### Description

#### Description

A string indicating the subject line for the email message that will be delivered when the workflow definition step is executed.

A string indicating the email message that will be delivered when the workflow definition step is executed. The email message is made up of regular text and tokens. If desired, you can format the message body using HTML. For example, for an enrollment pending request notification:

```
"Hello, \n\nA certificate using the $(template) template was requested by
$(requester:displayname) from $(CA) on $(subdate). The certificate details
include: \n\n<table> \n<tr><th>Certificate
Details</th><th>Metadata</th></tr> \n<tr><td>CN: $(request:cn)</td><td>App
Owner First Name: $(metadata:AppOwnerFirstName)</td></tr> \n<tr><td>DN:
$(request:dn)</td><td>App Owner Last Name: $(metadata:Ap-
pOwnerLastName)</td></tr> \n<tr><td>SANs: $(sans)</td><td>App Owner Email
Address: $(metadata:AppOwnerEmailAddress)</td></tr> \n<tr><t-
d>&nbsp;</td><td>Business Critical: $(metadata:BusinessCritical)</td></tr>
\n\nPlease review this request and issue the certificate as appropriate by
going here: \n\n$(reviewlink) \n\nThanks! \n\nYour Certificate Management
Tool\n"
```

## Description

### Description

### Description

See *Table: Tokens for Workflow Definitions* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide* for a complete list of available tokens.



**Note:** The `$(requester:displayname)` substitutable special text token is only supported in environments using Active Directory as an identity provider.

An array of strings containing the recipients for the workflow definition email. Each email message can have multiple recipients. You can use specific email addresses and/or use tokens to replace an email address variable with actual email addresses at processing time. Available email tokens include:

- `$(requester:mail)`

The certificate requester, based on a lookup in Active Directory of the email address associated with the requester on the certificate.



**Note:** The `$(requester:mail)` substitutable special text token is only supported in environments using Active Directory as an identity provider.

- Your custom email-based metadata field, which would be specified similarly to `$(metadata:AppOwnerEmailAddress)`.



**Tip:** Tokens (a.k.a. substitutable special text) may be used in the subject line, message and email recipient fields. Tokens use a variable in the workflow definition that is replaced by data from the certificate request, certificate, or certificate metadata at processing time. For example, you can select `$(requester)` in the workflow definition for an enrollment request and the email message will contain the specific certificate requester name instead of the variable `$(requester)`.

## Description

### Description

Possible **EnrollmentAgent** parameters include:

Value	Description
Enrollment Agent Cert	A string containing the base-64-encoded representation of the enrollment agent certificate with private key (in PKCS#12 format) that will be used to sign the CSR. This can be either a user certificate or a computer certificate and must have a Certificate Request Agent EKU.
Enrollment Agent Cert Password	<p>An object indicating the password information used to secure the private key of the enrollment agent certificate.</p> <p>Supported methods to store secret information are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Store the secret information in the Keyfactor secrets table. A Keyfactor secret is a user-defined username or password that is encrypted and stored securely in the Keyfactor Command database.</li><li>• Load the secret information from a PAM provider. See <i>Privileged Access Management (PAM)</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information.</li></ul> <p>Due to its sensitive nature, this value is not returned in responses.</p>

Possible **PowerShell** parameters include:

Value	Description
Script Parameters	An object defining any parameters to be used in the PowerShell script. The key is the name of a custom parameter defined by you and the value is the initial value that should be set for that parameter before the PowerShell is executed, if any. Tokens are supported in the <i>value</i> .
Script Content	A string containing the PowerShell commands to execute. This should be the actual contents of the PowerShell script (the PowerShell commands and supporting components), not a path and filename to an external file.

## Description

### Description



**Tip:** Tokens (a.k.a. substitutable special text) may be used in the script parameter value field. Tokens use a variable in the workflow definition that is replaced by data from the certificate request, certificate, or certificate metadata at processing time. For example, you can take the revocation comment entered when the revocation request is approved—\$(cmnt)—and append additional data to it using PowerShell.

Possible **RequireApproval** parameters include:

Value	Description
Minimum Approvals	In integer indicating the minimum number of users who must approve the request to allow the request to complete.
Denial Email Subject	A string indicating the subject line for the email message that will be delivered if the request is denied.
Denial Email Message	A string indicating the email message that will be delivered if the request is denied. The email message is made up of regular text and tokens. If desired, you can format the message body using HTML. <i>See Table: Tokens for Workflow Definitions in the Keyfactor Command Reference Guide for a complete list of available tokens.</i>
Denial Email Recipients	An array of strings containing the recipients for the denial email. Each email message can have multiple recipients. You can use specific email addresses and/or use tokens to replace an email address variable with actual email addresses at processing time. Available email tokens include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• \$(requester:mail) The certificate requester, based on a lookup in Active Directory of the email address associated with the requester on the certificate.</li></ul>



**Note:** The \$(requester:mail) substitutable special text token is

## Description

### Description

Value	Description
	<p> only supported in environments using Active Directory as an identity provider.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Your custom email-based metadata field, which would be specified similarly to <code>\$(metadata:AppOwnerEmailAddress)</code>.</li></ul>
Approval Email Subject	A string indicating the subject line for the email message that will be delivered if the request is approved.
Approval Email Message	A string indicating the email message that will be delivered if the request is approved. The email message is made up of regular text and tokens. If desired, you can format the message body using HTML. <i>See Table: Tokens for Workflow Definitions in the Keyfactor Command Reference Guide for a complete list of available tokens.</i>
Approval Email Recipients	An array of strings containing the recipients for the approval email. Each email message can have multiple recipients. You can use specific email addresses and/or use tokens to replace an email address variable with actual email addresses at processing time. Available email tokens include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><code>\$(requester:mail)</code> The certificate requester, based on a lookup in Active Directory of the email address associated with the requester on the certificate.</li></ul> <p> <b>Note:</b> The <code>\$(requester:mail)</code> substitutable special text token is only supported in environments using Active Directory as an identity provider.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Your custom email-based metadata field, which would be specified similarly to <code>\$(metadata:AppOwnerEmailAddress)</code>.</li></ul>

## Description

### Description



**Tip:** Tokens (a.k.a. substitutable special text) may be used in the subject line, message and email recipient fields. Tokens use a variable in the workflow definition that is replaced by data from the certificate request, certificate, or certificate metadata at processing time. For example, you can select `$(requester)` in the workflow definition for an enrollment request and the email message will contain the specific certificate requester name instead of the variable `$(requester)`.

Possible **RestRequest** parameters include:

Value	Description
Headers	<p>An object containing the header information for the request. The key is the name of the specific request header (for Keyfactor API request headers, see <a href="#">Table 1: Common Request Headers</a> and the specific documentation for each endpoint) and the value is the value that should be set for that header. For a Keyfactor API request, this might look like:</p> <pre>"Headers": {   "x-keyfactor-requested-with": [     "APIClient"   ],   "x-keyfactor-api-version": [     "2"   ] }</pre>



**Tip:** For a Keyfactor API request, version 1 is assumed if no version is specified. Content type and authorization headers do not need to be

## Description

### Description

Value	Description
	 specified, since those are addressed elsewhere in the configuration.
Data Bucket Property	<p>A string containing the variable that the response from the request will be returned in, if any. You can then reference this parameter from subsequent steps in the workflow.</p> <p> <b>Tip:</b> The response is stored as a serialized JObject. To make use of only a portion of the response data in your subsequent step, use JSON path syntax. For example, say you returned the data from a GET /Agents request in a variable called <i>MyResponse</i> and you wanted to reference the <i>ClientMachine</i> name for the orchestrator in a subsequent email message. To limit the data to the first result and only the ClientMachine name, in the email message you would enter the following:</p> <pre>\$(MyResponse.[0].ClientMachine)</pre>
Verb	<p>A string indicating the HTTP verb for the type of request to perform. Supported values are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• DELETE</li><li>• GET</li><li>• HEAD</li><li>• OPTIONS</li><li>• POST</li><li>• PUT</li><li>• TRACE</li></ul>
Use	<p>A Boolean indicating whether Basic authentication should be used for the request (True) or not (False).</p>

## Description

### Description

Value	Description
BasicAuth	If <i>UseBasicAuth</i> is <i>False</i> , Windows authentication in the context of the Keyfactor Command application pool user will be used (see <i>Create Active Directory Service Accounts for Keyfactor Command</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Server Installation Guide</i> ).
BasicUsername	<p>An object indicating the username information to use for authentication if <i>UseBasicAuth</i> is <i>True</i>.</p> <p>Supported methods to store secret information are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Store the secret information in the Keyfactor secrets table. A Keyfactor secret is a user-defined username or password that is encrypted and stored securely in the Keyfactor Command database.</li><li>• Load the secret information from a PAM provider. See <i>Privileged Access Management (PAM)</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information.</li></ul> <p>Due to its sensitive nature, this value is not returned in responses.</p>
BasicPassword	<p>An object indicating the password information to use for authentication if <i>UseBasicAuth</i> is <i>True</i>. The syntax is the same as for <i>BasicUsername</i>.</p> <p>Due to its sensitive nature, this value is not returned in responses.</p>
URL	<p>A string containing the URL for the request, including tokens, if desired. For a Keyfactor API request, this might look like:</p> <pre>https://key-factor.keyexample.-</pre>

## Description

### Description

Value	Description
	<pre>com/KeyfactorAPI/Certificates?pq.queryString=CN%20-contain- s%20%22appsrvr14%22%20AND%20CertStorePath%20-ne%20NULL</pre> <p>Or, with tokens:</p> <pre>https://key- factor.keyexample.com/KeyfactorAPI/Certificates/\${certid}</pre> <div style="border: 1px solid #add8e6; padding: 10px;"><p> <b>Note:</b> To prevent REST requests from being made to inappropriate locations by malicious users, configure a system environment variable of KEYFACTOR_BLOCKED_OUTBOUND_IPS on your Keyfactor Command server pointing to the IP address or range of addresses in CIDR format that you wish to block. Both IPv4 and IPv6 addresses are supported. More than one address or range may be specified in a comma-delimited list. For example:</p><pre>192.168.12.0/24,192.168.14.22/24</pre><p>When a REST request is made where the URL is either configured to a blocked IP address or resolves via DNS to a blocked IP address, the REST request will fail.</p></div>
Content Type	A string indicating the content type for the request. Supported values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• application/json</li></ul>
Req-	A string containing the body of the REST request, if needed. For a Keyfactor API

## Description

### Description

Value	Description
request Content	<p>request, this will vary depending on the request and might look like (for a PUT /Certificates/Metadata request):</p> <pre>{   "Id": "\${certid}",   "Metadata":{     "RevocationComment": "\${cmnt}"   } }</pre> <p> <b>Note:</b> This example assumes you have a metadata field called RevocationComment.</p>

 **Tip:** Tokens (a.k.a. substitutable special text) may be used in the URL and request content fields. Tokens use a variable in the workflow definition that is replaced by data from the certificate request, certificate, or certificate metadata at processing time. For example, you can take the revocation comment entered when the revocation request is approved—`$(cmnt)`—and insert it into a custom metadata field in the certificate by doing a PUT /Certificates/Metadata request for the `$(id)`.

Possible **OAuthRestRequest** parameters include:

## Description

### Description

Value	Description
Headers	<p>An object containing the header information for the request. The key is the name of the specific request header (for Keyfactor API request headers, see <a href="#">Table 1: Common Request Headers</a> and the specific documentation for each endpoint) and the value is the value that should be set for that header. For a Keyfactor API request, this might look like:</p> <pre>"Headers": {   "x-keyfactor-requested-with": [     "APIClient"   ],   "x-keyfactor-api-version": [     "2"   ] }</pre> <p> <b>Tip:</b> For a Keyfactor API request, version 1 is assumed if no version is specified. Content type and authorization headers do not need to be specified, since those are addressed elsewhere in the configuration.</p>
Data Bucket Property	<p>A string containing the variable that the response from the request will be returned in, if any. You can then reference this parameter from subsequent steps in the workflow.</p> <p> <b>Tip:</b> The response is stored as a serialized JObject. To make use of only a portion of the response data in your subsequent step, use JSON path syntax. For example, say you returned the data from a GET /Agents request in a variable called <i>MyResponse</i> and you wanted to reference the <i>ClientMachine</i></p>

## Description

### Description

Value	Description
	<p> name for the orchestrator in a subsequent email message. To limit the data to the first result and only the ClientMachine name, in the email message you would enter the following:</p> <pre>\$(MyResponse.[0].ClientMachine)</pre>
Verb	<p>A string indicating the HTTP verb for the type of request to perform. Supported values are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• DELETE</li><li>• GET</li><li>• HEAD</li><li>• OPTIONS</li><li>• POST</li><li>• PUT</li><li>• TRACE</li></ul>
client_id	<p>A string indicating the ID of the identity provider client that should be used to authenticate the session (see <a href="#">Authenticating to the Keyfactor API on page 3</a>).</p>
client_secret	<p>An object indicating the secret of the identity provider client that should be used to authenticate the session (see <a href="#">Authenticating to the Keyfactor API on page 3</a>).</p> <p>Supported methods to store secret information are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Store the secret information in the Keyfactor secrets table. A Keyfactor secret is a user-defined username or password that is encrypted and stored securely in the Keyfactor Command database.</li><li>• Load the secret information from a PAM provider.</li></ul>

## Description

### Description

Value	Description
	<p>See <i>Privileged Access Management (PAM)</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information.</p> <p>Due to its sensitive nature, this value is not returned in responses.</p>
Token Endpoint	<p>A string container the URL of the token endpoint for your identity provider. For example:</p> <pre>https://my-keyidp-server.keyexample.com/realms/Keyfactor/protocol/openid-connect/token</pre> <p>For Keyfactor Identity Provider, this is included among the information that can be found on the OpenID Endpoint Configuration page, a link to which can be found on the Realm Settings page (see <i>Gathering Keyfactor Identity Provider Data for the Keyfactor Command Installation</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Server Installation Guide</i>).</p>
Scope	<p>One or more scopes that are submitted with the token request, if desired. Multiple scopes should be separated by spaces.</p> <p>This value is not used for Keyfactor Identity Provider.</p>
Audience	<p>An audience value that is submitted with the token request, if desired.</p> <p>This value is not used for Keyfactor Identity Provider.</p>
URL	<p>A string containing the URL for the request, including tokens, if desired. For a Keyfactor API request, this might look like:</p> <pre>https://key-</pre>

## Description

### Description

Val-  
ue

Description

```
factor.keyexample.-  
com/KeyfactorAPI/Certificates?pq.queryString=CN%20-contain-  
s%20%22apprvr14%22%20AND%20CertStorePath%20-ne%20NULL
```

Or, with tokens:

```
https://key-  
factor.keyexample.com/KeyfactorAPI/Certificates/${certid}
```



**Note:** To prevent REST requests from being made to inappropriate locations by malicious users, configure a system environment variable of KEYFACTOR\_BLOCKED\_OUTBOUND\_IPS on your Keyfactor Command server pointing to the IP address or range of addresses in CIDR format that you wish to block. Both IPv4 and IPv6 addresses are supported. More than one address or range may be specified in a comma-delimited list. For example:

```
192.168.12.0/24,192.168.14.22/24
```

When a REST request is made where the URL is either configured to a blocked IP address or resolves via DNS to a blocked IP address, the REST request will fail.

Con-  
tent  
Typ-  
e

A string indicating the content type for the request. Supported values are:

- application/json

## Description

### Description

Value	Description
-------	-------------

Request Content	A string containing the body of the REST request, if needed. For a Keyfactor API request, this will vary depending on the request and might look like (for a PUT /Certificates/Metadata request):
-----------------	---

```
{
  "Id": "${certid}",
  "Metadata":{
    "RevocationComment": "${cmnt}"
  }
}
```



**Note:** This example assumes you have a metadata field called RevocationComment.



**Tip:** Tokens (a.k.a. substitutable special text) may be used in the URL and request content fields. Tokens use a variable in the workflow definition that is replaced by data from the certificate request, certificate, or certificate metadata at processing time. For example, you can take the revocation comment entered when the revocation request is approved—`$(cmnt)`—and insert it into a custom metadata field in the certificate by doing a PUT /Certificates/Metadata request for the `$(id)`.

An array of objects containing data used at the point in the workflow step where the workflow needs to continue based on user input. These will vary depending on the type of workflow and the type of step (see *ExtensionName*). Possible **RequireApproval** values are:

## Description

### Description

Value	Description
RoleIds	An array of integers indicating the security roles whose members are allowed to approve the request.
Signal Name	A string indicating the name of the signal. This value will vary depending on the workflow step. For the built-in Require Approval step, the SignalName is <i>ApprovalStatus</i> .



**Important:** If all the security roles configured for a workflow step are deleted from Keyfactor Command, no users will be able to submit signals for workflow instances initiated with that workflow definition. To remedy this, update the workflow definition with one or more current security roles, re-publish it, and then restart any outstanding workflow instances.

An object containing conditions indicating whether the step should run (true) or not (false). Conditions may either have a static value of True or False or a token that will have a value of True or False at the time the step is run. More than one condition may be added. If multiple conditions are used in the same step, all conditions must have a value of True at the time the step is evaluated to be run in order for the step to run. If any single condition evaluates to False, the step will not run. Condition values are:

Value	Description
Id	A string indicating the Keyfactor Command reference GUID of the condition.
Value	A string indicating the value of the condition. This should be one of true, false, or a token that will be set to either true or false in an earlier step in the workflow (see <i>Workflow Definition Operations: Adding or Modifying a Workflow Definition</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for an example).

An object indicating the next step in the workflow. Possible values are:

## Description

### Description

Value	Description
continue	A string indicating the <i>UniqueName</i> of the next workflow step in the chain. This value will be null for the final step in the chain.

An integer indicating the version number of the workflow definition. If this version number does not match the *PublishedVersion*, changes have been made to the workflow definition that have not yet been published.

An integer indicating the currently published version number of the workflow definition. For a newly created workflow, this value will be null.

## Description



**Tip:** See the *Keyfactor API Reference and Utility* [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (?) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

### 2.6.40.5 GET Workflow Definitions

The GET /Workflow/Definitions method is used to retrieve the list of workflow definitions. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with high level information about the workflow definitions. Use the GET /Workflow/Definitions/{definitionid} method (see [GET Workflow Definitions Definition ID on page 1617](#)) to return details including the workflow steps.



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
/workflows/definitions/read/

Table 711: GET Workflow Definitions Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
QueryString	Query	A string containing a query to limit the results (e.g. field1 -eq value1 AND field2 -gt value2). The default is to return all records. Fields available for querying through the API for the most part match those that appear in the Keyfactor Command Management Portal search drop-downs for the same feature. For querying guidelines, refer to: <i>Using the Workflow Definitions Search Feature</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> . The query fields supported for this endpoint are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DisplayName</li> <li>• Id</li> <li>• IsPublished (true or false)</li> <li>• WorkflowType (CertificateEnteredCollection, CertificateLeftCollection, Enrollment, or Revocation)</li> </ul>
PageReturned	Query	An integer that specifies how many multiples of the returnLimit to skip and offset by before returning results, to enable paging. The default is 1.
ReturnLimit	Query	An integer that specifies how many results to return per page. The default is 50.
SortField	Query	A string containing the property by which the results should be sorted. Fields available for sorting through the API for the most part match those that appear as sortable columns in the Keyfactor Command Management Portal. The default sort field is <i>DisplayName</i> .
SortAscending	Query	An integer that sets the sort order on the returned results. A value of 0 sorts results in ascending order while a value of 1 sorts results in descending order. The default is ascending.

Table 712: GET Workflow Definitions Response Data

Name	Description
Id	A string indicating the Keyfactor Command reference GUID of the workflow definition.
Display Name	A string indicating the display name defined for the workflow definition.
Key	A string indicating the reference key for the workflow definition. The type of information contained in this field will vary depending on the <i>WorkflowType</i> . If the <i>WorkflowType</i> is <i>Enrollment</i> or <i>Revocation</i> , this field will contain the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the certificate template. If the <i>WorkflowType</i> is <i>CertificateLeftCollection</i> or <i>CertificateEnteredCollection</i> , this field will contain the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the certificate collection.
Key Display Name	A string indicating the friendly name defined in Keyfactor Command for the certificate template or display name for the certificate collection.
Workflow Type	<p>A string indicating the type of workflow definition. The currently supported types are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> <b>CertificateEnteredCollection</b>                      The workflow is initiated by an automated task that Keyfactor Command runs periodically against your collections to identify certificates that now meet the query criteria of the specified certificate collection.                      For example, when a certificate discovered on an SSL scan becomes part of the Weak Keys collection, an email message can be generated notifying the PKI administrators that a new certificate with a weak key has been discovered.                 </li> <li> <b>CertificateLeftCollection</b>                      The workflow is initiated by an automated task that Keyfactor Command runs periodically against your collections to identify certificates that no longer meet the query criteria of the specified certificate collection.                      For example, when a certificate in the Web Server Certificates collection disappears, a REST request can be made to open a support ticket request to investigate the removal of a web server certificate.                 </li> <li> <b>Enrollment (Including Renewals)</b>                      The workflow is initiated by enrollment for a new or renewed certificate. Steps during the workflow can be used to do things such as require manager approval for the enrollment or manipulate the subject and/or SANs for the certificate request.                 </li> <li> <b>Revocation</b>                      The workflow is initiated by revoking a certificate. Steps during the workflow can be configured to do things such as modify the revocation comment entered when the certificate is revoked, append an additional comment, and store the resulting extended comment in a metadata field.                 </li> </ul>
Draft Version	An integer indicating the version number of the workflow definition. If this version number does not match the <i>PublishedVersion</i> , changes have been made to the workflow definition that have not yet been published.

Name	Description
Published Version	An integer indicating the currently published version number of the workflow definition.

 **Tip:** See the [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (?) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

### 2.6.40.6 POST Workflow Definitions

The POST /Workflow/Definitions method is used to create a new workflow definition without any steps. To add steps to the workflow, use the PUT /Workflow/Definitions/{definitionId}/Steps method (see [PUT Workflow Definitions Definition ID Steps on page 1711](#)). This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with details about the workflow definition.

 **Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
/workflows/definitions/modify/

 **Tip:** A given workflow can only apply to one key. If you need to run the same workflow steps for more than one key (e.g. the same enrollment steps for more than one template), you can either add these steps to the global workflow or, if you want to run the steps for more than one type of enrollment, for example, but not all, you can configure one custom workflow and then export and re-import that workflow to duplicate it (see [POST Workflow Definitions above](#)) and edit the copy to change the key.

Table 713: POST Workflow Definitions Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
Display Name	Body	<b>Required.</b> A string indicating the display name defined for the workflow definition.
Description	Body	A string indicating the description for the workflow definition.
Key	Body	<p><b>Required.</b> A string indicating the reference key for the workflow definition. The type of information contained in this field will vary depending on the <i>WorkflowType</i>. If the <i>WorkflowType</i> is <i>Enrollment</i> or <i>Revocation</i>, this field will contain the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the certificate template. If the <i>WorkflowType</i> is <i>CertificateLeftCollection</i> or <i>CertificateEnteredCollection</i>, this field will contain the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the certificate collection.</p> <p>Use the GET /Templates method (see <a href="#">GET Templates on page 1548</a>) to retrieve a list of your certificate templates to determine the template ID.</p> <p>Use the GET /CertificateCollections method (see <a href="#">GET Certificate Collections on page 461</a>) to retrieve a list of your certificate collections to determine the collection ID.</p> <p>This field cannot be modified on an edit.</p>
Key Display Name	Body	A string indicating the friendly name defined in Keyfactor Command for the certificate template or display name for the certificate collection.
Workflow Type	Body	<p><b>Required.</b> A string indicating the type of workflow definition. The currently supported types are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> <b>CertificateEnteredCollection</b>                      The workflow is initiated by an automated task that Keyfactor Command runs periodically against your collections to identify certificates that now meet the query criteria of the specified certificate collection.                      For example, when a certificate discovered on an SSL scan becomes part of the Weak Keys collection, an email message can be generated notifying the PKI administrators that a new certificate with a weak key has been discovered.                 </li> <li> <b>CertificateLeftCollection</b>                      The workflow is initiated by an automated task that Keyfactor Command runs periodically against your collections to identify certificates that no longer meet the query criteria of the specified certificate collection.                      For example, when a certificate in the Web Server Certificates collection disappears, a REST request can be made to open a support ticket request to investigate the removal of a web server certificate.                 </li> <li> <b>Enrollment (Including Renewals)</b>                      The workflow is initiated by enrollment for a new or renewed certificate. Steps during the workflow can be used to do things such as require                 </li> </ul>

Name	In	Description
		<p>manager approval for the enrollment or manipulate the subject and/or SANs for the certificate request.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> <b>Revocation</b>            The workflow is initiated by revoking a certificate. Steps during the workflow can be configured to do things such as modify the revocation comment entered when the certificate is revoked, append an additional comment, and store the resulting extended comment in a metadata field.         </li> </ul> <p>This field cannot be modified on an edit.</p>

Table 714: POST Workflow Definitions Response Data

Description
A string indicating the Keyfactor Command reference GUID of the workflow definition.
A string indicating the display name defined for the workflow definition.
A string indicating the description for the workflow definition.
A string indicating the reference key for the workflow definition. The type of information contained in this field will vary depending on the <i>WorkflowType</i> . If the <i>WorkflowType</i> is <i>Enrollment</i> or <i>Revocation</i> , this field will contain the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the certificate template. If the <i>WorkflowType</i> is <i>CertificateLeftCollection</i> or <i>CertificateEnteredCollection</i> , this field will contain the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the certificate collection.
A string indicating the friendly name defined in Keyfactor Command for the certificate template or display name for the certificate collection.

