Tanium™ API Gateway User Guide

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Table of contents

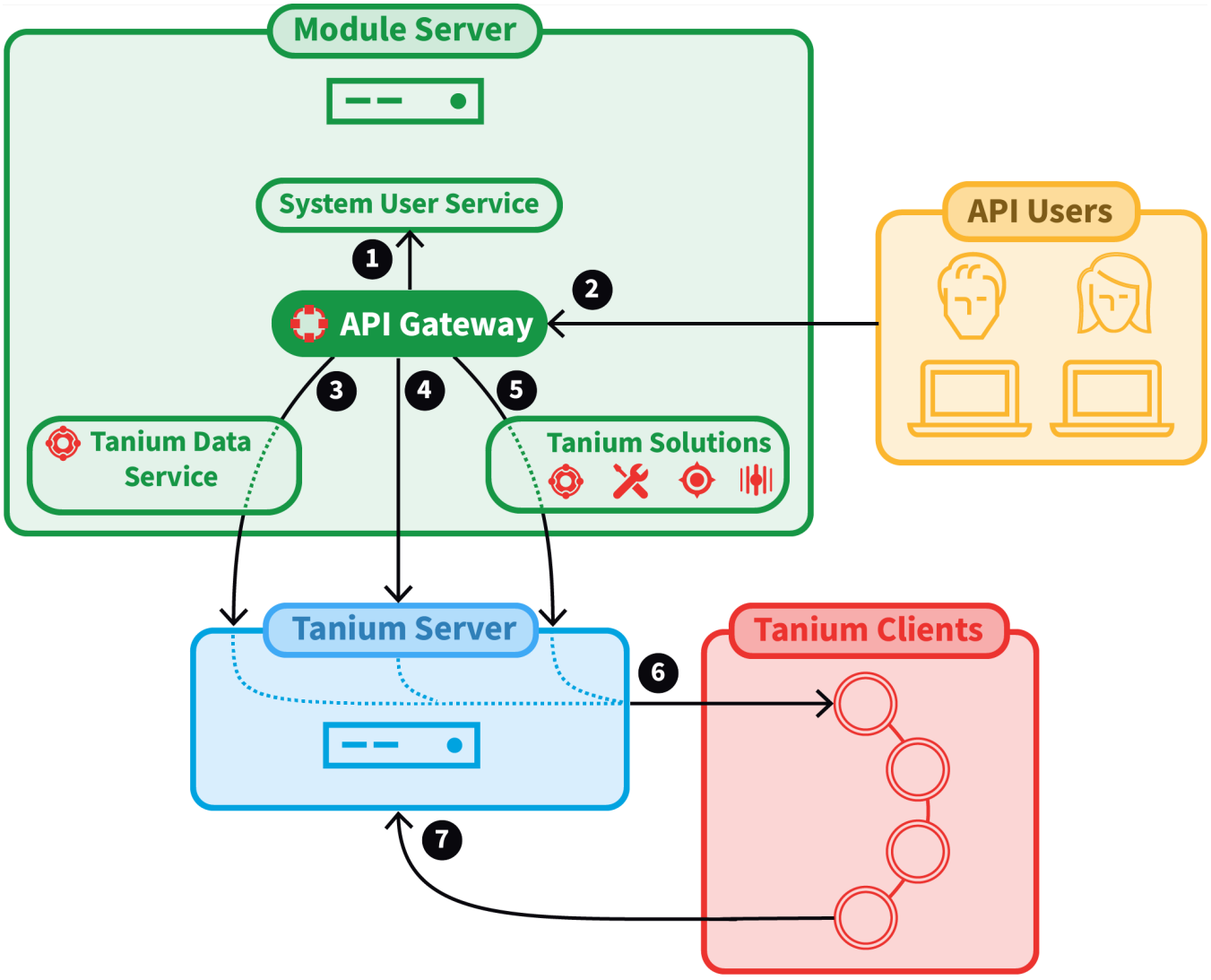
API Gateway overview

Tanium™ API Gateway provides a single and stable API integration point for various Tanium solutions. It is designed for Tanium partners and customers interested in building integrated solutions with the Tanium™ Core Platform.

API Gateway topology

The API Gateway service runs on the Tanium™ Module Server, and requires the System User service to run background processes. The API Gateway service passes user requests to Tanium™ Data Service or the Tanium™ Server; the Tanium Server collects data from Tanium™ Clients or updates data based on the request, and returns the results to the API Gateway service. The API Gateway service passes the results to the user that submitted the request.

API Gateway topology