## Description

A Boolean indicating whether the workflow definition has been published (true) or not (false). A workflow definition must be published to activate it. For a newly created workflow, this will be *false*.

A string indicating the type of workflow definition. The currently supported types are:

- **CertificateEnteredCollection**

The workflow is initiated by an automated task that Keyfactor Command runs periodically against your collections to identify certificates that now meet the query criteria of the specified certificate collection.

For example, when a certificate discovered on an SSL scan becomes part of the Weak Keys collection, an email message can be generated notifying the PKI administrators that a new certificate with a weak key has been discovered.

- **CertificateLeftCollection**

The workflow is initiated by an automated task that Keyfactor Command runs periodically against your collections to identify certificates that no longer meet the query criteria of the specified certificate collection.

For example, when a certificate in the Web Server Certificates collection disappears, a REST request can be made to open a support ticket request to investigate the removal of a web server certificate.

- **Enrollment (Including Renewals)**

## Description

The workflow is initiated by enrollment for a new or renewed certificate. Steps during the workflow can be used to do things such as require manager approval for the enrollment or manipulate the subject and/or SANs for the certificate request.

- **Revocation**

The workflow is initiated by revoking a certificate. Steps during the workflow can be configured to do things such as modify the revocation comment entered when the certificate is revoked, append an additional comment, and store the resulting extended comment in a metadata field.

An array of objects indicating the steps in the workflow definition. The contents of each step will vary depending on the type of workflow and the type of step. For a newly created workflow, there will be no data in this value. Possible steps include:

## Description

A string indicating the Keyfactor Command reference GUID of the workflow definition step.

A string indicating the display name for the step.

A string indicating the unique name for the step. This value must be unique among the steps in the particular workflow definition. It is intended to be used as a user-friendly reference ID.

## Description

### Description

A string indicating the type of step. The currently supported types are:

- **Email**

Send an email message. This is a separate email message from those typically sent as part of a *Require Approval* step. You might send an email message as part of an enrollment request to notify approvers that a new request needs approval. The email messages can be customized to provide detailed information about, for example, the certificate request.

- **PowerShell**

Run PowerShell commands within the confines of the workflow to populate variables with information to pass back to the workflow. The PowerShell script contents are embedded within the step. This step does not call out to an external file. This provides a high level of security by greatly limiting the number of standard PowerShell cmdlets that can be executed by the workflow step. A small number of PowerShell cmdlets have been white listed to allow them to be included in workflow steps of this type, including:

- ConvertFrom-Csv
- ConvertFrom-Json
- ConvertFrom-Markdown
- ConvertFrom-SddlString
- ConvertFrom-StringData
- ConvertTo-Csv
- ConvertTo-Html
- ConvertTo-Json
- ConvertTo-Xml
- ForEach-Object
- Get-Command
- Where-Object

## Description

### Description

- **CustomPowerShell**

Run a PowerShell script that has been imported into the Keyfactor Command database. All scripts in the database that have been configured with the workflow category will be available for use. See *Extension/Scripts* in the *Keyfactor API Reference Guide* for adding scripts to the database.

- **RequireApproval**

Require approval for a workflow step before the step can be completed. The require approval step can require approval from just one approver or multiple approvers. The workflow will be suspended at this point until the correct number of approvals from users with the correct security roles is received or until one deny is received before continuing to the next step. As part of this step, an email message is sent indicating whether the step was approved or denied—typically to the requester. This step does not include logic to send an email initiating the approval process (letting users know something needs approval). Use an *Email* type step for this.



**Important:** Workflows are not supported with CA delegation when they contain steps that require approval. For more information, see the CA configuration *Authorization Methods Tab* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*.



**Note:** The users that you send email to initiating the approval process must be members of a security role that is allowed to submit signals (approve/deny) for the workflow in order to approve or deny the request.



**Tip:** The workflow builder does not include a step to send a notification to the requester of a certificate on an enrollment once the certificate is issued by the CA (as opposed to approved in Keyfactor Command). Use the issued alerts for this (see *Issued Request Alert Operations* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*).

- **RESTRquest**

Run a REST (API) request using Active Directory as an identity provider and Basic or Windows authentication. The REST request contents are embedded within the step. It does not call out to an external file.

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- **OAuthRESTRequest**

Run a REST (API) request using an identity provider other than Active Directory and Token authentication. The REST request contents are embedded within the step. It does not call out to an external file.

- **EnrollmentAgent (Enrollment Only)**

On an enrollment (either CSR or PFX), create a resigned CSR to prepare an updated enrollment request for delivery to a Microsoft CA after a previous step in the workflow has been used to update either the SANs in the initial request, subject (DN) in the initial request or both. This step must be placed later in the workflow than the step(s) to modify the SANs and/or subject. The SANs and subject may be modified with either of the PowerShell step types or a custom step type. The step creates a new CSR using the same public key as the original CSR using the updated SAN and/or subject values. It signs the new CSR with the certificate provided in the step's configuration.

For this type of step you will need an enrollment agent certificate available as a PKCS#12 (.PFX) file with included private key to import into Keyfactor Command. This can be a user certificate or a computer certificate (e.g. generated from a copy of the *Enrollment Agent* template or the *Enrollment Agent (Computer)* template) and must have a Certificate Request Agent EKU. Note that the built-in *Enrollment Agent* and *Enrollment Agent (Computer)* templates do not allow private keys to be exported by default. You will need a template that allows private key export or will need to manually override private key export to create a certificate with an exportable private key in order to create a PKCS#12 (.PFX) file.



**Important:** This step applies to Microsoft CAs only. If this step is added to workflow for requests directed to an EJBCA CA, it will fail on enrollment. Note that EJBCA supports submission of updated SAN or subject details as part of standard functionality.

- **SubjectFormatter (Enrollment Only)**

On an enrollment done through the Keyfactor Windows Enrollment Gateway using a client-side template configured with the *Build from this Active Directory information* option on the template, this workflow step handles formatting the incoming subject, SANs, and/or SID in the certificate request appropriately such that the enrollment will complete successfully with the target CA and Keyfactor Command template, which is not configured to build from AD. Any Keyfactor Windows Enrollment Gateway using a client-side template configured with the

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### Description

subject as *Build from this Active Directory information* must be configured with a workflow step of this type on the Keyfactor Command template that has been mapped in the gateway to that template in order to complete an enrollment through the gateway. There are no configuration parameters for the step.



**Important:** The template in Keyfactor Command that is mapped to the client-side template configured to build the subject from Active Directory also needs to be configured with three enrollment fields to support handling the incoming subject, SANs, and/or SID. For more information about configuring this, see the *Keyfactor Windows Enrollment Gateway Installation and Configuration Guide*.

- **EnrollStep**

Enroll for a certificate through Keyfactor Command. The enroll step must always fall as the last step in the workflow, immediately following the EndNOOP step.

- **NOOPStep**

An entry or exit step in which no operation occurs. Steps of this type indicate the start and end of the workflow.

- **RevokeStep**

Revoke a certificate through Keyfactor Command. The revoke step must always fall as the last step in the workflow, immediately following the EndNOOP step.



**Tip:** For steps that send email messages, the SMTP settings and sender information come from the standard Keyfactor Command SMTP configuration (see [SMTP on page 1424](#)) and are not configured individually in the workflow steps.

A Boolean indicating whether the step is enabled to run (true) or not (false).

## Description

### Description

An object containing the configuration parameters for the workflow definition step. These will vary depending on the type of workflow and the type of step (see *ExtensionName*).



**Note:** There are no ConfigurationParameters for steps of type *SubjectFormatter*, *EnrollStep*, *NOOPStep*, or *RevokeStep*.

Possible **CustomPowerShell** parameters include:

Value	Description
Script Parameters	An object defining any parameters to be used in the PowerShell script.
Script Name	<p>A string containing the Keyfactor Command reference name of PowerShell script as stored in the Keyfactor Command database (see <a href="#">Extensions Scripts on page 849</a>).</p> <p>A sample PowerShell script (CustomPowershellExample.ps1) is provided in the \ExtensionLibrary\net6.0\Workflow directory on the Keyfactor Command server under the install directory. By default, this is:</p> <pre>C:\Program Files\Keyfactor\Keyfactor Platform \ExtensionLibrary\net6.0\Workflow</pre>



**Tip:** Tokens (a.k.a. substitutable special text) may be used in the script parameter value field. Tokens use a variable in the workflow definition that is replaced by data from the certificate request, certificate, or certificate metadata at processing time. For example, you can take the revocation comment entered when the revocation request is approved—\$(cmnt)—and append additional data to it using PowerShell.

Possible **Email** parameters include:

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#### Description

A string indicating the subject line for the email message that will be delivered when the workflow definition step is executed.

A string indicating the email message that will be delivered when the workflow definition step is executed. The email message is made up of regular text and tokens. If desired, you can format the message body using HTML. For example, for an enrollment pending request notification:

```
"Hello, \n\nA certificate using the $(template) template was requested by
$(requester:displayname) from $(CA) on $(subdate). The certificate details
include: \n\n<table> \n<tr><th>Certificate
Details</th><th>Metadata</th></tr> \n<tr><td>CN: $(request:cn)</td><td>App
Owner First Name: $(metadata:AppOwnerFirstName)</td></tr> \n<tr><td>DN:
$(request:dn)</td><td>App Owner Last Name: $(metadata:Ap-
pOwnerLastName)</td></tr> \n<tr><td>SANS: $(sans)</td><td>App Owner Email
Address: $(metadata:AppOwnerEmailAddress)</td></tr> \n<tr><t-
d>&nbsp;</td><td>Business Critical: $(metadata:BusinessCritical)</td></tr>
\n\nPlease review this request and issue the certificate as appropriate by
going here: \n\n$(reviewlink) \n\nThanks! \n\nYour Certificate Management
Tool\n"
```

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### Description

### Description

See *Table: Tokens for Workflow Definitions* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide* for a complete list of available tokens.



**Note:** The `$(requester:displayname)` substitutable special text token is only supported in environments using Active Directory as an identity provider.

An array of strings containing the recipients for the workflow definition email. Each email message can have multiple recipients. You can use specific email addresses and/or use tokens to replace an email address variable with actual email addresses at processing time. Available email tokens include:

- `$(requester:mail)`

The certificate requester, based on a lookup in Active Directory of the email address associated with the requester on the certificate.



**Note:** The `$(requester:mail)` substitutable special text token is only supported in environments using Active Directory as an identity provider.

- Your custom email-based metadata field, which would be specified similarly to `$(metadata:AppOwnerEmailAddress)`.



**Tip:** Tokens (a.k.a. substitutable special text) may be used in the subject line, message and email recipient fields. Tokens use a variable in the workflow definition that is replaced by data from the certificate request, certificate, or certificate metadata at processing time. For example, you can select `$(requester)` in the workflow definition for an enrollment request and the email message will contain the specific certificate requester name instead of the variable `$(requester)`.

## Description

### Description

Possible **EnrollmentAgent** parameters include:

Value	Description
Enrollment Agent Cert	A string containing the base-64-encoded representation of the enrollment agent certificate with private key (in PKCS#12 format) that will be used to sign the CSR. This can be either a user certificate or a computer certificate and must have a Certificate Request Agent EKU.
Enrollment Agent Cert Password	<p>An object indicating the password information used to secure the private key of the enrollment agent certificate.</p> <p>Supported methods to store secret information are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Store the secret information in the Keyfactor secrets table. A Keyfactor secret is a user-defined username or password that is encrypted and stored securely in the Keyfactor Command database.</li><li>• Load the secret information from a PAM provider. See <i>Privileged Access Management (PAM)</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information.</li></ul> <p>Due to its sensitive nature, this value is not returned in responses.</p>

Possible **PowerShell** parameters include:

Value	Description
Script Parameters	An object defining any parameters to be used in the PowerShell script. The key is the name of a custom parameter defined by you and the value is the initial value that should be set for that parameter before the PowerShell is executed, if any. Tokens are supported in the <i>value</i> .
Script Content	A string containing the PowerShell commands to execute. This should be the actual contents of the PowerShell script (the PowerShell commands and supporting components), not a path and filename to an external file.

## Description

### Description



**Tip:** Tokens (a.k.a. substitutable special text) may be used in the script parameter value field. Tokens use a variable in the workflow definition that is replaced by data from the certificate request, certificate, or certificate metadata at processing time. For example, you can take the revocation comment entered when the revocation request is approved—\$(cmnt)—and append additional data to it using PowerShell.

Possible **RequireApproval** parameters include:

Value	Description
Minimum Approvals	In integer indicating the minimum number of users who must approve the request to allow the request to complete.
Denial Email Subject	A string indicating the subject line for the email message that will be delivered if the request is denied.
Denial Email Message	A string indicating the email message that will be delivered if the request is denied. The email message is made up of regular text and tokens. If desired, you can format the message body using HTML. <i>See Table: Tokens for Workflow Definitions in the Keyfactor Command Reference Guide for a complete list of available tokens.</i>
Denial Email Recipients	An array of strings containing the recipients for the denial email. Each email message can have multiple recipients. You can use specific email addresses and/or use tokens to replace an email address variable with actual email addresses at processing time. Available email tokens include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• \$(requester:mail) The certificate requester, based on a lookup in Active Directory of the email address associated with the requester on the certificate.</li></ul>



**Note:** The \$(requester:mail) substitutable special text token is

## Description

### Description

Value	Description
	<p> only supported in environments using Active Directory as an identity provider.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Your custom email-based metadata field, which would be specified similarly to <code>\$(metadata:AppOwnerEmailAddress)</code>.</li></ul>
Approval Email Subject	A string indicating the subject line for the email message that will be delivered if the request is approved.
Approval Email Message	A string indicating the email message that will be delivered if the request is approved. The email message is made up of regular text and tokens. If desired, you can format the message body using HTML. <i>See Table: Tokens for Workflow Definitions in the Keyfactor Command Reference Guide for a complete list of available tokens.</i>
Approval Email Recipients	An array of strings containing the recipients for the approval email. Each email message can have multiple recipients. You can use specific email addresses and/or use tokens to replace an email address variable with actual email addresses at processing time. Available email tokens include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><code>\$(requester:mail)</code> The certificate requester, based on a lookup in Active Directory of the email address associated with the requester on the certificate.</li></ul> <p> <b>Note:</b> The <code>\$(requester:mail)</code> substitutable special text token is only supported in environments using Active Directory as an identity provider.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Your custom email-based metadata field, which would be specified similarly to <code>\$(metadata:AppOwnerEmailAddress)</code>.</li></ul>

## Description

### Description



**Tip:** Tokens (a.k.a. substitutable special text) may be used in the subject line, message and email recipient fields. Tokens use a variable in the workflow definition that is replaced by data from the certificate request, certificate, or certificate metadata at processing time. For example, you can select `$(requester)` in the workflow definition for an enrollment request and the email message will contain the specific certificate requester name instead of the variable `$(requester)`.

Possible **RestRequest** parameters include:

Value	Description
Headers	<p>An object containing the header information for the request. The key is the name of the specific request header (for Keyfactor API request headers, see <a href="#">Table 1: Common Request Headers</a> and the specific documentation for each endpoint) and the value is the value that should be set for that header. For a Keyfactor API request, this might look like:</p> <pre>"Headers": {   "x-keyfactor-requested-with": [     "APIClient"   ],   "x-keyfactor-api-version": [     "2"   ] }</pre>
	<p> <b>Tip:</b> For a Keyfactor API request, version 1 is assumed if no version is specified. Content type and authorization headers do not need to be</p>

## Description

### Description

Value	Description
	 specified, since those are addressed elsewhere in the configuration.
Data Bucket Property	<p>A string containing the variable that the response from the request will be returned in, if any. You can then reference this parameter from subsequent steps in the workflow.</p> <p> <b>Tip:</b> The response is stored as a serialized JObject. To make use of only a portion of the response data in your subsequent step, use JSON path syntax. For example, say you returned the data from a GET /Agents request in a variable called <i>MyResponse</i> and you wanted to reference the <i>ClientMachine</i> name for the orchestrator in a subsequent email message. To limit the data to the first result and only the ClientMachine name, in the email message you would enter the following:</p> <pre>\$(MyResponse.[0].ClientMachine)</pre>
Verb	<p>A string indicating the HTTP verb for the type of request to perform. Supported values are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• DELETE</li><li>• GET</li><li>• HEAD</li><li>• OPTIONS</li><li>• POST</li><li>• PUT</li><li>• TRACE</li></ul>
Use	<p>A Boolean indicating whether Basic authentication should be used for the request (True) or not (False).</p>

## Description

### Description

Value	Description
BasicAuth	If <i>UseBasicAuth</i> is <i>False</i> , Windows authentication in the context of the Keyfactor Command application pool user will be used (see <i>Create Active Directory Service Accounts for Keyfactor Command</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Server Installation Guide</i> ).
BasicUsername	<p>An object indicating the username information to use for authentication if <i>UseBasicAuth</i> is <i>True</i>.</p> <p>Supported methods to store secret information are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Store the secret information in the Keyfactor secrets table. A Keyfactor secret is a user-defined username or password that is encrypted and stored securely in the Keyfactor Command database.</li><li>• Load the secret information from a PAM provider. See <i>Privileged Access Management (PAM)</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information.</li></ul> <p>Due to its sensitive nature, this value is not returned in responses.</p>
BasicPassword	<p>An object indicating the password information to use for authentication if <i>UseBasicAuth</i> is <i>True</i>. The syntax is the same as for <i>BasicUsername</i>.</p> <p>Due to its sensitive nature, this value is not returned in responses.</p>
URL	<p>A string containing the URL for the request, including tokens, if desired. For a Keyfactor API request, this might look like:</p> <pre>https://key-factor.keyexample.-</pre>

## Description

### Description

Value	Description
	<pre>com/KeyfactorAPI/Certificates?pq.queryString=CN%20-contain- s%20%22appsrvr14%22%20AND%20CertStorePath%20-ne%20NULL</pre> <p>Or, with tokens:</p> <pre>https://key- factor.keyexample.com/KeyfactorAPI/Certificates/\${certid}</pre> <div style="border: 1px solid #add8e6; padding: 10px;"><p> <b>Note:</b> To prevent REST requests from being made to inappropriate locations by malicious users, configure a system environment variable of KEYFACTOR_BLOCKED_OUTBOUND_IPS on your Keyfactor Command server pointing to the IP address or range of addresses in CIDR format that you wish to block. Both IPv4 and IPv6 addresses are supported. More than one address or range may be specified in a comma-delimited list. For example:</p><pre>192.168.12.0/24,192.168.14.22/24</pre><p>When a REST request is made where the URL is either configured to a blocked IP address or resolves via DNS to a blocked IP address, the REST request will fail.</p></div>
Content Type	A string indicating the content type for the request. Supported values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• application/json</li></ul>
Req-	A string containing the body of the REST request, if needed. For a Keyfactor API

## Description

### Description

Value	Description
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request Content	request, this will vary depending on the request and might look like (for a PUT /Certificates/Metadata request):
-----------------	--

```
{
  "Id": "${certid}",
  "Metadata":{
    "RevocationComment": "${cmnt}"
  }
}
```



**Note:** This example assumes you have a metadata field called RevocationComment.



**Tip:** Tokens (a.k.a. substitutable special text) may be used in the URL and request content fields. Tokens use a variable in the workflow definition that is replaced by data from the certificate request, certificate, or certificate metadata at processing time. For example, you can take the revocation comment entered when the revocation request is approved—`$(cmnt)`—and insert it into a custom metadata field in the certificate by doing a PUT /Certificates/Metadata request for the `$(id)`.

Possible **OAuthRestRequest** parameters include:

## Description

### Description

Value	Description
Headers	<p>An object containing the header information for the request. The key is the name of the specific request header (for Keyfactor API request headers, see <a href="#">Table 1: Common Request Headers</a> and the specific documentation for each endpoint) and the value is the value that should be set for that header. For a Keyfactor API request, this might look like:</p> <pre>"Headers": {   "x-keyfactor-requested-with": [     "APIClient"   ],   "x-keyfactor-api-version": [     "2"   ] }</pre> <p> <b>Tip:</b> For a Keyfactor API request, version 1 is assumed if no version is specified. Content type and authorization headers do not need to be specified, since those are addressed elsewhere in the configuration.</p>
Data Bucket Property	<p>A string containing the variable that the response from the request will be returned in, if any. You can then reference this parameter from subsequent steps in the workflow.</p> <p> <b>Tip:</b> The response is stored as a serialized JObject. To make use of only a portion of the response data in your subsequent step, use JSON path syntax. For example, say you returned the data from a GET /Agents request in a variable called <i>MyResponse</i> and you wanted to reference the <i>ClientMachine</i></p>

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### Description

Value	Description
	<p> name for the orchestrator in a subsequent email message. To limit the data to the first result and only the ClientMachine name, in the email message you would enter the following:</p> <pre>\$(MyResponse.[0].ClientMachine)</pre>
Verb	<p>A string indicating the HTTP verb for the type of request to perform. Supported values are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• DELETE</li><li>• GET</li><li>• HEAD</li><li>• OPTIONS</li><li>• POST</li><li>• PUT</li><li>• TRACE</li></ul>
client_id	<p>A string indicating the ID of the identity provider client that should be used to authenticate the session (see <a href="#">Authenticating to the Keyfactor API on page 3</a>).</p>
client_secret	<p>An object indicating the secret of the identity provider client that should be used to authenticate the session (see <a href="#">Authenticating to the Keyfactor API on page 3</a>).</p> <p>Supported methods to store secret information are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Store the secret information in the Keyfactor secrets table. A Keyfactor secret is a user-defined username or password that is encrypted and stored securely in the Keyfactor Command database.</li><li>• Load the secret information from a PAM provider.</li></ul>

## Description

### Description

Value	Description
	<p>See <i>Privileged Access Management (PAM)</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information.</p> <p>Due to its sensitive nature, this value is not returned in responses.</p>
Token Endpoint	<p>A string container the URL of the token endpoint for your identity provider. For example:</p> <pre>https://my-keyidp-server.keyexample.com/realms/Keyfactor/protocol/openid-connect/token</pre> <p>For Keyfactor Identity Provider, this is included among the information that can be found on the OpenID Endpoint Configuration page, a link to which can be found on the Realm Settings page (see <i>Gathering Keyfactor Identity Provider Data for the Keyfactor Command Installation</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Server Installation Guide</i>).</p>
Scope	<p>One or more scopes that are submitted with the token request, if desired. Multiple scopes should be separated by spaces.</p> <p>This value is not used for Keyfactor Identity Provider.</p>
Audience	<p>An audience value that is submitted with the token request, if desired.</p> <p>This value is not used for Keyfactor Identity Provider.</p>
URL	<p>A string containing the URL for the request, including tokens, if desired. For a Keyfactor API request, this might look like:</p> <pre>https://key-</pre>

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### Description

Value	Description
	<pre>factor.keyexample.- com/KeyfactorAPI/Certificates?pq.queryString=CN%20-contain- s%20%22apprvr14%22%20AND%20CertStorePath%20-ne%20NULL</pre> <p>Or, with tokens:</p> <pre>https://key- factor.keyexample.com/KeyfactorAPI/Certificates/\${certid}</pre> <div><p> <b>Note:</b> To prevent REST requests from being made to inappropriate locations by malicious users, configure a system environment variable of KEYFACTOR_BLOCKED_OUTBOUND_IPS on your Keyfactor Command server pointing to the IP address or range of addresses in CIDR format that you wish to block. Both IPv4 and IPv6 addresses are supported. More than one address or range may be specified in a comma-delimited list. For example:</p><pre>192.168.12.0/24,192.168.14.22/24</pre><p>When a REST request is made where the URL is either configured to a blocked IP address or resolves via DNS to a blocked IP address, the REST request will fail.</p></div>
Content Type	A string indicating the content type for the request. Supported values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• application/json</li></ul>

## Description

### Description

Value	Description
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Request Content	A string containing the body of the REST request, if needed. For a Keyfactor API request, this will vary depending on the request and might look like (for a PUT /Certificates/Metadata request):
-----------------	---

```
{
  "Id": "${certid}",
  "Metadata":{
    "RevocationComment": "${cmnt}"
  }
}
```



**Note:** This example assumes you have a metadata field called RevocationComment.



**Tip:** Tokens (a.k.a. substitutable special text) may be used in the URL and request content fields. Tokens use a variable in the workflow definition that is replaced by data from the certificate request, certificate, or certificate metadata at processing time. For example, you can take the revocation comment entered when the revocation request is approved—`$(cmnt)`—and insert it into a custom metadata field in the certificate by doing a PUT /Certificates/Metadata request for the `$(id)`.

An array of objects containing data used at the point in the workflow step where the workflow needs to continue based on user input. These will vary depending on the type of workflow and the type of step (see *ExtensionName*). Possible **RequireApproval** values are:

## Description

### Description

Value	Description
RoleIds	An array of integers indicating the security roles whose members are allowed to approve the request.
Signal Name	A string indicating the name of the signal. This value will vary depending on the workflow step. For the built-in Require Approval step, the SignalName is <i>ApprovalStatus</i> .



**Important:** If all the security roles configured for a workflow step are deleted from Keyfactor Command, no users will be able to submit signals for workflow instances initiated with that workflow definition. To remedy this, update the workflow definition with one or more current security roles, re-publish it, and then restart any outstanding workflow instances.

An object containing conditions indicating whether the step should run (true) or not (false). Conditions may either have a static value of True or False or a token that will have a value of True or False at the time the step is run. More than one condition may be added. If multiple conditions are used in the same step, all conditions must have a value of True at the time the step is evaluated to be run in order for the step to run. If any single condition evaluates to False, the step will not run. Condition values are:

Value	Description
Id	A string indicating the Keyfactor Command reference GUID of the condition.
Value	A string indicating the value of the condition. This should be one of true, false, or a token that will be set to either true or false in an earlier step in the workflow (see <i>Workflow Definition Operations: Adding or Modifying a Workflow Definition</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for an example).

An object indicating the next step in the workflow. Possible values are:

## Description

### Description

Value	Description
continue	A string indicating the <i>UniqueName</i> of the next workflow step in the chain. This value will be null for the final step in the chain.

An integer indicating the version number of the workflow definition. If this version number does not match the *PublishedVersion*, changes have been made to the workflow definition that have not yet been published.

An integer indicating the currently published version number of the workflow definition. For a newly created workflow, this value will be null.

## Description



**Tip:** See the *Keyfactor API Reference and Utility* [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (?) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

### 2.6.40.7 GET Workflow Definitions Steps

The GET /Workflow/Definitions/Steps method is used to retrieve the workflow definition step structure for the workflow definition steps. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with information about the structure of the workflow definition steps.



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
/workflows/definitions/read/

Table 715: GET Workflow Definitions Steps Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
QueryString	Query	A string containing a query to limit the results (e.g. field1 -eq value1 AND field2 -gt value2). The default is to return all records. Fields available for querying through the API for the most part match those that appear in the Keyfactor Command Management Portal search drop-downs for the same feature. For querying guidelines, refer to: <i>Using the Workflow Definitions Search Feature</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> . The query fields supported for this endpoint are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DisplayName</li> <li>• ExtensionName</li> <li>• SupportedWorkflowTypes</li> </ul>
PageReturned	Query	An integer that specifies how many multiples of the returnLimit to skip and offset by before returning results, to enable paging. The default is 1.
ReturnLimit	Query	An integer that specifies how many results to return per page. The default is 50.
SortField	Query	A string containing the property by which the results should be sorted. Fields available for sorting through the API for the most part match those that appear as sortable columns in the Keyfactor Command Management Portal. The default sort field is <i>DisplayName</i> .
SortAscending	Query	An integer that sets the sort order on the returned results. A value of 0 sorts results in ascending order while a value of 1 sorts results in descending order. The default is ascending.

Table 716: GET Workflow Definitions Steps Response Data

Name	Description
DisplayName	A string indicating the display name of the workflow definition step.
ExtensionName	<p>A string indicating the extension name of the workflow definition step. The built-in extension names are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Email</b> <p>Send an email message. This is a separate email message from those typically sent as part of a <i>Require Approval</i> step. You might send an email message as part of an enrollment request to notify approvers that a new request needs approval. The email messages can be customized to provide detailed information about, for example, the certificate request.</p> </li> <li>• <b>PowerShell</b> <p>Run PowerShell commands within the confines of the workflow to populate variables with information to pass back to the workflow. The PowerShell script contents are embedded within the step. This step does not call out to an external file. This provides a high level of security by greatly limiting the number of standard PowerShell cmdlets that can be executed by the workflow step. A small number of PowerShell cmdlets have been white listed to allow them to be included in workflow steps of this type, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ConvertFrom-Csv</li> <li>• ConvertFrom-Json</li> <li>• ConvertFrom-Markdown</li> <li>• ConvertFrom-SddlString</li> <li>• ConvertFrom-StringData</li> <li>• ConvertTo-Csv</li> <li>• ConvertTo-Html</li> <li>• ConvertTo-Json</li> <li>• ConvertTo-Xml</li> <li>• ForEach-Object</li> <li>• Get-Command</li> <li>• Where-Object</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>CustomPowerShell</b> <p>Run a PowerShell script that has been imported into the Keyfactor Command database. All scripts in the database that have been configured with the workflow category will be available for use. See <i>Extension/Scripts</i> in the <i>Keyfactor API</i></p> </li> </ul>

Name	Description
	<p><i>Reference Guide</i> for adding scripts to the database.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> <b>RequireApproval</b>            Require approval for a workflow step before the step can be completed. The require approval step can require approval from just one approver or multiple approvers. The workflow will be suspended at this point until the correct number of approvals from users with the correct security roles is received or until one deny is received before continuing to the next step. As part of this step, an email message is sent indicating whether the step was approved or denied—typically to the requester. This step does not include logic to send an email initiating the approval process (letting users know something needs approval). Use an <i>Email</i> type step for this.         </li> </ul> <div data-bbox="732 743 1406 940" style="background-color: #f9a825; padding: 10px; border-radius: 10px;"> <p> <b>Important:</b> Workflows are not supported with CA delegation when they contain steps that require approval. For more information, see the CA configuration <i>Authorization Methods Tab</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i>.</p> </div> <div data-bbox="732 968 1406 1165" style="background-color: #add8e6; padding: 10px; border-radius: 10px;"> <p> <b>Note:</b> The users that you send email to initiating the approval process must be members of a security role that is allowed to submit signals (approve/deny) for the workflow in order to approve or deny the request.</p> </div> <div data-bbox="732 1192 1406 1455" style="background-color: #c1e1c1; padding: 10px; border-radius: 10px;"> <p> <b>Tip:</b> The workflow builder does not include a step to send a notification to the requester of a certificate on an enrollment once the certificate is issued by the CA (as opposed to approved in Keyfactor Command). Use the issued alerts for this (see <i>Issued Request Alert Operations</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i>).</p> </div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> <b>RESTRequest</b>            Run a REST (API) request using Active Directory as an identity provider and Basic or Windows authentication. The REST request contents are embedded within the step. It does not call out to an external file.         </li> <li> <b>OAuthRESTRequest</b>            Run a REST (API) request using an identity provider other than Active Directory and Token authentication. The REST         </li> </ul>

Name	Description
	<p>request contents are embedded within the step. It does not call out to an external file.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> <b>EnrollmentAgent (Enrollment Only)</b> <p>On an enrollment (either CSR or PFX), create a resigned CSR to prepare an updated enrollment request for delivery to a Microsoft CA after a previous step in the workflow has been used to update either the SANs in the initial request, subject (DN) in the initial request or both. This step must be placed later in the workflow than the step(s) to modify the SANs and/or subject. The SANs and subject may be modified with either of the PowerShell step types or a custom step type. The step creates a new CSR using the same public key as the original CSR using the updated SAN and/or subject values. It signs the new CSR with the certificate provided in the step's configuration.</p> <p>For this type of step you will need an enrollment agent certificate available as a PKCS#12 (.PFX) file with included private key to import into Keyfactor Command. This can be a user certificate or a computer certificate (e.g. generated from a copy of the <i>Enrollment Agent</i> template or the <i>Enrollment Agent (Computer)</i> template) and must have a Certificate Request Agent EKU. Note that the built-in <i>Enrollment Agent</i> and <i>Enrollment Agent (Computer)</i> templates do not allow private keys to be exported by default. You will need a template that allows private key export or will need to manually override private key export to create a certificate with an exportable private key in order to create a PKCS#12 (.PFX) file.</p> <div data-bbox="727 1255 1406 1457" style="border: 1px solid orange; background-color: #ffe4c4; padding: 10px; margin: 10px 0;"> <p> <b>Important:</b> This step applies to Microsoft CAs only. If this step is added to workflow for requests directed to an EJBCA CA, it will fail on enrollment. Note that EJBCA supports submission of updated SAN or subject details as part of standard functionality.</p> </div> </li> <li> <b>SubjectFormatter (Enrollment Only)</b> <p>On an enrollment done through the Keyfactor Windows Enrollment Gateway using a client-side template configured with the <i>Build from this Active Directory information</i> option on the template, this workflow step handles formatting the incoming subject, SANs, and/or SID in the certificate request appropriately such that the enrollment will complete successfully with the target CA and Keyfactor Command template,</p> </li> </ul>

Name	Description
	<p>which is not configured to build from AD. Any Keyfactor Windows Enrollment Gateway using a client-side template configured with the subject as <i>Build from this Active Directory information</i> must be configured with a workflow step of this type on the Keyfactor Command template that has been mapped in the gateway to that template in order to complete an enrollment through the gateway. There are no configuration parameters for the step.</p> <div data-bbox="727 562 1404 863" style="border: 1px solid orange; background-color: #f9a825; padding: 10px; margin: 10px 0;"> <p> <b>Important:</b> The template in Keyfactor Command that is mapped to the client-side template configured to build the subject from Active Directory also needs to be configured with three enrollment fields to support handling the incoming subject, SANs, and/or SID. For more information about configuring this, see the <i>Keyfactor Windows Enrollment Gateway Installation and Configuration Guide</i>.</p> </div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="699 890 1404 1024"> <p>• <b>EnrollStep</b> Enroll for a certificate through Keyfactor Command. The enroll step must always fall as the last step in the workflow, immediately following the EndNOOP step.</p> </li> <li data-bbox="699 1037 1404 1136"> <p>• <b>NOOPStep</b> An entry or exit step in which no operation occurs. Steps of this type indicate the start and end of the workflow.</p> </li> <li data-bbox="699 1148 1404 1283"> <p>• <b>RevokeStep</b> Revoke a certificate through Keyfactor Command. The revoke step must always fall as the last step in the workflow, immediately following the EndNOOP step.</p> </li> </ul>
SupportedWorkflowTypes	<p>An array of strings containing a list of the workflow types supported by the workflow definition step. Possible built-in values are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="699 1430 1404 1738"> <p>• <b>CertificateEnteredCollection</b> The workflow is initiated by an automated task that Keyfactor Command runs periodically against your collections to identify certificates that now meet the query criteria of the specified certificate collection. For example, when a certificate discovered on an SSL scan becomes part of the Weak Keys collection, an email message can be generated notifying the PKI administrators that a new certificate with a weak key has been discovered.</p> </li> <li data-bbox="699 1751 1019 1776"> <p>• <b>CertificateLeftCollection</b></p> </li> </ul>

Name	Description
	<p>The workflow is initiated by an automated task that Keyfactor Command runs periodically against your collections to identify certificates that no longer meet the query criteria of the specified certificate collection.</p> <p>For example, when a certificate in the Web Server Certificates collection disappears, a REST request can be made to open a support ticket request to investigate the removal of a web server certificate.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> <b>Enrollment (Including Renewals)</b> <p>The workflow is initiated by enrollment for a new or renewed certificate. Steps during the workflow can be used to do things such as require manager approval for the enrollment or manipulate the subject and/or SANs for the certificate request.</p> </li> <li> <b>Revocation</b> <p>The workflow is initiated by revoking a certificate. Steps during the workflow can be configured to do things such as modify the revocation comment entered when the certificate is revoked, append an additional comment, and store the resulting extended comment in a metadata field.</p> </li> </ul>
ConfigurationParametersDefinition	An object containing the configuration parameters for the workflow definition step. These will vary depending on the step.
SignalsDefinition	An object containing the signals defined for the workflow definition step. These will vary depending on the step.



**Tip:** See the *Keyfactor API Reference and Utility* [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (?) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

### 2.6.40.8 GET Workflow Definitions Types

The GET /Workflow/Definitions/Types method is used to retrieve the workflow definition types that have been defined for use. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with information about the defined workflow definition types.



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
`/workflows/definitions/read/`

Table 717: GET Workflow Definitions Types Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
QueryString	Query	A string containing a query to limit the results (e.g. field1 -eq value1 AND field2 -gt value2). The default is to return all records. Fields available for querying through the API for the most part match those that appear in the Keyfactor Command Management Portal search drop-downs for the same feature. For querying guidelines, refer to: <i>Using the Workflow Definitions Search Feature</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> . The query fields supported for this endpoint are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Name</li></ul>
PageReturned	Query	An integer that specifies how many multiples of the returnLimit to skip and offset by before returning results, to enable paging. The default is 1.
ReturnLimit	Query	An integer that specifies how many results to return per page. The default is 50.
SortField	Query	A string containing the property by which the results should be sorted. Fields available for sorting through the API for the most part match those that appear as sortable columns in the Keyfactor Command Management Portal. The default sort field is <i>WorkflowType</i> .
SortAscending	Query	An integer that sets the sort order on the returned results. A value of 0 sorts results in ascending order while a value of 1 sorts results in descending order. The default is ascending.

Table 718: GET Workflow Definitions Types Response Data

Name	Description												
WorkflowType	A string indicating the display name of the workflow type.												
KeyType	A string indicating the key type for the workflow. The built-in enrollment and revocation workflows use <i>Templates</i> as the key type. The built-in certificate entered collection and certificate left collection workflows use <i>Certificate Collections</i> as the key type.												
ContextParameters	An object containing the tokens that the workflow type provider has the ability to replace. These will vary depending on the workflow type.												
BuiltInSteps	<p>An object containing the information about the built-in step(s) for the workflow type (e.g. the enrollment step of the enrollment type). Possible steps include:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>DisplayName</td> <td>A string indicating the display name for the step.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ExtensionName</td> <td>A string indicating the extension name for the step. The built-in extensions are:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• EnrollStep</li> <li>• RevokeStep</li> </ul> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>Outputs</td> <td>An array of strings containing the outputs for the workflow definition step. For the built-in steps, the only output is an indicator for the next step in the workflow or that the workflow is complete.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ConfigurationParametersDefinition</td> <td>An object containing the configuration parameters for the workflow definition step. These will vary depending on the step.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SignalsDefinition</td> <td>An object containing the signals defined for the workflow definition step. These will vary depending on the step.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description	DisplayName	A string indicating the display name for the step.	ExtensionName	A string indicating the extension name for the step. The built-in extensions are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• EnrollStep</li> <li>• RevokeStep</li> </ul>	Outputs	An array of strings containing the outputs for the workflow definition step. For the built-in steps, the only output is an indicator for the next step in the workflow or that the workflow is complete.	ConfigurationParametersDefinition	An object containing the configuration parameters for the workflow definition step. These will vary depending on the step.	SignalsDefinition	An object containing the signals defined for the workflow definition step. These will vary depending on the step.
Name	Description												
DisplayName	A string indicating the display name for the step.												
ExtensionName	A string indicating the extension name for the step. The built-in extensions are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• EnrollStep</li> <li>• RevokeStep</li> </ul>												
Outputs	An array of strings containing the outputs for the workflow definition step. For the built-in steps, the only output is an indicator for the next step in the workflow or that the workflow is complete.												
ConfigurationParametersDefinition	An object containing the configuration parameters for the workflow definition step. These will vary depending on the step.												
SignalsDefinition	An object containing the signals defined for the workflow definition step. These will vary depending on the step.												

Name	Description
	 <b>Note:</b> There are no built-in steps for workflows of types <i>certificate entered collection</i> and <i>certificate left collection</i> .

 **Tip:** See the *Keyfactor API Reference and Utility* [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon  at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

### 2.6.40.9 PUT Workflow Definitions Definition ID Steps

The PUT `/Workflow/Definitions/{definitionid}/Steps` method is used to add or update the workflow steps for the workflow definition with the specified GUID. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with details about the updated workflow definition.

 **Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
`/workflows/definitions/modify/`

 **Note:** If you edit an existing *published* workflow definition, a new version of the workflow definition will be created. If you edit an existing workflow definition which has *never been published*, the existing configuration will be overwritten with the changes you've made—a new version will not be created.

 **Important:** Any previously populated fields that are not submitted with their full existing data using this method will be cleared of their existing data. When using this method, you should first do a GET to retrieve all the values for the record you want to update, enter corrected data into the field(s) you want to update, and then submit all the fields using PUT, including the fields that contain values but which you are not changing.

Table 719: PUT Workflow Definitions {definitionid} Steps Input Parameters

Description
<p><b>Required.</b> A string indicating the Keyfactor Command reference GUID of the workflow definition to update.</p> <p>Use the <i>GET /Workflow/Definitions</i> method (see <a href="#">GET Workflow Definitions on page 1671</a>) to retrieve a list of all the workflow definitions to determine the GUID.</p>

## Description

### Description

A string indicating the display name for the step.

A string indicating the unique name for the step. This value must be unique among the steps in the particular workflow definition. It is intended to be used as a user-friendly reference ID.

A string indicating the type of step. The currently supported types are:

- **Email**

Send an email message. This is a separate email message from those typically sent as part of a *Require Approval* step. You might send an email message as part of an enrollment request to notify approvers that a new request needs approval. The email messages can be customized to provide detailed information about, for example, the certificate request.

- **PowerShell**

Run PowerShell commands within the confines of the workflow to populate variables with information to pass back to the workflow. The PowerShell script contents are embedded within the step. This step does not call out to an external file. This provides a high level of security by greatly limiting the number of standard PowerShell cmdlets that can be executed by the workflow step. A small number of PowerShell cmdlets have been white listed to allow

- ConvertFrom-Csv
- ConvertFrom-Json
- ConvertFrom-Markdown
- ConvertFrom-SddlString

Table 720: PUT Workflow Definitions {definitionid} Steps Response Data

Description
A string indicating the Keyfactor Command reference GUID of the workflow definition.
A string indicating the display name defined for the workflow definition.
A string indicating the description for the workflow definition.
A string indicating the reference key for the workflow definition. The type of information contained in this field will vary depending on the <i>WorkflowType</i> . If the <i>WorkflowType</i> is <i>Enrollment</i> or <i>Revocation</i> , this field will contain the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the certificate template. If the <i>WorkflowType</i> is <i>CertificateLeftCollection</i> or <i>CertificateEnteredCollection</i> , this field will contain the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the certificate collection.
A string indicating the friendly name defined in Keyfactor Command for the certificate template or display name for the certificate collection.

## Description

A Boolean indicating whether the workflow definition has been published (true) or not (false). A workflow definition must be published to activate it. For a newly created workflow, this will be *false*.

A string indicating the type of workflow definition. The currently supported types are:

- **CertificateEnteredCollection**

The workflow is initiated by an automated task that Keyfactor Command runs periodically against your collections to identify certificates that now meet the query criteria of the specified certificate collection.

For example, when a certificate discovered on an SSL scan becomes part of the Weak Keys collection, an email message can be generated notifying the PKI administrators that a new certificate with a weak key has been discovered.

- **CertificateLeftCollection**

The workflow is initiated by an automated task that Keyfactor Command runs periodically against your collections to identify certificates that no longer meet the query criteria of the specified certificate collection.

For example, when a certificate in the Web Server Certificates collection disappears, a REST request can be made to open a support ticket request to investigate the removal of a web server certificate.

- **Enrollment (Including Renewals)**

## Description

The workflow is initiated by enrollment for a new or renewed certificate. Steps during the workflow can be used to do things such as require manager approval for the enrollment or manipulate the subject and/or SANs for the certificate request.

- **Revocation**

The workflow is initiated by revoking a certificate. Steps during the workflow can be configured to do things such as modify the revocation comment entered when the certificate is revoked, append an additional comment, and store the resulting extended comment in a metadata field.

An array of objects indicating the steps in the workflow definition. The contents of each step will vary depending on the type of workflow and the type of step. For a newly created workflow, there will be no data in this value. Possible steps include:

## Description

A string indicating the Keyfactor Command reference GUID of the workflow definition step.

A string indicating the display name for the step.

A string indicating the unique name for the step. This value must be unique among the steps in the particular workflow definition. It is intended to be used as a user-friendly reference ID.

## Description

### Description

A string indicating the type of step. The currently supported types are:

- **Email**

Send an email message. This is a separate email message from those typically sent as part of a *Require Approval* step. You might send an email message as part of an enrollment request to notify approvers that a new request needs approval. The email messages can be customized to provide detailed information about, for example, the certificate request.

- **PowerShell**

Run PowerShell commands within the confines of the workflow to populate variables with information to pass back to the workflow. The PowerShell script contents are embedded within the step. This step does not call out to an external file. This provides a high level of security by greatly limiting the number of standard PowerShell cmdlets that can be executed by the workflow step. A small number of PowerShell cmdlets have been white listed to allow them to be included in workflow steps of this type, including:

- ConvertFrom-Csv
- ConvertFrom-Json
- ConvertFrom-Markdown
- ConvertFrom-SddlString
- ConvertFrom-StringData
- ConvertTo-Csv
- ConvertTo-Html
- ConvertTo-Json
- ConvertTo-Xml
- ForEach-Object
- Get-Command
- Where-Object

## Description

### Description

- **CustomPowerShell**

Run a PowerShell script that has been imported into the Keyfactor Command database. All scripts in the database that have been configured with the workflow category will be available for use. See *Extension/Scripts* in the *Keyfactor API Reference Guide* for adding scripts to the database.

- **RequireApproval**

Require approval for a workflow step before the step can be completed. The require approval step can require approval from just one approver or multiple approvers. The workflow will be suspended at this point until the correct number of approvals from users with the correct security roles is received or until one deny is received before continuing to the next step. As part of this step, an email message is sent indicating whether the step was approved or denied—typically to the requester. This step does not include logic to send an email initiating the approval process (letting users know something needs approval). Use an *Email* type step for this.



**Important:** Workflows are not supported with CA delegation when they contain steps that require approval. For more information, see the CA configuration *Authorization Methods Tab* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*.



**Note:** The users that you send email to initiating the approval process must be members of a security role that is allowed to submit signals (approve/deny) for the workflow in order to approve or deny the request.



**Tip:** The workflow builder does not include a step to send a notification to the requester of a certificate on an enrollment once the certificate is issued by the CA (as opposed to approved in Keyfactor Command). Use the issued alerts for this (see *Issued Request Alert Operations* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*).

- **RESTRRequest**

Run a REST (API) request using Active Directory as an identity provider and Basic or Windows authentication. The REST request contents are embedded within the step. It does not call out to an external file.

## Description

### Description

- **OAuthRESTRequest**

Run a REST (API) request using an identity provider other than Active Directory and Token authentication. The REST request contents are embedded within the step. It does not call out to an external file.

- **EnrollmentAgent (Enrollment Only)**

On an enrollment (either CSR or PFX), create a resigned CSR to prepare an updated enrollment request for delivery to a Microsoft CA after a previous step in the workflow has been used to update either the SANs in the initial request, subject (DN) in the initial request or both. This step must be placed later in the workflow than the step(s) to modify the SANs and/or subject. The SANs and subject may be modified with either of the PowerShell step types or a custom step type. The step creates a new CSR using the same public key as the original CSR using the updated SAN and/or subject values. It signs the new CSR with the certificate provided in the step's configuration.

For this type of step you will need an enrollment agent certificate available as a PKCS#12 (.PFX) file with included private key to import into Keyfactor Command. This can be a user certificate or a computer certificate (e.g. generated from a copy of the *Enrollment Agent* template or the *Enrollment Agent (Computer)* template) and must have a Certificate Request Agent EKU. Note that the built-in *Enrollment Agent* and *Enrollment Agent (Computer)* templates do not allow private keys to be exported by default. You will need a template that allows private key export or will need to manually override private key export to create a certificate with an exportable private key in order to create a PKCS#12 (.PFX) file.



**Important:** This step applies to Microsoft CAs only. If this step is added to workflow for requests directed to an EJBCA CA, it will fail on enrollment. Note that EJBCA supports submission of updated SAN or subject details as part of standard functionality.

- **SubjectFormatter (Enrollment Only)**

On an enrollment done through the Keyfactor Windows Enrollment Gateway using a client-side template configured with the *Build from this Active Directory information* option on the template, this workflow step handles formatting the incoming subject, SANs, and/or SID in the certificate request appropriately such that the enrollment will complete successfully with the target CA and Keyfactor Command template, which is not configured to build from AD. Any Keyfactor Windows Enrollment Gateway using a client-side template configured with the

## Description

### Description

subject as *Build from this Active Directory information* must be configured with a workflow step of this type on the Keyfactor Command template that has been mapped in the gateway to that template in order to complete an enrollment through the gateway. There are no configuration parameters for the step.



**Important:** The template in Keyfactor Command that is mapped to the client-side template configured to build the subject from Active Directory also needs to be configured with three enrollment fields to support handling the incoming subject, SANs, and/or SID. For more information about configuring this, see the *Keyfactor Windows Enrollment Gateway Installation and Configuration Guide*.

- **EnrollStep**

Enroll for a certificate through Keyfactor Command. The enroll step must always fall as the last step in the workflow, immediately following the EndNOOP step.

- **NOOPStep**

An entry or exit step in which no operation occurs. Steps of this type indicate the start and end of the workflow.

- **RevokeStep**

Revoke a certificate through Keyfactor Command. The revoke step must always fall as the last step in the workflow, immediately following the EndNOOP step.



**Tip:** For steps that send email messages, the SMTP settings and sender information come from the standard Keyfactor Command SMTP configuration (see [SMTP on page 1424](#)) and are not configured individually in the workflow steps.

A Boolean indicating whether the step is enabled to run (true) or not (false).

## Description

### Description

An object containing the configuration parameters for the workflow definition step. These will vary depending on the type of workflow and the type of step (see *ExtensionName*).



**Note:** There are no ConfigurationParameters for steps of type *SubjectFormatter*, *EnrollStep*, *NOOPStep*, or *RevokeStep*.

Possible **CustomPowerShell** parameters include:

Value	Description
Script Parameters	An object defining any parameters to be used in the PowerShell script.
Script Name	<p>A string containing the Keyfactor Command reference name of PowerShell script as stored in the Keyfactor Command database (see <a href="#">Extensions Scripts on page 849</a>).</p> <p>A sample PowerShell script (CustomPowershellExample.ps1) is provided in the \ExtensionLibrary\net6.0\Workflow directory on the Keyfactor Command server under the install directory. By default, this is:</p> <pre>C:\Program Files\Keyfactor\Keyfactor Platform \ExtensionLibrary\net6.0\Workflow</pre>



**Tip:** Tokens (a.k.a. substitutable special text) may be used in the script parameter value field. Tokens use a variable in the workflow definition that is replaced by data from the certificate request, certificate, or certificate metadata at processing time. For example, you can take the revocation comment entered when the revocation request is approved—\$(cmnt)—and append additional data to it using PowerShell.

Possible **Email** parameters include:

## Description

### Description

#### Description

A string indicating the subject line for the email message that will be delivered when the workflow definition step is executed.

A string indicating the email message that will be delivered when the workflow definition step is executed. The email message is made up of regular text and tokens. If desired, you can format the message body using HTML. For example, for an enrollment pending request notification:

```
"Hello, \n\nA certificate using the $(template) template was requested by
$(requester:displayname) from $(CA) on $(subdate). The certificate details
include: \n\n<table> \n<tr><th>Certificate
Details</th><th>Metadata</th></tr> \n<tr><td>CN: $(request:cn)</td><td>App
Owner First Name: $(metadata:AppOwnerFirstName)</td></tr> \n<tr><td>DN:
$(request:dn)</td><td>App Owner Last Name: $(metadata:Ap-
pOwnerLastName)</td></tr> \n<tr><td>SANS: $(sans)</td><td>App Owner Email
Address: $(metadata:AppOwnerEmailAddress)</td></tr> \n<tr><t-
d>&nbsp;</td><td>Business Critical: $(metadata:BusinessCritical)</td></tr>
\n\nPlease review this request and issue the certificate as appropriate by
going here: \n\n$(reviewlink) \n\nThanks! \n\nYour Certificate Management
Tool\n"
```

## Description

### Description

### Description

See *Table: Tokens for Workflow Definitions* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide* for a complete list of available tokens.



**Note:** The `$(requester:displayname)` substitutable special text token is only supported in environments using Active Directory as an identity provider.

An array of strings containing the recipients for the workflow definition email. Each email message can have multiple recipients. You can use specific email addresses and/or use tokens to replace an email address variable with actual email addresses at processing time. Available email tokens include:

- `$(requester:mail)`

The certificate requester, based on a lookup in Active Directory of the email address associated with the requester on the certificate.



**Note:** The `$(requester:mail)` substitutable special text token is only supported in environments using Active Directory as an identity provider.

- Your custom email-based metadata field, which would be specified similarly to `$(metadata:AppOwnerEmailAddress)`.



**Tip:** Tokens (a.k.a. substitutable special text) may be used in the subject line, message and email recipient fields. Tokens use a variable in the workflow definition that is replaced by data from the certificate request, certificate, or certificate metadata at processing time. For example, you can select `$(requester)` in the workflow definition for an enrollment request and the email message will contain the specific certificate requester name instead of the variable `$(requester)`.

## Description

### Description

Possible **EnrollmentAgent** parameters include:

Value	Description
Enrollment Agent Cert	A string containing the base-64-encoded representation of the enrollment agent certificate with private key (in PKCS#12 format) that will be used to sign the CSR. This can be either a user certificate or a computer certificate and must have a Certificate Request Agent EKU.
Enrollment Agent Cert Password	<p>An object indicating the password information used to secure the private key of the enrollment agent certificate.</p> <p>Supported methods to store secret information are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Store the secret information in the Keyfactor secrets table. A Keyfactor secret is a user-defined username or password that is encrypted and stored securely in the Keyfactor Command database.</li><li>• Load the secret information from a PAM provider. See <i>Privileged Access Management (PAM)</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information.</li></ul> <p>Due to its sensitive nature, this value is not returned in responses.</p>

Possible **PowerShell** parameters include:

Value	Description
Script Parameters	An object defining any parameters to be used in the PowerShell script. The key is the name of a custom parameter defined by you and the value is the initial value that should be set for that parameter before the PowerShell is executed, if any. Tokens are supported in the <i>value</i> .
Script Content	A string containing the PowerShell commands to execute. This should be the actual contents of the PowerShell script (the PowerShell commands and supporting components), not a path and filename to an external file.

## Description

### Description



**Tip:** Tokens (a.k.a. substitutable special text) may be used in the script parameter value field. Tokens use a variable in the workflow definition that is replaced by data from the certificate request, certificate, or certificate metadata at processing time. For example, you can take the revocation comment entered when the revocation request is approved—\$(cmnt)—and append additional data to it using PowerShell.

Possible **RequireApproval** parameters include:

Value	Description
Minimum Approvals	In integer indicating the minimum number of users who must approve the request to allow the request to complete.
Denial Email Subject	A string indicating the subject line for the email message that will be delivered if the request is denied.
Denial Email Message	A string indicating the email message that will be delivered if the request is denied. The email message is made up of regular text and tokens. If desired, you can format the message body using HTML. <i>See Table: Tokens for Workflow Definitions in the Keyfactor Command Reference Guide for a complete list of available tokens.</i>
Denial Email Recipients	An array of strings containing the recipients for the denial email. Each email message can have multiple recipients. You can use specific email addresses and/or use tokens to replace an email address variable with actual email addresses at processing time. Available email tokens include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• \$(requester:mail) The certificate requester, based on a lookup in Active Directory of the email address associated with the requester on the certificate.</li></ul>

 **Note:** The \$(requester:mail) substitutable special text token is

## Description

### Description

Value	Description
	<p> only supported in environments using Active Directory as an identity provider.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Your custom email-based metadata field, which would be specified similarly to <code>\$(metadata:AppOwnerEmailAddress)</code>.</li></ul>
Approval Email Subject	A string indicating the subject line for the email message that will be delivered if the request is approved.
Approval Email Message	A string indicating the email message that will be delivered if the request is approved. The email message is made up of regular text and tokens. If desired, you can format the message body using HTML. <i>See Table: Tokens for Workflow Definitions in the Keyfactor Command Reference Guide for a complete list of available tokens.</i>
Approval Email Recipients	An array of strings containing the recipients for the approval email. Each email message can have multiple recipients. You can use specific email addresses and/or use tokens to replace an email address variable with actual email addresses at processing time. Available email tokens include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><code>\$(requester:mail)</code> The certificate requester, based on a lookup in Active Directory of the email address associated with the requester on the certificate.</li></ul> <p> <b>Note:</b> The <code>\$(requester:mail)</code> substitutable special text token is only supported in environments using Active Directory as an identity provider.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Your custom email-based metadata field, which would be specified similarly to <code>\$(metadata:AppOwnerEmailAddress)</code>.</li></ul>

## Description

### Description



**Tip:** Tokens (a.k.a. substitutable special text) may be used in the subject line, message and email recipient fields. Tokens use a variable in the workflow definition that is replaced by data from the certificate request, certificate, or certificate metadata at processing time. For example, you can select `$(requester)` in the workflow definition for an enrollment request and the email message will contain the specific certificate requester name instead of the variable `$(requester)`.

Possible **RestRequest** parameters include:

Value	Description
Headers	<p>An object containing the header information for the request. The key is the name of the specific request header (for Keyfactor API request headers, see <a href="#">Table 1: Common Request Headers</a> and the specific documentation for each endpoint) and the value is the value that should be set for that header. For a Keyfactor API request, this might look like:</p> <pre>"Headers": {   "x-keyfactor-requested-with": [     "APIClient"   ],   "x-keyfactor-api-version": [     "2"   ] }</pre>
	<p> <b>Tip:</b> For a Keyfactor API request, version 1 is assumed if no version is specified. Content type and authorization headers do not need to be</p>

## Description

### Description

Value	Description
	 specified, since those are addressed elsewhere in the configuration.
Data Bucket Property	<p>A string containing the variable that the response from the request will be returned in, if any. You can then reference this parameter from subsequent steps in the workflow.</p> <p> <b>Tip:</b> The response is stored as a serialized JObject. To make use of only a portion of the response data in your subsequent step, use JSON path syntax. For example, say you returned the data from a GET /Agents request in a variable called <i>MyResponse</i> and you wanted to reference the <i>ClientMachine</i> name for the orchestrator in a subsequent email message. To limit the data to the first result and only the ClientMachine name, in the email message you would enter the following:</p> <pre>\$(MyResponse.[0].ClientMachine)</pre>
Verb	<p>A string indicating the HTTP verb for the type of request to perform. Supported values are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• DELETE</li><li>• GET</li><li>• HEAD</li><li>• OPTIONS</li><li>• POST</li><li>• PUT</li><li>• TRACE</li></ul>
Use	<p>A Boolean indicating whether Basic authentication should be used for the request (True) or not (False).</p>

## Description

### Description

Value	Description
BasicAuth	If <i>UseBasicAuth</i> is <i>False</i> , Windows authentication in the context of the Keyfactor Command application pool user will be used (see <i>Create Active Directory Service Accounts for Keyfactor Command</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Server Installation Guide</i> ).
BasicUsername	<p>An object indicating the username information to use for authentication if <i>UseBasicAuth</i> is <i>True</i>.</p> <p>Supported methods to store secret information are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Store the secret information in the Keyfactor secrets table. A Keyfactor secret is a user-defined username or password that is encrypted and stored securely in the Keyfactor Command database.</li><li>• Load the secret information from a PAM provider. See <i>Privileged Access Management (PAM)</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information.</li></ul> <p>Due to its sensitive nature, this value is not returned in responses.</p>
BasicPassword	<p>An object indicating the password information to use for authentication if <i>UseBasicAuth</i> is <i>True</i>. The syntax is the same as for <i>BasicUsername</i>.</p> <p>Due to its sensitive nature, this value is not returned in responses.</p>
URL	<p>A string containing the URL for the request, including tokens, if desired. For a Keyfactor API request, this might look like:</p> <pre>https://key-factor.keyexample.-</pre>

## Description

### Description

Value	Description
	<pre>com/KeyfactorAPI/Certificates?pq.queryString=CN%20-contain- s%20%22appsrvr14%22%20AND%20CertStorePath%20-ne%20NULL</pre> <p>Or, with tokens:</p> <pre>https://key- factor.keyexample.com/KeyfactorAPI/Certificates/\${certid}</pre> <div style="border: 1px solid #add8e6; padding: 10px;"><p> <b>Note:</b> To prevent REST requests from being made to inappropriate locations by malicious users, configure a system environment variable of KEYFACTOR_BLOCKED_OUTBOUND_IPS on your Keyfactor Command server pointing to the IP address or range of addresses in CIDR format that you wish to block. Both IPv4 and IPv6 addresses are supported. More than one address or range may be specified in a comma-delimited list. For example:</p><pre>192.168.12.0/24,192.168.14.22/24</pre><p>When a REST request is made where the URL is either configured to a blocked IP address or resolves via DNS to a blocked IP address, the REST request will fail.</p></div>
Content Type	A string indicating the content type for the request. Supported values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• application/json</li></ul>
Req-	A string containing the body of the REST request, if needed. For a Keyfactor API

## Description

### Description

Value	Description
request Content	<p>request, this will vary depending on the request and might look like (for a PUT /Certificates/Metadata request):</p> <pre>{   "Id": "\${certid}",   "Metadata": {     "RevocationComment": "\${cmnt}"   } }</pre> <p> <b>Note:</b> This example assumes you have a metadata field called RevocationComment.</p>

 **Tip:** Tokens (a.k.a. substitutable special text) may be used in the URL and request content fields. Tokens use a variable in the workflow definition that is replaced by data from the certificate request, certificate, or certificate metadata at processing time. For example, you can take the revocation comment entered when the revocation request is approved—`$(cmnt)`—and insert it into a custom metadata field in the certificate by doing a PUT /Certificates/Metadata request for the `$(id)`.

Possible **OAuthRestRequest** parameters include:

## Description

## Description

Value	Description
Headers	<p>An object containing the header information for the request. The key is the name of the specific request header (for Keyfactor API request headers, see <a href="#">Table 1: Common Request Headers</a> and the specific documentation for each endpoint) and the value is the value that should be set for that header. For a Keyfactor API request, this might look like:</p> <pre>"Headers": {   "x-keyfactor-requested-with": [     "APIClient"   ],   "x-keyfactor-api-version": [     "2"   ] }</pre> <p> <b>Tip:</b> For a Keyfactor API request, version 1 is assumed if no version is specified. Content type and authorization headers do not need to be specified, since those are addressed elsewhere in the configuration.</p>
Data Bucket Property	<p>A string containing the variable that the response from the request will be returned in, if any. You can then reference this parameter from subsequent steps in the workflow.</p> <p> <b>Tip:</b> The response is stored as a serialized JObject. To make use of only a portion of the response data in your subsequent step, use JSON path syntax. For example, say you returned the data from a GET /Agents request in a variable called <i>MyResponse</i> and you wanted to reference the <i>ClientMachine</i></p>

## Description

### Description

Value	Description
	<p> name for the orchestrator in a subsequent email message. To limit the data to the first result and only the ClientMachine name, in the email message you would enter the following:</p> <pre>\$(MyResponse.[0].ClientMachine)</pre>
Verb	<p>A string indicating the HTTP verb for the type of request to perform. Supported values are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• DELETE</li><li>• GET</li><li>• HEAD</li><li>• OPTIONS</li><li>• POST</li><li>• PUT</li><li>• TRACE</li></ul>
client_id	<p>A string indicating the ID of the identity provider client that should be used to authenticate the session (see <a href="#">Authenticating to the Keyfactor API on page 3</a>).</p>
client_secret	<p>An object indicating the secret of the identity provider client that should be used to authenticate the session (see <a href="#">Authenticating to the Keyfactor API on page 3</a>).</p> <p>Supported methods to store secret information are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Store the secret information in the Keyfactor secrets table. A Keyfactor secret is a user-defined username or password that is encrypted and stored securely in the Keyfactor Command database.</li><li>• Load the secret information from a PAM provider.</li></ul>

## Description

### Description

Value	Description
	<p>See <i>Privileged Access Management (PAM)</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information.</p> <p>Due to its sensitive nature, this value is not returned in responses.</p>
Token Endpoint	<p>A string container the URL of the token endpoint for your identity provider. For example:</p> <pre>https://my-keyidp-server.keyexample.com/realms/Keyfactor/protocol/openid-connect/token</pre> <p>For Keyfactor Identity Provider, this is included among the information that can be found on the OpenID Endpoint Configuration page, a link to which can be found on the Realm Settings page (see <i>Gathering Keyfactor Identity Provider Data for the Keyfactor Command Installation</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Server Installation Guide</i>).</p>
Scope	<p>One or more scopes that are submitted with the token request, if desired. Multiple scopes should be separated by spaces.</p> <p>This value is not used for Keyfactor Identity Provider.</p>
Audience	<p>An audience value that is submitted with the token request, if desired.</p> <p>This value is not used for Keyfactor Identity Provider.</p>
URL	<p>A string containing the URL for the request, including tokens, if desired. For a Keyfactor API request, this might look like:</p> <pre>https://key-</pre>

## Description

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Description

```
factor.keyexample.-  
com/KeyfactorAPI/Certificates?pq.queryString=CN%20-contain-  
s%20%22apprvr14%22%20AND%20CertStorePath%20-ne%20NULL
```

Or, with tokens:

```
https://key-  
factor.keyexample.com/KeyfactorAPI/Certificates/${certid}
```



**Note:** To prevent REST requests from being made to inappropriate locations by malicious users, configure a system environment variable of KEYFACTOR\_BLOCKED\_OUTBOUND\_IPS on your Keyfactor Command server pointing to the IP address or range of addresses in CIDR format that you wish to block. Both IPv4 and IPv6 addresses are supported. More than one address or range may be specified in a comma-delimited list. For example:

```
192.168.12.0/24,192.168.14.22/24
```

When a REST request is made where the URL is either configured to a blocked IP address or resolves via DNS to a blocked IP address, the REST request will fail.

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tent  
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A string indicating the content type for the request. Supported values are:

- application/json

## Description

### Description

Value	Description
-------	-------------

Request Content	A string containing the body of the REST request, if needed. For a Keyfactor API request, this will vary depending on the request and might look like (for a PUT /Certificates/Metadata request):
-----------------	---

```
{
  "Id": "${certid}",
  "Metadata":{
    "RevocationComment": "${cmnt}"
  }
}
```



**Note:** This example assumes you have a metadata field called RevocationComment.



**Tip:** Tokens (a.k.a. substitutable special text) may be used in the URL and request content fields. Tokens use a variable in the workflow definition that is replaced by data from the certificate request, certificate, or certificate metadata at processing time. For example, you can take the revocation comment entered when the revocation request is approved—`$(cmnt)`—and insert it into a custom metadata field in the certificate by doing a PUT /Certificates/Metadata request for the `$(id)`.

An array of objects containing data used at the point in the workflow step where the workflow needs to continue based on user input. These will vary depending on the type of workflow and the type of step (see *ExtensionName*). Possible **RequireApproval** values are:

## Description

### Description

Value	Description
RoleIds	An array of integers indicating the security roles whose members are allowed to approve the request.
Signal Name	A string indicating the name of the signal. This value will vary depending on the workflow step. For the built-in Require Approval step, the SignalName is <i>ApprovalStatus</i> .



**Important:** If all the security roles configured for a workflow step are deleted from Keyfactor Command, no users will be able to submit signals for workflow instances initiated with that workflow definition. To remedy this, update the workflow definition with one or more current security roles, re-publish it, and then restart any outstanding workflow instances.

An object containing conditions indicating whether the step should run (true) or not (false). Conditions may either have a static value of True or False or a token that will have a value of True or False at the time the step is run. More than one condition may be added. If multiple conditions are used in the same step, all conditions must have a value of True at the time the step is evaluated to be run in order for the step to run. If any single condition evaluates to False, the step will not run. Condition values are:

Value	Description
Id	A string indicating the Keyfactor Command reference GUID of the condition.
Value	A string indicating the value of the condition. This should be one of true, false, or a token that will be set to either true or false in an earlier step in the workflow (see <i>Workflow Definition Operations: Adding or Modifying a Workflow Definition</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for an example).

An object indicating the next step in the workflow. Possible values are:

## Description

### Description

Value	Description
continue	A string indicating the <i>UniqueName</i> of the next workflow step in the chain. This value will be null for the final step in the chain.

An integer indicating the version number of the workflow definition. If this version number does not match the *PublishedVersion*, changes have been made to the workflow definition that have not yet been published.

An integer indicating the currently published version number of the workflow definition. For a newly created workflow, this value will be null.

## Description



**Tip:** See the *Keyfactor API Reference and Utility* [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (?) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

### 2.6.40.10 POST Workflow Definitions Definition ID Publish

The POST `/Workflow/Definitions/{definitionid}/Publish` method is used to mark the most recent version of the workflow definition with the specified GUID as the published, active, version. When a definition is published, all new or restarted workflow instances (see [Workflow Instances on page 1765](#)) will be able to use the updated version of the workflow. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with details about the workflow definition.



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
`/workflows/definitions/modify/`

Table 721: POST Workflow Definitions {definitionid} Publish Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
definitionId	Path	<b>Required.</b> A string indicating the Keyfactor Command reference GUID of the workflow definition to publish. Use the <code>GET /Workflow/Definitions</code> method (see <a href="#">GET Workflow Definitions on page 1671</a> ) to retrieve a list of all the workflow definitions to determine the GUID.

Table 722: POST Workflow Definitions {definitionid} Publish Response Data

Description
A string indicating the Keyfactor Command reference GUID of the workflow definition.
A string indicating the display name defined for the workflow definition.
A string indicating the description for the workflow definition.
A string indicating the reference key for the workflow definition. The type of information contained in this field will vary depending on the <i>WorkflowType</i> . If the <i>WorkflowType</i> is <i>Enrollment</i> or <i>Revocation</i> , this field will contain the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the certificate template. If the <i>WorkflowType</i> is <i>CertificateLeftCollection</i> or <i>CertificateEnteredCollection</i> , this field will contain the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the certificate collection.
A string indicating the friendly name defined in Keyfactor Command for the certificate template or display name for the certificate collection.

## Description

A Boolean indicating whether the workflow definition has been published (true) or not (false). A workflow definition must be published to activate it. For a newly created workflow, this will be *false*.

A string indicating the type of workflow definition. The currently supported types are:

- **CertificateEnteredCollection**

The workflow is initiated by an automated task that Keyfactor Command runs periodically against your collections to identify certificates that now meet the query criteria of the specified certificate collection.

For example, when a certificate discovered on an SSL scan becomes part of the Weak Keys collection, an email message can be generated notifying the PKI administrators that a new certificate with a weak key has been discovered.

- **CertificateLeftCollection**

The workflow is initiated by an automated task that Keyfactor Command runs periodically against your collections to identify certificates that no longer meet the query criteria of the specified certificate collection.

For example, when a certificate in the Web Server Certificates collection disappears, a REST request can be made to open a support ticket request to investigate the removal of a web server certificate.

- **Enrollment (Including Renewals)**

## Description

The workflow is initiated by enrollment for a new or renewed certificate. Steps during the workflow can be used to do things such as require manager approval for the enrollment or manipulate the subject and/or SANs for the certificate request.

- **Revocation**

The workflow is initiated by revoking a certificate. Steps during the workflow can be configured to do things such as modify the revocation comment entered when the certificate is revoked, append an additional comment, and store the resulting extended comment in a metadata field.

An array of objects indicating the steps in the workflow definition. The contents of each step will vary depending on the type of workflow and the type of step. For a newly created workflow, there will be no data in this value. Possible steps include:

## Description

A string indicating the Keyfactor Command reference GUID of the workflow definition step.

A string indicating the display name for the step.

A string indicating the unique name for the step. This value must be unique among the steps in the particular workflow definition. It is intended to be used as a user-friendly reference ID.

## Description

### Description

A string indicating the type of step. The currently supported types are:

- **Email**

Send an email message. This is a separate email message from those typically sent as part of a *Require Approval* step. You might send an email message as part of an enrollment request to notify approvers that a new request needs approval. The email messages can be customized to provide detailed information about, for example, the certificate request.

- **PowerShell**

Run PowerShell commands within the confines of the workflow to populate variables with information to pass back to the workflow. The PowerShell script contents are embedded within the step. This step does not call out to an external file. This provides a high level of security by greatly limiting the number of standard PowerShell cmdlets that can be executed by the workflow step. A small number of PowerShell cmdlets have been white listed to allow them to be included in workflow steps of this type, including:

- ConvertFrom-Csv
- ConvertFrom-Json
- ConvertFrom-Markdown
- ConvertFrom-SddlString
- ConvertFrom-StringData
- ConvertTo-Csv
- ConvertTo-Html
- ConvertTo-Json
- ConvertTo-Xml
- ForEach-Object
- Get-Command
- Where-Object

## Description

### Description

- **CustomPowerShell**

Run a PowerShell script that has been imported into the Keyfactor Command database. All scripts in the database that have been configured with the workflow category will be available for use. See *Extension/Scripts* in the *Keyfactor API Reference Guide* for adding scripts to the database.

- **RequireApproval**

Require approval for a workflow step before the step can be completed. The require approval step can require approval from just one approver or multiple approvers. The workflow will be suspended at this point until the correct number of approvals from users with the correct security roles is received or until one deny is received before continuing to the next step. As part of this step, an email message is sent indicating whether the step was approved or denied—typically to the requester. This step does not include logic to send an email initiating the approval process (letting users know something needs approval). Use an *Email* type step for this.



**Important:** Workflows are not supported with CA delegation when they contain steps that require approval. For more information, see the CA configuration *Authorization Methods Tab* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*.



**Note:** The users that you send email to initiating the approval process must be members of a security role that is allowed to submit signals (approve/deny) for the workflow in order to approve or deny the request.



**Tip:** The workflow builder does not include a step to send a notification to the requester of a certificate on an enrollment once the certificate is issued by the CA (as opposed to approved in Keyfactor Command). Use the issued alerts for this (see *Issued Request Alert Operations* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*).

- **RESTRequest**

Run a REST (API) request using Active Directory as an identity provider and Basic or Windows authentication. The REST request contents are embedded within the step. It does not call out to an external file.

## Description

### Description

- **OAuthRESTRequest**

Run a REST (API) request using an identity provider other than Active Directory and Token authentication. The REST request contents are embedded within the step. It does not call out to an external file.

- **EnrollmentAgent (Enrollment Only)**

On an enrollment (either CSR or PFX), create a resigned CSR to prepare an updated enrollment request for delivery to a Microsoft CA after a previous step in the workflow has been used to update either the SANs in the initial request, subject (DN) in the initial request or both. This step must be placed later in the workflow than the step(s) to modify the SANs and/or subject. The SANs and subject may be modified with either of the PowerShell step types or a custom step type. The step creates a new CSR using the same public key as the original CSR using the updated SAN and/or subject values. It signs the new CSR with the certificate provided in the step's configuration.

For this type of step you will need an enrollment agent certificate available as a PKCS#12 (.PFX) file with included private key to import into Keyfactor Command. This can be a user certificate or a computer certificate (e.g. generated from a copy of the *Enrollment Agent* template or the *Enrollment Agent (Computer)* template) and must have a Certificate Request Agent EKU. Note that the built-in *Enrollment Agent* and *Enrollment Agent (Computer)* templates do not allow private keys to be exported by default. You will need a template that allows private key export or will need to manually override private key export to create a certificate with an exportable private key in order to create a PKCS#12 (.PFX) file.



**Important:** This step applies to Microsoft CAs only. If this step is added to workflow for requests directed to an EJBCA CA, it will fail on enrollment. Note that EJBCA supports submission of updated SAN or subject details as part of standard functionality.

- **SubjectFormatter (Enrollment Only)**

On an enrollment done through the Keyfactor Windows Enrollment Gateway using a client-side template configured with the *Build from this Active Directory information* option on the template, this workflow step handles formatting the incoming subject, SANs, and/or SID in the certificate request appropriately such that the enrollment will complete successfully with the target CA and Keyfactor Command template, which is not configured to build from AD. Any Keyfactor Windows Enrollment Gateway using a client-side template configured with the

## Description

### Description

subject as *Build from this Active Directory information* must be configured with a workflow step of this type on the Keyfactor Command template that has been mapped in the gateway to that template in order to complete an enrollment through the gateway. There are no configuration parameters for the step.



**Important:** The template in Keyfactor Command that is mapped to the client-side template configured to build the subject from Active Directory also needs to be configured with three enrollment fields to support handling the incoming subject, SANs, and/or SID. For more information about configuring this, see the *Keyfactor Windows Enrollment Gateway Installation and Configuration Guide*.

- **EnrollStep**

Enroll for a certificate through Keyfactor Command. The enroll step must always fall as the last step in the workflow, immediately following the EndNOOP step.

- **NOOPStep**

An entry or exit step in which no operation occurs. Steps of this type indicate the start and end of the workflow.

- **RevokeStep**

Revoke a certificate through Keyfactor Command. The revoke step must always fall as the last step in the workflow, immediately following the EndNOOP step.



**Tip:** For steps that send email messages, the SMTP settings and sender information come from the standard Keyfactor Command SMTP configuration (see [SMTP on page 1424](#)) and are not configured individually in the workflow steps.

A Boolean indicating whether the step is enabled to run (true) or not (false).

## Description

### Description

An object containing the configuration parameters for the workflow definition step. These will vary depending on the type of workflow and the type of step (see *ExtensionName*).



**Note:** There are no ConfigurationParameters for steps of type *SubjectFormatter*, *EnrollStep*, *NOOPStep*, or *RevokeStep*.

Possible **CustomPowerShell** parameters include:

Value	Description
Script Parameters	An object defining any parameters to be used in the PowerShell script.
Script Name	<p>A string containing the Keyfactor Command reference name of PowerShell script as stored in the Keyfactor Command database (see <a href="#">Extensions Scripts on page 849</a>).</p> <p>A sample PowerShell script (CustomPowershellExample.ps1) is provided in the \ExtensionLibrary\net6.0\Workflow directory on the Keyfactor Command server under the install directory. By default, this is:</p> <pre>C:\Program Files\Keyfactor\Keyfactor Platform \ExtensionLibrary\net6.0\Workflow</pre>



**Tip:** Tokens (a.k.a. substitutable special text) may be used in the script parameter value field. Tokens use a variable in the workflow definition that is replaced by data from the certificate request, certificate, or certificate metadata at processing time. For example, you can take the revocation comment entered when the revocation request is approved—\$(cmnt)—and append additional data to it using PowerShell.

Possible **Email** parameters include:

## Description

### Description

#### Description

A string indicating the subject line for the email message that will be delivered when the workflow definition step is executed.

A string indicating the email message that will be delivered when the workflow definition step is executed. The email message is made up of regular text and tokens. If desired, you can format the message body using HTML. For example, for an enrollment pending request notification:

```
"Hello, \n\nA certificate using the $(template) template was requested by
$(requester:displayname) from $(CA) on $(subdate). The certificate details
include: \n\n<table> \n<tr><th>Certificate
Details</th><th>Metadata</th></tr> \n<tr><td>CN: $(request:cn)</td><td>App
Owner First Name: $(metadata:AppOwnerFirstName)</td></tr> \n<tr><td>DN:
$(request:dn)</td><td>App Owner Last Name: $(metadata:Ap-
pOwnerLastName)</td></tr> \n<tr><td>SANS: $(sans)</td><td>App Owner Email
Address: $(metadata:AppOwnerEmailAddress)</td></tr> \n<tr><t-
d>&nbsp;</td><td>Business Critical: $(metadata:BusinessCritical)</td></tr>
\n\nPlease review this request and issue the certificate as appropriate by
going here: \n\n$(reviewlink) \n\nThanks! \n\nYour Certificate Management
Tool\n"
```

## Description

### Description

### Description

See *Table: Tokens for Workflow Definitions* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide* for a complete list of available tokens.



**Note:** The `$(requester:displayname)` substitutable special text token is only supported in environments using Active Directory as an identity provider.

An array of strings containing the recipients for the workflow definition email. Each email message can have multiple recipients. You can use specific email addresses and/or use tokens to replace an email address variable with actual email addresses at processing time. Available email tokens include:

- `$(requester:mail)`

The certificate requester, based on a lookup in Active Directory of the email address associated with the requester on the certificate.



**Note:** The `$(requester:mail)` substitutable special text token is only supported in environments using Active Directory as an identity provider.

- Your custom email-based metadata field, which would be specified similarly to `$(metadata:AppOwnerEmailAddress)`.



**Tip:** Tokens (a.k.a. substitutable special text) may be used in the subject line, message and email recipient fields. Tokens use a variable in the workflow definition that is replaced by data from the certificate request, certificate, or certificate metadata at processing time. For example, you can select `$(requester)` in the workflow definition for an enrollment request and the email message will contain the specific certificate requester name instead of the variable `$(requester)`.

## Description

### Description

Possible **EnrollmentAgent** parameters include:

Value	Description
Enrollment Agent Cert	A string containing the base-64-encoded representation of the enrollment agent certificate with private key (in PKCS#12 format) that will be used to sign the CSR. This can be either a user certificate or a computer certificate and must have a Certificate Request Agent EKU.
Enrollment Agent Cert Password	<p>An object indicating the password information used to secure the private key of the enrollment agent certificate.</p> <p>Supported methods to store secret information are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Store the secret information in the Keyfactor secrets table. A Keyfactor secret is a user-defined username or password that is encrypted and stored securely in the Keyfactor Command database.</li><li>• Load the secret information from a PAM provider. See <i>Privileged Access Management (PAM)</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information.</li></ul> <p>Due to its sensitive nature, this value is not returned in responses.</p>

Possible **PowerShell** parameters include:

Value	Description
Script Parameters	An object defining any parameters to be used in the PowerShell script. The key is the name of a custom parameter defined by you and the value is the initial value that should be set for that parameter before the PowerShell is executed, if any. Tokens are supported in the <i>value</i> .
Script Content	A string containing the PowerShell commands to execute. This should be the actual contents of the PowerShell script (the PowerShell commands and supporting components), not a path and filename to an external file.

## Description

### Description



**Tip:** Tokens (a.k.a. substitutable special text) may be used in the script parameter value field. Tokens use a variable in the workflow definition that is replaced by data from the certificate request, certificate, or certificate metadata at processing time. For example, you can take the revocation comment entered when the revocation request is approved—\$(cmnt)—and append additional data to it using PowerShell.

Possible **RequireApproval** parameters include:

Value	Description
Minimum Approvals	In integer indicating the minimum number of users who must approve the request to allow the request to complete.
Denial Email Subject	A string indicating the subject line for the email message that will be delivered if the request is denied.
Denial Email Message	A string indicating the email message that will be delivered if the request is denied. The email message is made up of regular text and tokens. If desired, you can format the message body using HTML. <i>See Table: Tokens for Workflow Definitions in the Keyfactor Command Reference Guide for a complete list of available tokens.</i>
Denial Email Recipients	An array of strings containing the recipients for the denial email. Each email message can have multiple recipients. You can use specific email addresses and/or use tokens to replace an email address variable with actual email addresses at processing time. Available email tokens include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• \$(requester:mail) The certificate requester, based on a lookup in Active Directory of the email address associated with the requester on the certificate.</li></ul>



**Note:** The \$(requester:mail) substitutable special text token is

## Description

### Description

Value	Description
	 only supported in environments using Active Directory as an identity provider. <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Your custom email-based metadata field, which would be specified similarly to <code>\$(metadata:AppOwnerEmailAddress)</code>.</li></ul>
Approval Email Subject	A string indicating the subject line for the email message that will be delivered if the request is approved.
Approval Email Message	A string indicating the email message that will be delivered if the request is approved. The email message is made up of regular text and tokens. If desired, you can format the message body using HTML. <i>See Table: Tokens for Workflow Definitions in the Keyfactor Command Reference Guide for a complete list of available tokens.</i>
Approval Email Recipients	An array of strings containing the recipients for the approval email. Each email message can have multiple recipients. You can use specific email addresses and/or use tokens to replace an email address variable with actual email addresses at processing time. Available email tokens include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><code>\$(requester:mail)</code> The certificate requester, based on a lookup in Active Directory of the email address associated with the requester on the certificate.</li></ul>  <b>Note:</b> The <code>\$(requester:mail)</code> substitutable special text token is only supported in environments using Active Directory as an identity provider. <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Your custom email-based metadata field, which would be specified similarly to <code>\$(metadata:AppOwnerEmailAddress)</code>.</li></ul>

## Description

### Description



**Tip:** Tokens (a.k.a. substitutable special text) may be used in the subject line, message and email recipient fields. Tokens use a variable in the workflow definition that is replaced by data from the certificate request, certificate, or certificate metadata at processing time. For example, you can select `$(requester)` in the workflow definition for an enrollment request and the email message will contain the specific certificate requester name instead of the variable `$(requester)`.

Possible **RestRequest** parameters include:

Value	Description
Headers	<p>An object containing the header information for the request. The key is the name of the specific request header (for Keyfactor API request headers, see <a href="#">Table 1: Common Request Headers</a> and the specific documentation for each endpoint) and the value is the value that should be set for that header. For a Keyfactor API request, this might look like:</p> <pre>"Headers": {   "x-keyfactor-requested-with": [     "APIClient"   ],   "x-keyfactor-api-version": [     "2"   ] }</pre>
	<p> <b>Tip:</b> For a Keyfactor API request, version 1 is assumed if no version is specified. Content type and authorization headers do not need to be</p>

## Description

### Description

Value	Description
	 specified, since those are addressed elsewhere in the configuration.
Data Bucket Property	<p>A string containing the variable that the response from the request will be returned in, if any. You can then reference this parameter from subsequent steps in the workflow.</p> <p> <b>Tip:</b> The response is stored as a serialized JObject. To make use of only a portion of the response data in your subsequent step, use JSON path syntax. For example, say you returned the data from a GET /Agents request in a variable called <i>MyResponse</i> and you wanted to reference the <i>ClientMachine</i> name for the orchestrator in a subsequent email message. To limit the data to the first result and only the ClientMachine name, in the email message you would enter the following:</p> <pre>\$(MyResponse.[0].ClientMachine)</pre>
Verb	<p>A string indicating the HTTP verb for the type of request to perform. Supported values are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• DELETE</li><li>• GET</li><li>• HEAD</li><li>• OPTIONS</li><li>• POST</li><li>• PUT</li><li>• TRACE</li></ul>
Use	<p>A Boolean indicating whether Basic authentication should be used for the request (True) or not (False).</p>

## Description

### Description

Value	Description
BasicAuth	If <i>UseBasicAuth</i> is <i>False</i> , Windows authentication in the context of the Keyfactor Command application pool user will be used (see <i>Create Active Directory Service Accounts for Keyfactor Command</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Server Installation Guide</i> ).
BasicUsername	<p>An object indicating the username information to use for authentication if <i>UseBasicAuth</i> is <i>True</i>.</p> <p>Supported methods to store secret information are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Store the secret information in the Keyfactor secrets table. A Keyfactor secret is a user-defined username or password that is encrypted and stored securely in the Keyfactor Command database.</li><li>• Load the secret information from a PAM provider. See <i>Privileged Access Management (PAM)</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information.</li></ul> <p>Due to its sensitive nature, this value is not returned in responses.</p>
BasicPassword	<p>An object indicating the password information to use for authentication if <i>UseBasicAuth</i> is <i>True</i>. The syntax is the same as for <i>BasicUsername</i>.</p> <p>Due to its sensitive nature, this value is not returned in responses.</p>
URL	<p>A string containing the URL for the request, including tokens, if desired. For a Keyfactor API request, this might look like:</p> <pre>https://key-factor.keyexample.-</pre>

## Description

### Description

Value	Description
	<pre>com/KeyfactorAPI/Certificates?pq.queryString=CN%20-contain- s%20%22appsrvr14%22%20AND%20CertStorePath%20-ne%20NULL</pre> <p>Or, with tokens:</p> <pre>https://key- factor.keyexample.com/KeyfactorAPI/Certificates/\${certid}</pre> <div style="border: 1px solid #add8e6; padding: 10px;"><p> <b>Note:</b> To prevent REST requests from being made to inappropriate locations by malicious users, configure a system environment variable of KEYFACTOR_BLOCKED_OUTBOUND_IPS on your Keyfactor Command server pointing to the IP address or range of addresses in CIDR format that you wish to block. Both IPv4 and IPv6 addresses are supported. More than one address or range may be specified in a comma-delimited list. For example:</p><pre>192.168.12.0/24,192.168.14.22/24</pre><p>When a REST request is made where the URL is either configured to a blocked IP address or resolves via DNS to a blocked IP address, the REST request will fail.</p></div>
Content Type	A string indicating the content type for the request. Supported values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• application/json</li></ul>
Req-	A string containing the body of the REST request, if needed. For a Keyfactor API

## Description

### Description

Value	Description
request Content	<p>request, this will vary depending on the request and might look like (for a PUT /Certificates/Metadata request):</p> <pre>{   "Id": "\${certid}",   "Metadata":{     "RevocationComment": "\${cmnt}"   } }</pre> <p> <b>Note:</b> This example assumes you have a metadata field called RevocationComment.</p>

 **Tip:** Tokens (a.k.a. substitutable special text) may be used in the URL and request content fields. Tokens use a variable in the workflow definition that is replaced by data from the certificate request, certificate, or certificate metadata at processing time. For example, you can take the revocation comment entered when the revocation request is approved—`$(cmnt)`—and insert it into a custom metadata field in the certificate by doing a PUT /Certificates/Metadata request for the `$(id)`.

Possible **OAuthRestRequest** parameters include:

## Description

### Description

Value	Description
Headers	<p>An object containing the header information for the request. The key is the name of the specific request header (for Keyfactor API request headers, see <a href="#">Table 1: Common Request Headers</a> and the specific documentation for each endpoint) and the value is the value that should be set for that header. For a Keyfactor API request, this might look like:</p> <pre>"Headers": {   "x-keyfactor-requested-with": [     "APIClient"   ],   "x-keyfactor-api-version": [     "2"   ] }</pre>
Data Bucket Property	<p>A string containing the variable that the response from the request will be returned in, if any. You can then reference this parameter from subsequent steps in the workflow.</p> <p> <b>Tip:</b> The response is stored as a serialized JObject. To make use of only a portion of the response data in your subsequent step, use JSON path syntax. For example, say you returned the data from a GET /Agents request in a variable called <i>MyResponse</i> and you wanted to reference the <i>ClientMachine</i></p>

## Description

### Description

Value	Description
	<p> name for the orchestrator in a subsequent email message. To limit the data to the first result and only the ClientMachine name, in the email message you would enter the following:</p> <pre>\$(MyResponse.[0].ClientMachine)</pre>
Verb	<p>A string indicating the HTTP verb for the type of request to perform. Supported values are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• DELETE</li><li>• GET</li><li>• HEAD</li><li>• OPTIONS</li><li>• POST</li><li>• PUT</li><li>• TRACE</li></ul>
client_id	<p>A string indicating the ID of the identity provider client that should be used to authenticate the session (see <a href="#">Authenticating to the Keyfactor API on page 3</a>).</p>
client_secret	<p>An object indicating the secret of the identity provider client that should be used to authenticate the session (see <a href="#">Authenticating to the Keyfactor API on page 3</a>).</p> <p>Supported methods to store secret information are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Store the secret information in the Keyfactor secrets table. A Keyfactor secret is a user-defined username or password that is encrypted and stored securely in the Keyfactor Command database.</li><li>• Load the secret information from a PAM provider.</li></ul>

## Description

### Description

Value	Description
	<p>See <i>Privileged Access Management (PAM)</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for more information.</p> <p>Due to its sensitive nature, this value is not returned in responses.</p>
Token Endpoint	<p>A string container the URL of the token endpoint for your identity provider. For example:</p> <pre>https://my-keyidp-server.keyexample.com/realms/Keyfactor/protocol/openid-connect/token</pre> <p>For Keyfactor Identity Provider, this is included among the information that can be found on the OpenID Endpoint Configuration page, a link to which can be found on the Realm Settings page (see <i>Gathering Keyfactor Identity Provider Data for the Keyfactor Command Installation</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Server Installation Guide</i>).</p>
Scope	<p>One or more scopes that are submitted with the token request, if desired. Multiple scopes should be separated by spaces.</p> <p>This value is not used for Keyfactor Identity Provider.</p>
Audience	<p>An audience value that is submitted with the token request, if desired.</p> <p>This value is not used for Keyfactor Identity Provider.</p>
URL	<p>A string containing the URL for the request, including tokens, if desired. For a Keyfactor API request, this might look like:</p> <pre>https://key-</pre>

## Description

### Description

Value	Description
	<pre>factor.keyexample.- com/KeyfactorAPI/Certificates?pq.queryString=CN%20-contain- s%20%22apprvr14%22%20AND%20CertStorePath%20-ne%20NULL</pre> <p>Or, with tokens:</p> <pre>https://key- factor.keyexample.com/KeyfactorAPI/Certificates/\$(certid)</pre> <div><p> <b>Note:</b> To prevent REST requests from being made to inappropriate locations by malicious users, configure a system environment variable of KEYFACTOR_BLOCKED_OUTBOUND_IPS on your Keyfactor Command server pointing to the IP address or range of addresses in CIDR format that you wish to block. Both IPv4 and IPv6 addresses are supported. More than one address or range may be specified in a comma-delimited list. For example:</p><pre>192.168.12.0/24,192.168.14.22/24</pre><p>When a REST request is made where the URL is either configured to a blocked IP address or resolves via DNS to a blocked IP address, the REST request will fail.</p></div>
Content Type	A string indicating the content type for the request. Supported values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• application/json</li></ul>

## Description

### Description

Value	Description
-------	-------------

Request Content	A string containing the body of the REST request, if needed. For a Keyfactor API request, this will vary depending on the request and might look like (for a PUT /Certificates/Metadata request):
-----------------	---

```
{
  "Id": "${certid}",
  "Metadata":{
    "RevocationComment": "${cmnt}"
  }
}
```



**Note:** This example assumes you have a metadata field called RevocationComment.



**Tip:** Tokens (a.k.a. substitutable special text) may be used in the URL and request content fields. Tokens use a variable in the workflow definition that is replaced by data from the certificate request, certificate, or certificate metadata at processing time. For example, you can take the revocation comment entered when the revocation request is approved—`$(cmnt)`—and insert it into a custom metadata field in the certificate by doing a PUT /Certificates/Metadata request for the `$(id)`.

An array of objects containing data used at the point in the workflow step where the workflow needs to continue based on user input. These will vary depending on the type of workflow and the type of step (see *ExtensionName*). Possible **RequireApproval** values are:

## Description

### Description

Value	Description
RoleIds	An array of integers indicating the security roles whose members are allowed to approve the request.
Signal Name	A string indicating the name of the signal. This value will vary depending on the workflow step. For the built-in Require Approval step, the SignalName is <i>ApprovalStatus</i> .



**Important:** If all the security roles configured for a workflow step are deleted from Keyfactor Command, no users will be able to submit signals for workflow instances initiated with that workflow definition. To remedy this, update the workflow definition with one or more current security roles, re-publish it, and then restart any outstanding workflow instances.

An object containing conditions indicating whether the step should run (true) or not (false). Conditions may either have a static value of True or False or a token that will have a value of True or False at the time the step is run. More than one condition may be added. If multiple conditions are used in the same step, all conditions must have a value of True at the time the step is evaluated to be run in order for the step to run. If any single condition evaluates to False, the step will not run. Condition values are:

Value	Description
Id	A string indicating the Keyfactor Command reference GUID of the condition.
Value	A string indicating the value of the condition. This should be one of true, false, or a token that will be set to either true or false in an earlier step in the workflow (see <i>Workflow Definition Operations: Adding or Modifying a Workflow Definition</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> for an example).

An object indicating the next step in the workflow. Possible values are:

## Description

### Description

Value	Description
continue	A string indicating the <i>UniqueName</i> of the next workflow step in the chain. This value will be null for the final step in the chain.

An integer indicating the version number of the workflow definition. If this version number does not match the *PublishedVersion*, changes have been made to the workflow definition that have not yet been published.

An integer indicating the currently published version number of the workflow definition. For a newly created workflow, this value will be null.

## Description



**Tip:** See the *Keyfactor API Reference and Utility* [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (?) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

## 2.6.41 Workflow Instances

The Workflow Instances component of the Keyfactor API includes methods necessary to programmatically retrieve, restart, delete and submit data into workflow instances.

Table 723: Workflow Instances Endpoints

Endpoint	Method	Description	Link
/{{instanceId}}	DELETE	Delete the workflow instance with the specified GUID.	<a href="#">DELETE Workflow Instances Instance Id on the next page</a>
/{{instanceId}}	GET	Retrieve the workflow instance with the specified GUID.	<a href="#">GET Workflow Instances Instance ID on the next page</a>
/	GET	Retrieve a list of the workflow instances.	<a href="#">GET Workflow Instances on page 1789</a>
/My	GET	Retrieve the workflow instances created by the user making the API request.	<a href="#">GET Workflow Instances My on page 1793</a>
/AssignedToMe	GET	Retrieve the workflow instances assigned to the user making the API request.	<a href="#">GET Workflow Instances AssignedToMe on page 1797</a>
/{{instanceId}}/Stop	POST	Rejects a workflow instance,	<a href="#">POST Workflow</a>

Endpoint	Method	Description	Link
		preventing it from continuing.	<a href="#">Instances Instance Id Stop on page 1801</a>
/instanceid/Signals	POST	Input data to the workflow instance with the specified GUID.	<a href="#">POST Workflow Instances Instance ID Signals on page 1802</a>
/instanceid/Restart	POST	Restart the specified workflow instance after a failure.	<a href="#">POST Workflow Instances Instance Id Restart on page 1805</a>

### 2.6.41.1 DELETE Workflow Instances Instance Id

The DELETE /Workflow/Instances/{instanceid} method is used to delete the workflow instance with the specified GUID. This endpoint returns 204 with no content upon success.

 **Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
/workflows/instances/manage/

Table 724: DELETE Workflow Instances {instanceid} Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
instanceid	Path	<b>Required.</b> A string indicating the Keyfactor Command reference GUID of the workflow instance to delete.  Use the <i>GET /Workflow/Instances</i> method (see <a href="#">GET Workflow Instances on page 1789</a> ) to retrieve a list of all the workflow instances to determine the GUID.

 **Tip:** See the *Keyfactor API Reference and Utility* [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (🔍) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

### 2.6.41.2 GET Workflow Instances Instance ID

The GET /Workflow/Instances/{instanceid} method is used to retrieve the initiated workflow with the specified instance GUID. Both in progress and completed workflows will be returned. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with details about the workflow instance.



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:

/workflows/instances/read/

OR

/workflows/instances/read/pending/

OR

/workflows/instances/read/mine/

Users with */mine/* or */pending/* will only be able to retrieve the workflow instances created by them (*/mine/*) or assigned to them (*/pending/*) unless they also have the higher level just */read/*.

Table 725: GET Workflow Instances {instanceld} Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
instanceld	Path	<b>Required.</b> A string indicating the Keyfactor Command reference GUID of the workflow instance to retrieve.  Use the <i>GET /Workflow/Instances</i> method (see <a href="#">GET Workflow Instances on page 1789</a> ) to retrieve a list of all the workflow instances to determine the GUID. Note that the <b>integer</b> workflow IDs (returned with <i>GET /Workflow/Instances/{instanceld}</i> ) cannot be used with the API; only the <b>GUID</b> from <i>GET /Workflow/Instances</i> can be used in this case.

Table 726: GET Workflow Instances {instanceId} Response Data

Name	Description				
Id	A string indicating the Keyfactor Command reference GUID of the workflow instance.				
Status	A string indicating the current status of the workflow instance. The possible statuses are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CanceledForRestart</li> <li>• Complete</li> <li>• Failed</li> <li>• Rejected</li> <li>• Running</li> <li>• Suspended</li> </ul>				
Current Step ID	A string indicating the Keyfactor Command reference GUID of the workflow instance step.				
Status Message	A string indicating the current status message for the workflow instance. Possible status messages vary and may include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Access is denied</li> <li>• Awaiting # more approval(s) from approval roles.</li> <li>• Either the credentials are invalid, or the CA on [CA hostname] is not running</li> <li>• Issued</li> <li>• Issued. The private key was successfully retained.</li> <li>• Post-process Failed: [Message indicating reason for failure generally from the CA]</li> <li>• Pre-process failed: [Message indicating details of the failure]</li> <li>• Revoked</li> <li>• Step 'Keyfactor-Enroll' failed: [Message indicating details of the failure]</li> <li>• Step 'Keyfactor-Revoke' failed:[Message indicating details of the failure]</li> <li>• Step [custom step name] failed: [Message indicating details of the failure]</li> <li>• Taken Under Submission. The certificate template requires manager approval, and is marked as pending.</li> <li>• Workflow rejected by user with Id #.</li> </ul>				
Signals	An array of objects containing the data used at the point in the workflow step where the workflow needs to continue based on user input. These will vary depending on the type of workflow and the type of step. Possible <b>RequireApproval</b> values are: <table border="1" data-bbox="354 1556 1404 1717"> <thead> <tr> <th>Value</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>SignalName</td> <td>A string indicating the name of the signal. For a RequireApproval step, this is <i>ApprovalStatus</i>.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Value	Description	SignalName	A string indicating the name of the signal. For a RequireApproval step, this is <i>ApprovalStatus</i> .
Value	Description				
SignalName	A string indicating the name of the signal. For a RequireApproval step, this is <i>ApprovalStatus</i> .				

Name	Description										
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="354 275 613 338">Value</th> <th data-bbox="613 275 1396 338">Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="354 338 613 432">StepSignalId</td> <td data-bbox="613 338 1396 432">A string indicating the Keyfactor Command reference GUID of the signal in the step.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="354 432 613 680">SignalReceived</td> <td data-bbox="613 432 1396 680"> <p>A Boolean indicating whether a signal (input) has been received from at least one end user (true) or not (false).</p> <p>For a RequireApproval workflow that requires approval from more than one user, the <i>SignalReceived</i> may be <i>true</i> while the workflow instance still has a <i>Suspended</i> status indicating further input is needed.</p> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Value	Description	StepSignalId	A string indicating the Keyfactor Command reference GUID of the signal in the step.	SignalReceived	<p>A Boolean indicating whether a signal (input) has been received from at least one end user (true) or not (false).</p> <p>For a RequireApproval workflow that requires approval from more than one user, the <i>SignalReceived</i> may be <i>true</i> while the workflow instance still has a <i>Suspended</i> status indicating further input is needed.</p>				
Value	Description										
StepSignalId	A string indicating the Keyfactor Command reference GUID of the signal in the step.										
SignalReceived	<p>A Boolean indicating whether a signal (input) has been received from at least one end user (true) or not (false).</p> <p>For a RequireApproval workflow that requires approval from more than one user, the <i>SignalReceived</i> may be <i>true</i> while the workflow instance still has a <i>Suspended</i> status indicating further input is needed.</p>										
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Current Step Unique Name	A string indicating the unique name defined for the workflow instance step. This value is unique among the steps in a particular workflow definition. It is intended to be used as a user-friendly reference ID.				
Title	<p>A string indicating a description for the action taking place in the step, made up of the <i>InitiatingUserName</i> (either DOMAIN\username or Timer Service) followed by an indication of the type of action and a specific message about the action. For example:</p> <p style="background-color: #f0f0f0; padding: 5px; border-radius: 5px;">"KEYEXAMPLE\jsmith is enrolling for a certificate with CN=appsrvr14.keyexample.com."</p> <p>Or</p> <p style="background-color: #f0f0f0; padding: 5px; border-radius: 5px;">"KEYEXAMPLE\jsmith is revoking certificate with CN=appsrvr12.keyexample.com."</p>				
Last Modified	A string indicating the date and time on which the initiated instance was last updated. The instance is updated each time a step in the workflow is completed, when signals are received for a step that accepts signals (e.g. a requires approval step), or when an instance is stopped or restarted.				
Start	A string indicating the date and time when the instance was initiated.				

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Delegate	Revocation	A Boolean indicating whether delegation is enabled for the certificate authority that issued the certificate (true) or not (false).																					
Operation Start	Revocation	A string indicating the time at which the revocation workflow was initiated.																					
Template	Enrollment	A string indicating the certificate template short name used for the enrollment request.																					
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Comment	Revocation	A string containing a freeform reason or comment on why the certificate is being revoked.														
Delegate	Revocation	A Boolean indicating whether delegation is enabled for the certificate authority that issued the certificate (true) or not (false).														
Operation Start	Revocation	A string indicating the time at which the revocation workflow was initiated.														
Template	Enrollment	A string indicating the short certificate template name used for the enrollment request.														
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(Custom)	Enrollment and Revocation	Optional user-generated custom fields returning response data from PowerShell scripts or REST requests.																															
CA Certificate	Enrollment	An object containing the certificate information returned from the CA for the certificate that is being requested. CA certificate details include:																															

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Requester Name	A string containing the requester name on the certificate request as returned by the CA.											
Serial Number	Enrollment	A string indicating the serial number of the certificate.										
Issuer Dn	Enrollment	A string indicating the distinguished name of the issuer.										
Thumbprint	Enrollment	A string indicating the thumbprint of the certificate.										
Keyfactor Id	Enrollment	An integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the certificate.										

Name	Description									
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Operation Type</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Key Status</td> <td>Enrollment</td> <td>An integer indicating the status of the private key retention for the certificate within Keyfactor Command. Possible values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 0—Unknown</li> <li>• 1—Saved</li> <li>• 2—Expected</li> <li>• 3—NoRetention</li> <li>• 4—Failure</li> <li>• 5—Temporary</li> </ul> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>Private Key Converter</td> <td>Enrollment</td> <td>An internally used Keyfactor Command field.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Operation Type	Description	Key Status	Enrollment	An integer indicating the status of the private key retention for the certificate within Keyfactor Command. Possible values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 0—Unknown</li> <li>• 1—Saved</li> <li>• 2—Expected</li> <li>• 3—NoRetention</li> <li>• 4—Failure</li> <li>• 5—Temporary</li> </ul>	Private Key Converter	Enrollment	An internally used Keyfactor Command field.
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Private Key Converter	Enrollment	An internally used Keyfactor Command field.								
Reference Id	A integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the workflow instance.									

 **Tip:** See the *Keyfactor API Reference and Utility* [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon  at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

### 2.6.41.3 GET Workflow Instances

The GET /Workflow/Instances method is used to retrieve the list of workflows that have been initiated. Both in progress and completed workflows are included. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with details about the workflow instances.

 **Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
/workflows/instances/read/

Table 727: GET Workflow Instances Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
QueryString	Query	<p>A string containing a query to limit the results (e.g. field1 -eq value1 AND field2 -gt value2). The default is to return all records. Fields available for querying through the API for the most part match those that appear in the Keyfactor Command Management Portal search drop-downs for the same feature. For querying guidelines, refer to: <i>Using the Workflow Instances Search Feature</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i>. The query fields supported for this endpoint are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DefinitionId (workflow definition ID)</li> <li>• Id (workflow instance GUID)</li> <li>• InitiatingUserName (DOMAIN\username)</li> <li>• LastModified</li> <li>• ReferenceId (workflow instance integer ID)</li> <li>• StartDate</li> <li>• Status</li> <li>• Title</li> <li>• WorkflowType</li> </ul>
PageReturned	Query	An integer that specifies how many multiples of the returnLimit to skip and offset by before returning results, to enable paging. The default is 1.
ReturnLimit	Query	An integer that specifies how many results to return per page. The default is 50.
SortField	Query	A string containing the property by which the results should be sorted. Fields available for sorting through the API for the most part match those that appear as sortable columns in the Keyfactor Command Management Portal. The default sort field is <i>CurrentStepDisplayName</i> .
SortAscending	Query	An integer that sets the sort order on the returned results. A value of 0 sorts results in ascending order while a value of 1 sorts results in descending order. The default is ascending.

Table 728: GET Workflow Instances Response Data

Name	Description						
Id	A string indicating the Keyfactor Command reference GUID of the workflow instance.						
Status	A string indicating the current status of the workflow instance. The possible statuses are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CanceledForRestart</li> <li>• Complete</li> <li>• Failed</li> <li>• Rejected</li> <li>• Running</li> <li>• Suspended</li> </ul>						
Current Step ID	A string indicating the Keyfactor Command reference GUID of the workflow instance step.						
Status Message	A string indicating the current status message for the workflow instance. Possible status messages vary and may include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Access is denied</li> <li>• Awaiting # more approval(s) from approval roles.</li> <li>• Either the credentials are invalid, or the CA on [CA hostname] is not running</li> <li>• Issued</li> <li>• Issued. The private key was successfully retained.</li> <li>• Post-process Failed: [Message indicating reason for failure generally from the CA]</li> <li>• Pre-process failed: [Message indicating details of the failure]</li> <li>• Revoked</li> <li>• Step 'Keyfactor-Enroll' failed: [Message indicating details of the failure]</li> <li>• Step 'Keyfactor-Revoke' failed:[Message indicating details of the failure]</li> <li>• Step [custom step name] failed: [Message indicating details of the failure]</li> <li>• Taken Under Submission. The certificate template requires manager approval, and is marked as pending.</li> <li>• Workflow rejected by user with Id #.</li> </ul>						
Definition	An object containing the workflow definition. Workflow definition data includes: <table border="1" data-bbox="418 1486 1404 1717"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Id</td> <td>A string indicating the Keyfactor Command reference GUID of the workflow definition.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Display</td> <td>A string indicating the display name defined for the workflow defin-</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description	Id	A string indicating the Keyfactor Command reference GUID of the workflow definition.	Display	A string indicating the display name defined for the workflow defin-
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Current Step Display Name	A string indicating the display name defined for the workflow instance step.								
Current Step	A string indicating the unique name defined for the workflow instance step. This value is								

Name	Description
Unique Name	unique among the steps in a particular workflow definition. It is intended to be used as a user-friendly reference ID.
Title	<p>A string indicating a description for the action taking place in the step, made up of the <i>InitiatingUserName</i> (either DOMAIN\username or Timer Service) followed by an indication of the type of action and a specific message about the action. For example:</p> <p>"KEYEXAMPLE\jsmith is enrolling for a certificate with CN=appsrvr14.keyexample.com."</p> <p>Or</p> <p>"KEYEXAMPLE\jsmith is revoking certificate with CN=appsrvr12.keyexample.com."</p>
Last Modified	A string indicating the date and time on which the initiated instance was last updated. The instance is updated each time a step in the workflow is completed, when signals are received for a step that accepts signals (e.g. a requires approval step), or when an instance is stopped or restarted.
Start Date	A string indicating the date and time when the instance was initiated.
Reference Id	A integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the workflow instance.



**Tip:** See the [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (?) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

#### 2.6.41.4 GET Workflow Instances My

The GET /Workflow/Instances/My method is used to retrieve the list of initiated workflows created by the user making the API request—as a result of enrolling for a certificate, for example, or revoking a certificate. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with details about the workflow instances.



**Note:** If a workflow instance is initiated for a workflow definition that has more than one step requiring input (signals), a user can only provide that input (e.g. approve or deny a require approval request) at the step in the workflow instance where the workflow instance was suspended pending input. The user cannot jump ahead and provide input for future steps in the workflow that have not yet occurred.



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
/workflows/instances/read/  
OR  
/workflows/instances/read/mine/

Table 729: GET Workflow Instances My Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
QueryString	Query	A string containing a query to limit the results (e.g. field1 -eq value1 AND field2 -gt value2). The default is to return all records. Fields available for querying through the API for the most part match those that appear in the Keyfactor Command Management Portal search drop-downs for the same feature. For querying guidelines, refer to: <i>Using the Workflow Instances Search Feature</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> . The query fields supported for this endpoint are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• DefinitionId (workflow definition ID)</li><li>• Id (workflow instance GUID)</li><li>• InitiatingUserName (DOMAIN\username)</li><li>• LastModified</li><li>• ReferenceId (workflow instance integer ID)</li><li>• StartDate</li><li>• Status</li><li>• Title</li><li>• WorkflowType</li></ul>
PageReturned	Query	An integer that specifies how many multiples of the returnLimit to skip and offset by before returning results, to enable paging. The default is 1.
ReturnLimit	Query	An integer that specifies how many results to return per page. The default is 50.
SortField	Query	A string containing the property by which the results should be sorted. Fields available for sorting through the API for the most part match those that appear as sortable columns in the Keyfactor Command Management Portal. The default sort field is <i>Id</i> .
SortAscending	Query	An integer that sets the sort order on the returned results. A value of 0 sorts results in ascending order while a value of 1 sorts results in descending order. The default is ascending.

Table 730: GET Workflow Instances My Response Data

Name	Description						
Id	A string indicating the Keyfactor Command reference GUID of the workflow instance.						
Status	A string indicating the current status of the workflow instance. The possible statuses are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CanceledForRestart</li> <li>• Complete</li> <li>• Failed</li> <li>• Rejected</li> <li>• Running</li> <li>• Suspended</li> </ul>						
Current Step ID	A string indicating the Keyfactor Command reference GUID of the workflow instance step.						
Status Message	A string indicating the current status message for the workflow instance. Possible status messages vary and may include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Access is denied</li> <li>• Awaiting # more approval(s) from approval roles.</li> <li>• Either the credentials are invalid, or the CA on [CA hostname] is not running</li> <li>• Issued</li> <li>• Issued. The private key was successfully retained.</li> <li>• Post-process Failed: [Message indicating reason for failure generally from the CA]</li> <li>• Pre-process failed: [Message indicating details of the failure]</li> <li>• Revoked</li> <li>• Step 'Keyfactor-Enroll' failed: [Message indicating details of the failure]</li> <li>• Step 'Keyfactor-Revoke' failed:[Message indicating details of the failure]</li> <li>• Step [custom step name] failed: [Message indicating details of the failure]</li> <li>• Taken Under Submission. The certificate template requires manager approval, and is marked as pending.</li> <li>• Workflow rejected by user with Id #.</li> </ul>						
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Current Step Display Name	A string indicating the display name defined for the workflow instance step.								
Current Step	A string indicating the unique name defined for the workflow instance step. This value is								

Name	Description
Unique Name	unique among the steps in a particular workflow definition. It is intended to be used as a user-friendly reference ID.
Title	<p>A string indicating a description for the action taking place in the step, made up of the <i>InitiatingUserName</i> (either DOMAIN\username or Timer Service) followed by an indication of the type of action and a specific message about the action. For example:</p> <p>"KEYEXAMPLE\jsmith is enrolling for a certificate with CN=appsrvr14.keyexample.com."</p> <p>Or</p> <p>"KEYEXAMPLE\jsmith is revoking certificate with CN=appsrvr12.keyexample.com."</p>
Last Modified	A string indicating the date and time on which the initiated instance was last updated. The instance is updated each time a step in the workflow is completed, when signals are received for a step that accepts signals (e.g. a requires approval step), or when an instance is stopped or restarted.
Start Date	A string indicating the date and time when the instance was initiated.
Reference Id	A integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the workflow instance.



**Tip:** See the [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (?) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

### 2.6.41.5 GET Workflow Instances AssignedToMe

The GET /Workflow/Instances/AssignedToMe method is used to retrieve the list of initiated workflows awaiting input from the user making the API request. This method returns HTTP 200 OK on a success with details about the workflow instances.



**Note:** If a workflow instance is initiated for a workflow definition that has more than one step requiring input (signals), a user can only provide that input (e.g. approve or deny a require approval request) at the step in the workflow instance where the workflow instance was suspended pending input. The user cannot jump ahead and provide input for future steps in the workflow that have not yet occurred.



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:

/workflows/instances/read/

OR

/workflows/instances/read/pending/

Table 731: GET Workflow Instances AssignedToMe Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
QueryString	Query	A string containing a query to limit the results (e.g. field1 -eq value1 AND field2 -gt value2). The default is to return all records. Fields available for querying through the API for the most part match those that appear in the Keyfactor Command Management Portal search drop-downs for the same feature. For querying guidelines, refer to: <i>Using the Workflow Instances Search Feature</i> in the <i>Keyfactor Command Reference Guide</i> . The query fields supported for this endpoint are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• DefinitionId (workflow definition ID)</li><li>• Id (workflow instance GUID)</li><li>• InitiatingUserName (DOMAIN\username)</li><li>• LastModified</li><li>• ReferenceId (workflow instance integer ID)</li><li>• StartDate</li><li>• Status</li><li>• Title</li><li>• WorkflowType</li></ul>
PageReturned	Query	An integer that specifies how many multiples of the returnLimit to skip and offset by before returning results, to enable paging. The default is 1.
ReturnLimit	Query	An integer that specifies how many results to return per page. The default is 50.
SortField	Query	A string containing the property by which the results should be sorted. Fields available for sorting through the API for the most part match those that appear as sortable columns in the Keyfactor Command Management Portal. The default sort field is <i>CurrentStepDisplayName</i> .
SortAscending	Query	An integer that sets the sort order on the returned results. A value of 0 sorts results in ascending order while a value of 1 sorts results in descending order. The default is ascending.

Table 732: GET Workflow Instances AssignedToMe Response Data

Name	Description
Id	A string indicating the Keyfactor Command reference GUID of the workflow instance.
Status	<p>A string indicating the current status of the workflow instance. The possible statuses are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CanceledForRestart</li> <li>• Complete</li> <li>• Failed</li> <li>• Rejected</li> <li>• Running</li> <li>• Suspended</li> </ul> <p>Only instances with a Status of <i>Suspended</i> are returned using this method.</p>
Current Step ID	A string indicating the Keyfactor Command reference GUID of the workflow instance step.
Status Message	<p>A string indicating the current status message for the workflow instance. Possible status messages vary and may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Access is denied</li> <li>• Awaiting # more approval(s) from approval roles.</li> <li>• Either the credentials are invalid, or the CA on [CA hostname] is not running</li> <li>• Issued</li> <li>• Issued. The private key was successfully retained.</li> <li>• Post-process Failed: [Message indicating reason for failure generally from the CA]</li> <li>• Pre-process failed: [Message indicating details of the failure]</li> <li>• Revoked</li> <li>• Step 'Keyfactor-Enroll' failed: [Message indicating details of the failure]</li> <li>• Step 'Keyfactor-Revoke' failed:[Message indicating details of the failure]</li> <li>• Step [custom step name] failed: [Message indicating details of the failure]</li> <li>• Taken Under Submission. The certificate template requires manager approval, and is marked as pending.</li> <li>• Workflow rejected by user with Id #.</li> </ul> <p>Only instances with a <i>StatusMessage</i> of <i>Awaiting # more approval(s) from approval roles.</i> are returned using this method.</p>
Definition	An object containing the workflow definition. Workflow definition data includes:

Name	Description										
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="417 275 609 338">Name</th> <th data-bbox="609 275 1398 338">Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="417 338 609 436">Id</td> <td data-bbox="609 338 1398 436">A string indicating the Keyfactor Command reference GUID of the workflow definition.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="417 436 609 531">Display Name</td> <td data-bbox="609 436 1398 531">A string indicating the display name defined for the workflow definition.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="417 531 609 594">Version</td> <td data-bbox="609 531 1398 594">An integer indicating the version number of the workflow definition.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="417 594 609 1730">Workflow Type</td> <td data-bbox="609 594 1398 1730"> <p>A string indicating the type of workflow definition. The currently supported types are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> <b>CertificateEnteredCollection</b>            The workflow is initiated by an automated task that Keyfactor Command runs periodically against your collections to identify certificates that now meet the query criteria of the specified certificate collection.             For example, when a certificate discovered on an SSL scan becomes part of the Weak Keys collection, an email message can be generated notifying the PKI administrators that a new certificate with a weak key has been discovered.         </li> <li> <b>CertificateLeftCollection</b>            The workflow is initiated by an automated task that Keyfactor Command runs periodically against your collections to identify certificates that no longer meet the query criteria of the specified certificate collection.             For example, when a certificate in the Web Server Certificates collection disappears, a REST request can be made to open a support ticket request to investigate the removal of a web server certificate.         </li> <li> <b>Enrollment (Including Renewals)</b>            The workflow is initiated by enrollment for a new or renewed certificate. Steps during the workflow can be used to do things such as require manager approval for the enrollment or manipulate the subject and/or SANs for the certificate request.         </li> <li> <b>Revocation</b>            The workflow is initiated by revoking a certificate. Steps during the workflow can be configured to do things such as modify the revocation comment entered when the certificate is revoked, append an additional comment, and store the resulting extended comment in a metadata field.         </li> </ul> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Description	Id	A string indicating the Keyfactor Command reference GUID of the workflow definition.	Display Name	A string indicating the display name defined for the workflow definition.	Version	An integer indicating the version number of the workflow definition.	Workflow Type	<p>A string indicating the type of workflow definition. The currently supported types are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> <b>CertificateEnteredCollection</b>            The workflow is initiated by an automated task that Keyfactor Command runs periodically against your collections to identify certificates that now meet the query criteria of the specified certificate collection.             For example, when a certificate discovered on an SSL scan becomes part of the Weak Keys collection, an email message can be generated notifying the PKI administrators that a new certificate with a weak key has been discovered.         </li> <li> <b>CertificateLeftCollection</b>            The workflow is initiated by an automated task that Keyfactor Command runs periodically against your collections to identify certificates that no longer meet the query criteria of the specified certificate collection.             For example, when a certificate in the Web Server Certificates collection disappears, a REST request can be made to open a support ticket request to investigate the removal of a web server certificate.         </li> <li> <b>Enrollment (Including Renewals)</b>            The workflow is initiated by enrollment for a new or renewed certificate. Steps during the workflow can be used to do things such as require manager approval for the enrollment or manipulate the subject and/or SANs for the certificate request.         </li> <li> <b>Revocation</b>            The workflow is initiated by revoking a certificate. Steps during the workflow can be configured to do things such as modify the revocation comment entered when the certificate is revoked, append an additional comment, and store the resulting extended comment in a metadata field.         </li> </ul>
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Name	Description
Current Step Display Name	A string indicating the display name defined for the workflow instance step.
Current Step Unique Name	A string indicating the unique name defined for the workflow instance step. This value is unique among the steps in a particular workflow definition. It is intended to be used as a user-friendly reference ID.
Title	<p>A string indicating a description for the action taking place in the step, made up of the <i>InitiatingUserName</i> (either DOMAIN\username or Timer Service) followed by an indication of the type of action and a specific message about the action. For example:</p> <pre>"KEYEXAMPLE\jsmith is enrolling for a certificate with CN=appsrvr14.keyexample.com."</pre> <p>Or</p> <pre>"KEYEXAMPLE\jsmith is revoking certificate with CN=appsrvr12.keyexample.com."</pre>
Last Modified	A string indicating the date and time on which the initiated instance was last updated. The instance is updated each time a step in the workflow is completed, when signals are received for a step that accepts signals (e.g. a requires approval step), or when an instance is stopped or restarted.
Start Date	A string indicating the date and time when the instance was initiated.
Reference Id	A integer indicating the Keyfactor Command reference ID for the workflow instance.

 **Tip:** See the [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon  at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

### 2.6.41.6 POST Workflow Instances Instance Id Stop

The POST `/Workflow/Instances/{instanceId}/Stop` method is used to stop the workflow instance with the specified GUID, preventing it from continuing. This endpoint returns 204 with no content upon success.

 **Note:** Only workflow instances with a Status of *Suspended* can be stopped.



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:  
/workflows/instances/manage/

Table 733: POST Workflow Instances {instanceid} Stop Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
instanceid	Path	<b>Required.</b> A string indicating the Keyfactor Command reference GUID of the workflow instance to stop.  Use the <i>GET /Workflow/Instances</i> method (see <a href="#">GET Workflow Instances on page 1789</a> ) to retrieve a list of all the workflow instances to determine the GUID.



**Tip:** See the *Keyfactor API Reference and Utility* [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (?) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

### 2.6.41.7 POST Workflow Instances Instance ID Signals

The POST */Workflow/Instances/{instanceid}/Signals* method is used to input signals to the workflow instance with the specified GUID. This endpoint returns 204 with no content upon success.



**Note:** If a workflow instance is initiated for a workflow definition that has more than one step requiring input (signals), a user can only provide that input (e.g. approve or deny a require approval request) at the step in the workflow instance where the workflow instance was suspended pending input. The user cannot jump ahead and provide input for future steps in the workflow that have not yet occurred.



**Note:** A locking conflict may occur if two (or more) users attempt to provide input to a workflow instance (e.g. approve a request) at exactly the same time. If this happens, input from only one of the users will be reflected in the Management Portal, and the workflow instance will not be moved along to the next step if it should have been with input from the two users. The other input is still accepted, however, and there is a scheduled task that runs daily and attempts to continue all suspended workflows that may be eligible to continue but have not done so due to locking conflicts.



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:



The user executing the request must hold at least one security role ID configured in the workflow definition step for which signal data is being input.

Table 734: POST Workflow Instances {instanceid} Signals Input Parameters

Name	In	Description						
instanceId	Path	<p><b>Required.</b> A string indicating the Keyfactor Command reference GUID of the workflow instance to which to input a signal.</p> <p>Use the <a href="#">GET /Workflow/Instances</a> method (see <a href="#">GET Workflow Instances on page 1789</a>) to retrieve a list of all the workflow instances to determine the GUID.</p>						
SignalKey	Body	<p><b>Required.</b> A string indicating the key for the signal. This is made up of the unique name for the step within the definition plus the signal type, separated by a period (UniqueName.SignalType). For a Require Approval step, the key input type will be <i>ApprovalStatus</i>, so the full <i>SignalKey</i> will look something like:</p> <pre>RequireApproval1.ApprovalStatus</pre> <p>Use the <a href="#">GET /Workflow/Definitions/{definitionid}</a> method (see <a href="#">GET Workflow Definitions Definition ID on page 1617</a>) to return workflow details including the workflow steps to determine the <i>UniqueName</i> of the step for which you want to input a signal or one of the GET methods for workflow instances (see <a href="#">GET Workflow Instances on page 1789</a>, <a href="#">GET Workflow Instances AssignedToMe on page 1797</a>, or <a href="#">GET Workflow Instances My on page 1793</a>) to return the <i>CurrentStepUniqueName</i>.</p>						
Data	Body	<p><b>Required.</b> An object providing the input information for the signal. The key(s) will vary depending on the signal. <b>RequireApproval</b> signal data values are:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Key</th> <th>Value</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Approved</td> <td><b>Required.</b> A Boolean indicating whether the request is approved (true) or denied (false).</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Comment</td> <td>A string containing a comment to associate with the signal. The maximum comment length is 500 characters.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>For example, to approve a Require Approval step called <i>RequireApproval1</i> with a comment:</p> <pre>{   "SignalKey": "RequireApproval1.ApprovalStatus",   "Data": {     "Approved": "True",</pre>	Key	Value	Approved	<b>Required.</b> A Boolean indicating whether the request is approved (true) or denied (false).	Comment	A string containing a comment to associate with the signal. The maximum comment length is 500 characters.
Key	Value							
Approved	<b>Required.</b> A Boolean indicating whether the request is approved (true) or denied (false).							
Comment	A string containing a comment to associate with the signal. The maximum comment length is 500 characters.							

Name	In	Description
		<pre data-bbox="553 275 1411 453"> "Comment": "Here is my comment." } } </pre>



**Tip:** See the *Keyfactor API Reference and Utility* [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon (?) at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

### 2.6.41.8 POST Workflow Instances Instance Id Restart

The POST `/Workflow/Instances/{instanceId}/Restart` method is used to restart the workflow instance with the specified GUID. This can be used either after it has reached a failed state and the failure has been corrected (e.g. a CA was not responding when an enrollment was attempted or a PowerShell script failed to run to completion) or midstream while it's still active but in a suspended state waiting for signals to introduce a new version of the workflow definition. The workflow instance will restart from the beginning. This endpoint returns 204 with no content upon success.



**Note:** Only workflow instances with a Status of *Failed* or *Suspended* can be restarted.



**Tip:** The following permissions (see *Security Roles and Claims* in the *Keyfactor Command Reference Guide*) are required to use this feature:

- `/workflows/instances/manage/`
- `/workflows/instances/read/`

Table 735: POST Workflow Instances {instanceid} Restart Input Parameters

Name	In	Description
instanceid	Path	<p><b>Required.</b> A string indicating the Keyfactor Command reference GUID of the workflow instance to restart.</p> <p>Use the <a href="#">GET /Workflow/Instances</a> method (see <a href="#">GET Workflow Instances on page 1789</a>) to retrieve a list of all the workflow instances to determine the GUID.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid #add8e6; border-radius: 10px; padding: 5px; background-color: #e6f2ff;"> <p> <b>Note:</b> When you restart an instance, it will be issued a new instance ID.</p> </div>
version	Body	An integer indicating the version number of the workflow definition. If no version is specified, the workflow will be restarted using the most recently published version.

 **Tip:** See the [Keyfactor API Reference and Utility](#) which provides a utility through which the Keyfactor API endpoints can be called and results returned. It is intended to be used primarily for validation, testing and workflow development. It also serves secondarily as documentation for the API. The link to the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility is in the dropdown from the help icon () at the top of the Management Portal page next to the **Log Out** button.

## 2.7 API Change Log

In this section you will find the change history for the Keyfactor API endpoints for the supported versions of Keyfactor Command.

### 2.7.1 v11 API Change Logs

Find the change logs for Keyfactor API major release 11.0 and subsequent 11.x incremental releases on the following pages.

#### 2.7.1.1 API Change Log v11.0

API changes for this release of Keyfactor Command.

Table 736: API Change Log v11.0

Endpoint	Methods	Action	Notes
AppSetting	GET, PUT	Added	
AppSetting/ {id}	GET	Added	
AppSetting/ {id}/ Set	PUT	Added	
AppSetting/ {name}/ Set	PUT	Added	
Certificate Authority/ SourceCount	GET	Added	
Certificate Authority/ ConfigurationTenants	GET	Added	
Certificate Authority/ HealthMonitoring/ Schedule	GET	Added	
Certificate Authority/ AlertRecipients/ CAHealth Recipients	GET	Added	
Certificate Authority/ AlertRecipients/ CAHealth Recipients	POST	Added	
Certificate Authority/ AlertRecipients/ CAThreshold Recipients	GET	Added	
Certificate Authority/ AlertRecipients/ CAThreshold Recipients	POST	Added	
Certificate Authority/ AlertRecipients/ CAHealth Recipients/ {id}	DELETE	Added	
CertificateAuthority/ AlertRecipients/ CAHealth Recipients/ {id}	GET	Added	
Certificate Authority/	PUT	Added	

Endpoint	Methods	Action	Notes
AlertRecipients/ CAHealth Recipients/ {id}			
Certificate Authority/ AlertRecipients/ CAThreshold Recip- ients/ {id}	DELETE	Added	
Certificate Authority/ AlertRecipients/ CAThreshold Recip- ients/ {id}	GET	Added	
Certificate Authority/ AlertRecipients/ CAThreshold Recip- ients/ {id}	PUT	Added	
Certificate Authority/ Import	POST	Added	
Certificate Authority/ ConfigurationTenants	GET	Changed	The endpoint is now renamed to GET /CertificateAuthority/AvailableForests and the definition is changed to: Returns a list of available forests that are in Active Directory.
Certificates/ CSV	GET	Added	
Certificates/ Iden- tityAudit/ {id}	GET	Added to V2 definitions	This API endpoint is available in both the V1 and V2 definitions in the Keyfactor API Reference and Utility and acts exactly the same in both.
Certificate Collections/ {id}/ Permissions	POST	Removed	Instead use POST Security/Roles/ {id}/Permissions/Collection.
Certificate Collections/ {id}	DELETE	Added	
Certificate Collections/ NavItems	GET	Added	
Certificate Collections/ CollectionList	GET	Added	

Endpoint	Methods	Action	Notes
Certificate Collections/ {id}/ Favorite	PUT	Added	
Certificate Stores/ Server	GET, POST, PUT	Deprecated	
Certificate Store Types	GET	Changed	<p>The API will return ALL certificate store types if at least one of these conditions are met:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The end-user has one of the /certificate_stores/read/ global permissions.</li> <li>• The end-user has permission to at least one certificate store container.</li> </ul>
Component Installation/ {id}	DELETE	Added	
Component Installation/	GET	Added	
Event Handler Registration/ {id}	GET, DELETE, PUT	Added	
Event Handler Registration/	GET, POST	Added	
Extensions/ Scripts/ {id}	DELETE, GET	Added	
Extensions/ Scripts	GET, POST, PUT	Added	
Identity Providers/ {id}	GET, PUT	Added	
Identity Providers	GET	Added	
Identity Providers/ Types	GET	Added	
Permissions	GET	Added	
Permission Sets/ {id}	GET, DELETE	Added	
Permission Sets	GET, POST, PUT	Added	
Scheduling	POST	Added	

Endpoint	Methods	Action	Notes
Security/ Containers/ {id}/ Roles	GET, POST	Added	
Security/ Audit/ Collec- tions/ {id}	GET	Added	
Security/ Claims/ {id}	GET, DELETE	Added	
Security/ Claims	GET, POST, PUT	Added	
Security/ Claims/ Roles	GET	Added	
Security/ Identities	GET	Changed	The non-working query string field has been removed.
Security/ Roles/{id}/ Permissions/ Pam Providers	GET, PUT	Added	
Security/ Roles (V1) Security/ Roles/ {id} (V1) Security/ Roles/ {id}/ Identities(V1) Security/ Roles/ {id}/ copy(V1)	GET, POST, PUT	Deprecated in V1	All SecurityRoles API endpoints (except DELETE /{id}) have been deprecated from the V1 API, as they only work against Active Directory users. There are new Security/Roles endpoints in the V2 API
Security/ Roles(V2) Security/ Roles/ {id}(V2)	GET, POST, PUT	Added in V2	Security/ Roles API endpoints have been recreated in V2 API to work with both OAUTH and AD users.
Templates/ {id}	GET	Changed	Now returns an object with a TemplatePolicy property and a KeyAl- gorithms property that show the policies and algorithms the template supports.
Templates/ Import	GET, POST	Changed	Now supports multiple algorithms.
Templates/ Settings	GET, PUT	Changed	The Template Policy property used to update global application settings now contains four properties: ECDSA, RSA, Ed448, and Ed25519. These replace the AllowEd448, AllowEd25519, RSAVal- idCurves, and ECCValidCurves.

### 2.7.1.2 API Change Log v11.1

API changes for this release of Keyfactor Command.

Table 737: API Change Log v11.1

Endpoint	Methods	Action	Notes
/Workflow/Definitions/Steps/{extensionName}	GET	Update	Include Scope and Audience in response for steps of type OAuth REST Request.
/Workflow/Definitions/{definitionId}	GET	Update	Include Scope and Audience in response for steps of type OAuth REST Request.
/Workflow/Definitions/{definitionId}	PUT	Update	Include Scope and Audience in response for steps of type OAuth REST Request.
/Workflow/Definitions/Steps	GET	Update	Include Scope and Audience in response for steps of type OAuth REST Request.
/Workflow/Definitions/{definitionId}/Steps	PUT	Update	Include Scope and Audience in request and response for steps of type OAuth REST Request.
/Workflow/Definitions/{definitionId}/Publish	POST	Update	Include Scope and Audience in response for steps of type OAuth REST Request.
/SSL/Networks	GET	Fixed	SslAlertRecipients now returns expected values.
/SSL/Networks	GET	Fixed	AutoMonitor has been removed from results since it was returning incorrect values.

### 2.7.1.3 API Change Log v11.2

API changes for this release of Keyfactor Command.

Table 738: API Change Log v11.2

Endpoint	Methods	Action	Notes
/Enrollment/PFX/Replace	POST	Fixed	Orchestrator jobs will be queued to replace the certificate in the store or indicate that the replace job failed.
/Certificates/Import	POST	Fixed	Returns the certificate thumbprint in hexadecimal.

## 2.7.2 v10 API Change Logs

Find the change logs for Keyfactor API major release 10.0 and subsequent 10.x incremental and hot fix releases on the following pages.

### 2.7.2.1 API Change Log v10.0

API changes for this release of Keyfactor Command.

Table 739: API Change Log v10.0

Endpoint	Methods	Action	Notes
/Agents/ {id}	GET	Add	
/Agents/ Reset	POST	Add	
/Agent Blueprint	GET	Add	
/Agent Blueprint/ {id}	GET, DELETE	Add	
/Agent Blueprint/ {id}/ Jobs	GET	Add	
/Agent Blueprint/ {id}/ Stores	GET	Add	
/Agent BluePrint/ ApplyBlueprint	POST	Add	
/Agent BluePrint/ Generate BluePrint	POST	Add	
/Alerts/ Denied	GET, PUT, POST	Add	
/Alerts/ Denied/ {id}	GET, DELETE	Add	
/Alerts/ Expiration	GET, PUT, POST	Add	
/Alerts/ Expiration/ {id}	GET, DELETE	Add	
/Alerts/ Expiration/ Schedule	GET, PUT	Add	
/Alerts/ Expiration/ Test	POST	Add	
/Alerts/ Expiration/ TestAll	POST	Add	
/Alerts/ IssuedAlerts	GET, PUT, POST	Add	
/Alerts/ IssuedAlerts/ {id}	GET, DELETE	Add	

Endpoint	Methods	Action	Notes
/Alerts/ Issued/ Schedule	GET, PUT	Add	
/Alerts/ KeyRotation	GET, PUT, POST	Add	
/Alerts/ KeyRotation/ {id}	GET, DELETE	Add	
/Alerts/ KeyRotation/ Schedule	GET, PUT	Add	
/Alerts/ KeyRotation/ Test	POST	Add	
/Alerts/ KeyRotation/ TestAll	POST	Add	
/Alerts/ Pending	GET, PUT, POST	Add	
/Alerts/ Pending/ {id}	GET, DELETE	Add	
/Alerts/ Pending/ Schedule	GET, PUT	Add	
/Alerts/ Pending/ Test	POST	Add	
/Alerts/ Pending/ Test/ {id}	POST	Add	
/Certificate Authorities	GET	Update	Schedules are now included in the results.
/Certificate Authorities	POST	Update	Ability to turn off schedules, sessions are abandoned properly, and threshold monitoring schedule is included.
/Certificate Authorities/ {id}	PUT	Update	Ability to turn off schedules, sessions are abandoned properly, and threshold monitoring schedule is included.
/Certificate Authorities/ {id}	DELETE	Update	Deletion is now prevented if schedules are associated.

Endpoint	Methods	Action	Notes
/Certificate Collections	POST	Update	Query parameter no longer needed when a valid CopyFromId is provided.
/Certificate Collections/{id}/Permissions	POST	Deprecated	Replaced by /Security/Roles/{id}/Permissions/Collection.
/Certificates/Analyze	POST	Add	
/Certificates/IdentityAudit/{id}	GET	Add	
/Certificate Store Containers	POST	Add	
/Certificate Store Containers/{id}	PUT, DELETE	Add	
/Certificate Stores/Server	GET, POST, PUT	To Be Deprecated	Server usernames, server passwords, and the UseSSL flag are managed by the /CertificateStores API endpoints directly as JobProperties using the Properties parameter, replacing the deprecated /CertificateStores/Server API endpoints.
/Certificate Stores	GET, POST, PUT	Updated	Server usernames, server passwords, and the UseSSL flag are managed by the /CertificateStores API endpoints directly as JobProperties using the Properties parameter, replacing the deprecated /CertificateStores/Server API endpoints.
/Enrollment/PFX (v2)	POST	Add	
/Enrollment/Settings/{id}	GET	Add	
/JobTypes/Custom	POST	Update	DefaultValue property is no longer required, validation is now performed on the JobTypeFields/DefaultValue property, validation prevents names containing spaces.
/JobTypes/Custom/{id}	DELETE	Update	Includes validation so that deletion is prevented if at least one associated

Endpoint	Methods	Action	Notes
			approved orchestrator implements the capability.
/MacEnrollment	GET, PUT	Add	
/Monitoring/ Revocation	GET, POST	Update	Renamed from /Workflow/RevocationMonitoring
/Monitoring/ Revocation/ {id}	GET, PUT, DELETE	Update	Renamed from /Workflow/RevocationMonitoring/{id}
/Monitoring/ Revocation/ Test	POST	Add	
/Monitoring/ Revocation/ TestAll	POST	Add	
/Orchestrators/ JobHistory	GET	Update	Added JobId field.
/Orchestrators/ ScheduledJobs	GET	Add	
/Orchestrator Jobs/ Reschedule	POST	Add	
/Orchestrator Jobs/ Unschedule	POST	Add	
/Orchestrator Jobs/ Acknowledge	POST	Add	
/Security/ Identities/ {id}	GET	Add	
/Security/ Roles/ {id}/ Identities	GET, POST	Add	
/Security/ Roles/ {id}/ Containers	GET, POST	Add	
/Security/ Roles/ {id}/ Copy	POST	Add	
/Security/ Roles/ {id}/ Permissions	GET	Add	

Endpoint	Methods	Action	Notes
/Security/ Roles/ {id}/ Permissions/ Global	GET, POST, PUT	Add	
/Security/ Roles/ {id}/ Permissions/ Collections	GET, POST, PUT	Add	Replaced the /CertificateCollections/ {id}/Permissions endpoint functionality.
/Security/ Roles/ {id}/ Permissions/ Containers	GET, POST, PUT	Add	Returns only containers that have a permission set for the selected security role.
/SMTP	GET, PUT	Add	
/SMTP/ Test	POST	Add	
/Templates	GET, PUT	Update	Includes template-specific policy information.
/Templates/ {id}	GET	Update	Includes template defaults.
/Templates/ Settings	GET, PUT	Update	Includes global template policies.
/Template/ Subject Parts	GET	Add	
/Templates/ Global/ Settings	GET, PUT	Add	
/Templates/ Import	POST	Add	
/Workflow/ Certificates/ Pending	GET	Update	Now supports query fields of Requester and RequestType.
/Workflow/ Definitions/ Steps/ {extensionName}	GET	Add	
/Workflow/ Definitions/ {definitionId}	GET, PUT, DELETE	Add	
/Workflow/ Definitions	GET, POST	Add	
/Workflow/ Definitions/ Steps	GET	Add	

Endpoint	Methods	Action	Notes
/Workflow/ Definitions/ Types	GET	Add	
/Workflow/ Definitions/ {definitionId}/ Steps	PUT	Add	
/Workflow/ Definitions/ {definitionId}/ Publish	POST	Add	
/Workflow/ Instances/ {instanceId}	GET, DELETE	Add	
/Workflow/ Instances	GET	Add	
/Workflow/ Instances/ My	GET	Add	
/Workflow/ Instances/ AssignedToMe	GET	Add	
/Workflow/ Instances/ {instanceId}/ Stop	POST	Add	
/Workflow/ Instances/ {instanceId}/ Signals	POST	Add	
/Workflow/ Instances/ {instanceId}/ Restart	POST	Add	

### 2.7.2.2 API Change Log v10.1

API changes for this release of Keyfactor Command.

Table 740: API Change Log v10.1

Endpoint	Methods	Action	Notes
/Templates	PUT, GET	Update	Ed448 and Ed25519 keys are now supported for certificate enrollment, policy, import and search.
/Templates/{id}	GET	Update	Ed448 and Ed25519 keys are now supported for certificate enrollment, policy, import and search.
/Templates/Settings	PUT, GET	Update	Ed448 and Ed25519 keys are now supported for certificate enrollment, policy, import and search.

### 2.7.2.3 API Change Log v10.2

API changes for this release of Keyfactor Command.

Table 741: API Change Log v10.2

Endpoint	Methods	Action	Notes
/Security/My	GET	Add	Returns all the security roles and global permissions for the requesting user.
/Enrollment/CSR	POST	Update	The workflow instance ID has been added to the response.
/Enrollment/CSR	POST	Update	A new PrivateKey input field has been added to support private key retention on CSR enrollment.
/Enrollment/PFX	POST	Update	The workflow instance ID has been added to the response.
/Certificates/Analyze	POST	Update	The endpoint requires Global Certificates-Read or Certificates-Import permissions.

### 2.7.2.4 API Change Log v10.3.1

API changes for this release of Keyfactor Command.

Table 742: API Change Log v10.3.1

Endpoint	Methods	Action	Notes
/Reports/{id}/Schedules	POST	Fixed	Reports can be scheduled when the user scheduling the report only has permission to view one certificate collection.

### 2.7.2.5 API Change Log v10.4

API changes for this release of Keyfactor Command.

Table 743: API Change Log v10.4

Endpoint	Methods	Action	Notes
/Enrollment/ CSR	POST	Fixed	Includes SANs entered outside the CSR only when the <i>Allow CSR SAN Entry</i> application setting is set to true. SANs entered outside the CSR replace SANs in the CSR rather than appending to SANs from the CSR.
/Workflow/Instances	GET	Fixed	Includes SANs entered outside the CSR in workflow instance details.
/Workflow/Instances/AssignedToMe	GET	Fixed	Includes SANs entered outside the CSR in workflow instance details.
/Workflow/Instances/ My	GET	Fixed	Includes SANs entered outside the CSR in workflow instance details.
/Workflow/Instances/{instanceId}	GET	Fixed	Includes SANs entered outside the CSR in workflow instance details.

### 2.7.2.6 API Change Log v10.4.3

API changes for this release of Keyfactor Command.

Table 744: API Change Log v10.4.3

Endpoint	Methods	Action	Notes
/CertificateAuthority/Test	POST	Fixed	EJBCA version 8 is supported.
/Enrollment/Renew	POST	Fixed	EJBCA version 8 is supported.
/Templates/Import	POST	Fixed	EJBCA version 8 is supported.

### 2.7.2.7 API Change Log v10.4.5

API changes for this release of Keyfactor Command.

Table 745: API Change Log v10.4.5

Endpoint	Methods	Action	Notes
/CSRGeneration/Generate	POST	Update	3072-bit RSA keys are supported.
/Enrollment/CSR	POST	Update	3072-bit RSA keys are supported.
/Enrollment/PFX	POST	Update	3072-bit RSA keys are supported.
/Enrollment/Renew	POST	Update	3072-bit RSA keys are supported.

### 2.7.2.8 API Change Log v10.4.6

API changes for this release of Keyfactor Command.

Table 746: API Change Log v10.4.6

Endpoint	Methods	Action	Notes
/Enrollment/ CSR	POST	Fixed	Includes SANs entered outside the CSR only when the <i>Allow CSR SAN Entry</i> application setting is set to true.  SANs entered outside the CSR replace SANs in the CSR rather than appending to SANs from the CSR.
/Workflow/ Instances	GET	Fixed	Includes SANs entered outside the CSR in workflow instance details.
/Workflow/ Instances/ AssignedToMe	GET	Fixed	Includes SANs entered outside the CSR in workflow instance details.
/Workflow/ Instances/ My	GET	Fixed	Includes SANs entered outside the CSR in workflow instance details.
/Workflow/ Instances/ {instanceId}	GET	Fixed	Includes SANs entered outside the CSR in workflow instance details.

## 2.7.3 v9 API Change Logs

Find the change logs for Keyfactor API major release 9.0 and subsequent 9.x incremental releases on the following pages.

### 2.7.3.1 API Change Log v9.0

API changes for Keyfactor Command version 9.0 Major release

Table 747: API Change Log v9.0

Endpoint	Method	Action	Notes
/Agents/Approve	POST	Add	
/Agents/Disapprove	POST	Add	
/CertificateCollections	PUT	Add	
/CertificateCollections/ Copy	POST	Add	
/Certificates/{id}/ History	GET	Add	
/Certificates/{id}/ Security	GET	Add	
/Certificates/{id}/ Validate	GET	Add	
/Certificates/ Locations/ {id}	GET	Add	
/Certificates/ Metadata/ Compare	GET	Add	
/Certificates/ Metadata/ All	PUT	Add	
/Certificates/ RevokeAll	POST	Add	
/CertificateStoreContainers	GET	Add	
/CertificateStoreContainers/ {id}	GET	Add	
/CertificateStores/ Certificates/ Add	POST	Add	
/CertificateStores/ Certificates/ Remove	POST	Add	
/Enrollment/CSR/ Context/ My	GET	Add	
/Enrollment/PFX/ Context/ My	GET	Add	
/JobTypes/Custom	GET, POST, PUT	Add	
/JobTypes/Custom/ {id}	GET, DELETE	Add	
/OrchestratorJobs/ Custom	POST	Add	
/OrchestratorJobs/ JobHistory	GET	Add	
/OrchestratorJobs/ JobStatus/ Data	GET	Add	
/Reports	GET, PUT	Add	

Endpoint	Method	Action	Notes
/Reports/{id}	GET	Add	
/Reports/{id}/ Parameters	GET, PUT	Add	
/Reports/{id}/ Schedules	GET, POST, PUT	Add	
/Reports/Custom	GET, POST, PUT	Add	
/Reports/Custom/ {id}	GET, DELETE	Add	
/Reports/Schedules/ {id}	GET, DELETE	Add	
/Security/Identities	GET, POST	Add	
/Security/Identities/ {id}	DELETE	Add	
/Security/Identities/ Lookup	GET	Add	
/Security/Roles	GET, POST, PUT	Add	
/Security/Roles/{id}	GET, DELETE	Add	
/SSH/Keys/Unmanaged	DELETE	Add	
/SSH/ServiceAccounts	DELETE	Add	
/SSH/Users/Access	POST	Add	
/SSL/Networks/{id}/ Scan	POST	Add	

### 2.7.3.2 API Change Log v9.1

API changes for Keyfactor Command version 9.1 incremental release

Table 748: API Change Log v9.1

Endpoint	Methods	Action	Notes
/CertificateStores/ {id}/ Inventory	GET	Add	
/Enrollment/ PFX/ Replace	POST	Fix	SuccessfulStores collection now only includes Ids of stores that were successfully processed.
/Enrollment/ PFX/ Deploy	POST	Update	Now allows for multiple stores of the same type with different parameters.
/CertStoreTypes	POST/PUT	Update	EntryParameters can now be set via these methods.
/CertificateStores/ Certificates/ Add	POST	Update	Now allows for multiple stores of the same type with different parameters.
/CertificateStores/ Certificates/ Remove	POST	Update	Now allows for multiple stores of the same type with different parameters.
/CertificateCollections/ {id}/ Permissions	GET	Deprecate	

### 2.7.3.3 API Change Log v9.2

API changes for Keyfactor Command version 9.2 incremental release

Table 749: API Change Log v9.2

Endpoint	Methods	Action	Notes
/Certificates	GET	Fix	No longer fails if a collection id is not provided.
/OrchestratorJobs/ JobHistory	GET	Fix	Request no longer fails for 'Dynamic' job types.
/Reports/ Schedules/ {id}	DELETE	Fix	Response code is now 200 when the user role does not have <i>Modify – Report</i> permission.

### 2.7.3.4 API Change Log v9.3

API changes for Keyfactor Command version 9.3 incremental release

Table 750: API Change Log v9.3

Endpoint	Methods	Action	Notes
/JobTypes/Custom	POST	Fix	No longer requires default field values.

### 2.7.3.5 API Change Log v9.4

API changes for Keyfactor Command version 9.4 incremental release

Table 751: API Change Log v9.4

Endpoint	Methods	Action	Notes
/Workflow/Certificates/Pending	GET	Update	Now returns the associated metadata.

### 2.7.3.6 API Change Log v9.5

API changes for Keyfactor Command version 9.5 incremental release

Table 752: API Change Log v9.5

Endpoint	Methods	Action	Notes
/Enrollment/PFX	POST	Update	No longer requires a certificate authority name to be provided.

### 2.7.3.7 API Change Log v9.6

API changes for Keyfactor Command version 9.6 incremental release.

No API endpoint changes were made in this release.

### 2.7.3.8 API Change Log v9.7

API changes for Keyfactor Command version 9.7 incremental release

Table 753: API Change Log v9.7

Endpoint	Methods	Action	Notes
/KeyfactorAPI/License	GET	Add	

### 2.7.3.9 API Change Log v9.8

API changes for Keyfactor Command version 9.8 incremental release.

No API endpoint changes were made in this release.

### 2.7.3.10 API Change Log v9.9

API changes for Keyfactor Command version 9.9 incremental release

Table 754: API Change Log v9.9

Endpoint	Methods	Action	Notes
/Reports/<any>	GET	Fix	Spaces within the sortField no longer results in an exception.
/Reports/{id}/Schedules	GET	Fix	An invalid sortField no longer results in an exception.
/Agents	GET	Update	New query parser to support the AgentId GUID.

# 3.0 Glossary

## A

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### AIA

The authority information access (AIA) is included in a certificate--if configured--and identifies a location from which the chain certificates for that certificate may be retrieved.

### AnyAgent

The AnyAgent, one of Keyfactor's suite of orchestrators, is used to allow management of certificates regardless of source or location by allowing customers to implement custom agent functionality via an API.

### AnyGateway

The Keyfactor AnyGateway is a generic third party CA gateway framework that allows existing CA gateways and custom CA connections to share the same overall product framework.

### API

A set of functions to allow creation of applications. Keyfactor offers the Keyfactor API, which allows third-party software to integrate with the advanced certificate enrollment and management features of Keyfactor Command.

### Argument

A parameter or argument is a value that is passed into a function in an application.

### Authority Information Access

The authority information access (AIA) is included in a certificate--if configured--and identifies a location from which the chain certificates for that certificate may be retrieved.

## B

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### Bash Orchestrator

The Bash Orchestrator, one of Keyfactor's suite of orchestrators, is used to discover and manage SSH keys across an enterprise.

### Blueprint

A snapshot of the certificate stores and scheduled jobs on one orchestrator, which can be used to create matching certificate stores and jobs on another orchestrator with just a few clicks.

## C

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### CA

A certificate authority (CA) is an entity that issues digital certificates. Within Keyfactor Command, a CA may be a Microsoft CA or a Keyfactor gateway to a cloud-based or remote CA.

### Certificate Authority

A certificate authority (CA) is an entity that issues digital certificates. Within Keyfactor Command, a CA may be a Microsoft CA or a Keyfactor gateway to a cloud-based or remote CA.

### Certificate Revocation List

A Certificate Revocation List (CRL) is a list of digital certificates that have been revoked by the issuing Certificate Authority (CA) before their scheduled expiration date and should no longer be trusted.

### Certificate Signing Request

A CSR or certificate signing request is a block of encoded text that is submitted to a CA when enrolling for a certificate. When you generate a CSR within Keyfactor

Command, the matching private key for it is stored in Keyfactor Command in encrypted format and will be married with the certificate once returned from the CA.

### CN

A common name (CN) is the component of a distinguished name (DN) that represents the primary name of the object. The value varies depending on the type of object. For a user object, this would be the user's name (e.g. CN=John Smith). For SSL certificates, the CN is typically the fully qualified domain name (FQDN) of the host where the SSL certificate will reside (e.g. server-name.keyexample.com or www.keyexample.com).

### Collection

The certificate search function allows you to query the Keyfactor Command database for certificates from any available source based on any criteria of the certificates and save the results as a collection that will be available in other places in the Management Portal (e.g. expiration alerts and certain reports).

### Common Name

A common name (CN) is the component of a distinguished name (DN) that represents the primary name of the object. The value varies depending on the type of object. For a user object, this would be the user's name (e.g. CN=John Smith). For SSL certificates, the CN is typically the fully qualified domain name (FQDN) of the host where the SSL certificate will reside (e.g. server-name.keyexample.com or www.keyexample.com).

### Configuration Tenant

A grouping of CAs. The Microsoft concept of forests is not used in EJBCA so to

accommodate the new EJBCA functionality, and to avoid confusion, the term forest needed to be renamed. The new name is configuration tenant. For EJBCA, there would be one configuration tenant per EJBCA server install. For Microsoft, there would be one per forest. Note that configuration tenants cannot be mixed, so Microsoft and EJBCA cannot exist on the same configuration tenant.

### CRL

A Certificate Revocation List (CRL) is a list of digital certificates that have been revoked by the issuing Certificate Authority (CA) before their scheduled expiration date and should no longer be trusted.

### CSR

A CSR or certificate signing request is a block of encoded text that is submitted to a CA when enrolling for a certificate. When you generate a CSR within Keyfactor Command, the matching private key for it is stored in Keyfactor Command in encrypted format and will be married with the certificate once returned from the CA.

## D

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### DER

A DER format certificate file is a DER-encoded binary certificate. It contains a single certificate and does not support storage of private keys. It sometimes has an extension of .der but is often seen with .cer or .crt.

### Distinguished Name

A distinguished name (DN) is the name that uniquely identifies an object in a directory. In the context of Keyfactor Command, this directory is generally Active Directory. A DN is made up of attribute=value pairs,

separated by commas. Any of the attributes defined in the directory schema can be used to make up a DN.

## DN

A distinguished name (DN) is the name that uniquely identifies an object in a directory. In the context of Keyfactor Command, this directory is generally Active Directory. A DN is made up of attribute=value pairs, separated by commas. Any of the attributes defined in the directory schema can be used to make up a DN.

## DNS

The Domain Name System is a service that translates names into IP addresses.

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## E

### ECC

Elliptical curve cryptography (ECC) is a public key encryption technique based on elliptic curve theory that can be used to create faster, smaller, and more efficient cryptographic keys. ECC generates keys through the properties of the elliptic curve equation instead of the traditional method of generation as the product of very large prime numbers.

### Endpoint

An endpoint is a URL that enables the API to gain access to resources on a server.

### Enrollment

Certificate enrollment refers to the process by which a user requests a digital certificate. The user must submit the request to a certificate authority (CA).

## EOBO

A user with an enrollment agent certificate can enroll for a certificate on behalf of another user. This is often used when provisioning technology such as smart cards.

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## F

### Forest

An Active Directory forest (AD forest) is the top most logical container in an Active Directory configuration that contains domains, and objects such as users and computers.

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## G

### Gateway Connector

The Keyfactor Gateway Connector is installed in the customer forest to provide a connection between the on-premise CA and the Azure-hosted, Keyfactor managed Hosted Configuration Portal to provide support for synchronization, enrollment and management of certificates through the Azure-hosted instance of Keyfactor Command for the on-premise CA. It is supported on both Windows and Linux.

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## H

### Host Name

The unique identifier that serves as name of a computer. It is sometimes presented as a fully qualified domain name (e.g. server-name.keyexample.com) and sometimes just as a short name (e.g. servername).

### Hosted Config Portal

The Keyfactor Hosted Configuration Portal is used to configure connections between on-premise instances of the Keyfactor

Gateway Connector and on-premise CAs to make them available to Azure-hosted instance of Keyfactor Command. The portal is Azure-hosted and managed by Keyfactor.

### Hosted Configuration Portal

The Keyfactor Hosted Configuration Portal is used to configure connections between on-premise instances of the Keyfactor Gateway Connector and on-premise CAs to make them available to Azure-hosted instance of Keyfactor Command. The portal is Azure-hosted and managed by Keyfactor.

### Hostname

The unique identifier that serves as name of a computer. It is sometimes presented as a fully qualified domain name (e.g. server-name.keyexample.com) and sometimes just as a short name (e.g. servername).

## J

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### Java Agent

The Java Agent, one of Keyfactor's suite of orchestrators, is used to perform discovery of Java keystores and PEM certificate stores, to inventory discovered stores, and to push certificates out to stores as needed.

### Java Keystore

A Java KeyStore (JKS) is a file containing security certificates with matching private keys. They are often used by Java-based applications for authentication and encryption.

### JKS

A Java KeyStore (JKS) is a file containing security certificates with matching private keys. They are often used by Java-based

applications for authentication and encryption.

## K

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### Key Length

The key size or key length is the number of bits in a key used by a cryptographic algorithm.

### Key Pair

In asymmetric cryptography, public keys are used together in a key pair with a private key. The private key is retained by the key's creator while the public key is widely distributed to any user or target needing to interact with the holder of the private key.

### Key Size

The key size or key length is the number of bits in a key used by a cryptographic algorithm.

### Key Type

The key type identifies the type of key to create when creating a symmetric or asymmetric key. It references the signing algorithm and often key size (e.g. AES-256, RSA-2048, Ed25519).

### Keyfactor CA Management Gateway

The Keyfactor CA Management Gateway is made up of the Keyfactor Gateway Connector, installed in the customer forest to provide a connection to the local CA, and the Azure-hosted and Keyfactor managed Hosted Configuration Portal. The solution is used to provide a connection between a customer's on-premise CA and an Azure-hosted instance of Keyfactor Command for synchronization, enrollment, and management of certificates.

### Keyfactor Gateway Connector

The Keyfactor Gateway Connector is installed in the customer forest to provide a connection between the on-premise CA and the Azure-hosted, Keyfactor managed Hosted Configuration Portal to provide support for synchronization, enrollment and management of certificates through the Azure-hosted instance of Keyfactor Command for the on-premise CA. It is supported on both Windows and Linux.

### Keyfactor Universal Orchestrator

The Keyfactor Universal Orchestrator, one of Keyfactor’s suite of orchestrators, is used to interact with servers and devices for certificate management, run SSL discovery and management tasks, and manage synchronization of certificate authorities in remote forests. With the addition of custom extensions, it can provide certificate management capabilities on a variety of platforms and devices (e.g. Amazon Web Services (AWS) resources, Citrix\NetScaler devices, F5 devices, IIS stores, JKS keystores, PEM stores, and PKCS#12 stores) and execute tasks outside the standard list of certificate management functions. It runs on either Windows or Linux servers or Linux containers.

### Keystore

A Java KeyStore (JKS) is a file containing security certificates with matching private keys. They are often used by Java-based applications for authentication and encryption.

## L

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### Logical Name

The logical name of a CA is the common name given to the CA at the time it is created. For Microsoft CAs, this name can

be seen at the top of the Certificate Authority MMC snap-in. It is part of the FQDN\Logical Name string that is used to refer to CAs when using command-line tools and in some Keyfactor Command configuration settings (e.g. ca2.keyexample.-com\Corp Issuing CA Two).

## M

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### MAC Agent

The MAC Agent, one of Keyfactor’s suite of orchestrators, is used to manage certificates on any keychains on the Mac on which the Keyfactor MAC Agent is installed.

### Metadata

Metadata provides information about a piece of data. It is used to summarize basic information about data, which can make working with the data easier. In the context of Keyfactor Command, the certificate metadata feature allows you to create custom metadata fields that allow you to tag certificates with tracking information about certificates.

## O

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### Object Identifier

Object identifiers or OIDs are a standardized system for identifying any object, concept, or “thing” with a globally unambiguous persistent name.

### OID

Object identifiers or OIDs are a standardized system for identifying any object, concept, or “thing” with a globally unambiguous persistent name.

## Orchestrator

Keyfactor orchestrators perform a variety of functions, including managing certificate stores and SSH key stores.

## P

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### P12

A PFX file (personal information exchange format), also known as a PKCS#12 archive, is a single, password-protected certificate archive that contains both the public and matching private key and, optionally, the certificate chain. It is a common format for Windows servers.

### P7B

A PKCS #7 format certificate file is a base64-encoded certificate. Since it's presented in ASCII, you can open it in any text editor. PKCS #7 certificates always begin and end with entries that look something like ---- BEGIN CERTIFICATE---- and ----END CERTIFICATE----. Unlike PEM files, PKCS #7 files can contain only a certificate and its certificate chain but NOT its private key. Extensions of .p7b or .p7c are usually seen on certificate files of this format.

### P7C

A PKCS #7 format certificate file is a base64-encoded certificate. Since it's presented in ASCII, you can open it in any text editor. PKCS #7 certificates always begin and end with entries that look something like ---- BEGIN CERTIFICATE---- and ----END CERTIFICATE----. Unlike PEM files, PKCS #7 files can contain only a certificate and its certificate chain but NOT its private key. Extensions of .p7b or .p7c are usually seen on certificate files of this format.

## Parameter

A parameter or argument is a value that is passed into a function in an application.

## PEM

A PEM format certificate file is a base64-encoded certificate. Since it's presented in ASCII, you can open it in any text editor. PEM certificates always begin and end with entries like ---- BEGIN CERTIFICATE---- and ----END CERTIFICATE----. PEM certificates can contain a single certificate or a full certificate chain and may contain a private key. Usually, extensions of .cer and .crt are certificate files with no private key, .key is a separate private key file, and .pem is both a certificate and private key.

## PFX

A PFX file (personal information exchange format), also known as a PKCS#12 archive, is a single, password-protected certificate archive that contains both the public and matching private key and, optionally, the certificate chain. It is a common format for Windows servers.

## PKCS #7

A PKCS #7 format certificate file is a base64-encoded certificate. Since it's presented in ASCII, you can open it in any text editor. PKCS #7 certificates always begin and end with entries that look something like ---- BEGIN CERTIFICATE---- and ----END CERTIFICATE----. Unlike PEM files, PKCS #7 files can contain only a certificate and its certificate chain but NOT its private key. Extensions of .p7b or .p7c are usually seen on certificate files of this format.

## PKCS#12

A PFX file (personal information exchange format), also known as a PKCS#12 archive,

is a single, password-protected certificate archive that contains both the public and matching private key and, optionally, the certificate chain. It is a common format for Windows servers.

## PKI

A public key infrastructure (PKI) is a set of roles, policies, and procedures needed to create, manage, distribute, use, store and revoke digital certificates and manage public-key encryption.

## Private Key

Private keys are used in cryptography (symmetric and asymmetric) to encrypt or sign content. In asymmetric cryptography, they are used together in a key pair with a public key. The private or secret key is retained by the key's creator, making it highly secure.

## Public Key

In asymmetric cryptography, public keys are used together in a key pair with a private key. The private key is retained by the key's creator while the public key is widely distributed to any user or target needing to interact with the holder of the private key.

## Public Key Infrastructure

A public key infrastructure (PKI) is a set of roles, policies, and procedures needed to create, manage, distribute, use, store and revoke digital certificates and manage public-key encryption.

## R

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### Rogue Key

A rogue key, in the context of Keyfactor Command, is an SSH public key that appears in an `authorized_keys` file on a

server managed by the SSH orchestrator without authorization.

## Root of Trust

A root of trust (RoT) is a source within a cryptographic system that can always be trusted. It is typically a hardened hardware module. HSMs (hardware security modules) and TPMs (trusted platform modules) are examples of RoTs.

## RoT

A root of trust (RoT) is a source within a cryptographic system that can always be trusted. It is typically a hardened hardware module. HSMs (hardware security modules) and TPMs (trusted platform modules) are examples of RoTs.

## RPC

Remote procedure call (RPC) allows one program to call a function from a program located on another computer on a network without specifying network details. In the context of Keyfactor Command, RPC errors often indicate Kerberos authentication or delegation issues.

## rsyslog

Rsyslog is an open-source software utility used on UNIX and Unix-like computer systems for forwarding log messages in an IP network.

## S

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## SAN

The subject alternative name (SAN) is an extension to the X.509 specification that allows you to specify additional values when enrolling for a digital certificate. A variety of SAN formats are supported, with DNS name being the most common.

### server name indication

Server name indication (SNI) is an extension to TLS that provides for including the host-name of the target server in the initial handshake request to allow the server to respond with the correct SSL certificate or allow a proxy to forward the request to the appropriate target.

### SMTP

Short for simple mail transfer protocol, SMTP is a protocol for sending email messages between servers.

### SNI

Server name indication (SNI) is an extension to TLS that provides for including the host-name of the target server in the initial handshake request to allow the server to respond with the correct SSL certificate or allow a proxy to forward the request to the appropriate target.

### SSH

The SSH (secure shell) protocol provides for secure connections between computers. It provides several options for authentication, including public key, and protects the communications with strong encryption.

### SSL

TLS (Transport Layer Security) and its predecessor SSL (Secure Sockets Layer) are protocols for establishing authenticated and encrypted links between networked computers.

### Subject Alternative Name

The subject alternative name (SAN) is an extension to the X.509 specification that allows you to specify additional values when enrolling for a digital certificate. A variety of

SAN formats are supported, with DNS name being the most common.

## T

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### Template

A certificate template defines the policies and rules that a CA uses when a request for a certificate is received.

### TLS

TLS (Transport Layer Security) and its predecessor SSL (Secure Sockets Layer) are protocols for establishing authenticated and encrypted links between networked computers.

### Trusted CA

A certificate authority in the forest in which Keyfactor Command is installed or in a forest in a two-way trust with the forest in which Keyfactor Command is installed.

## U

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### Untrusted CA

A certificate authority in a forest in a one-way trust with the forest in which Keyfactor Command is installed or in a forest that is untrusted by the forest in which Keyfactor Command is installed. Non-domain-joined standalone CAs also fall into this category.

## W

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### Web API

A set of functions to allow creation of applications. Keyfactor offers the Keyfactor API, which allows third-party software to integrate with the advanced certificate enrollment and management features of Keyfactor Command.

## Windows Orchestrator

The Windows Orchestrator, one of Keyfactor's suite of orchestrators, is used to manage synchronization of certificate authorities in remote forests, run SSL discovery and management tasks, and interact with Windows servers as well as F5 devices, NetScaler devices, Amazon Web Services (AWS) resources, and FTP capable devices, for certificate management. In addition, the AnyAgent capability of the Windows Orchestrator allows it to be extended to create custom certificate store types and management capabilities regardless of source platform or location.

## Workflow

A workflow is a series of steps necessary to complete a process. In the context of Keyfactor Command, it refers to the workflow builder, which allows you automate event-driven tasks when a certificate is requested or revoked.

## X

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### x.509

In cryptography, X.509 is a standard defining the format of public key certificates. An X.509 certificate contains a public key and an identity (e.g. a host name or an organization or individual name), and is either signed by a certificate authority or self-signed. When a certificate is signed by a trusted certificate authority it can be used to establish trusted secure communications with the owner of the corresponding private key. It can also be used to verify digitally signed documents and emails.

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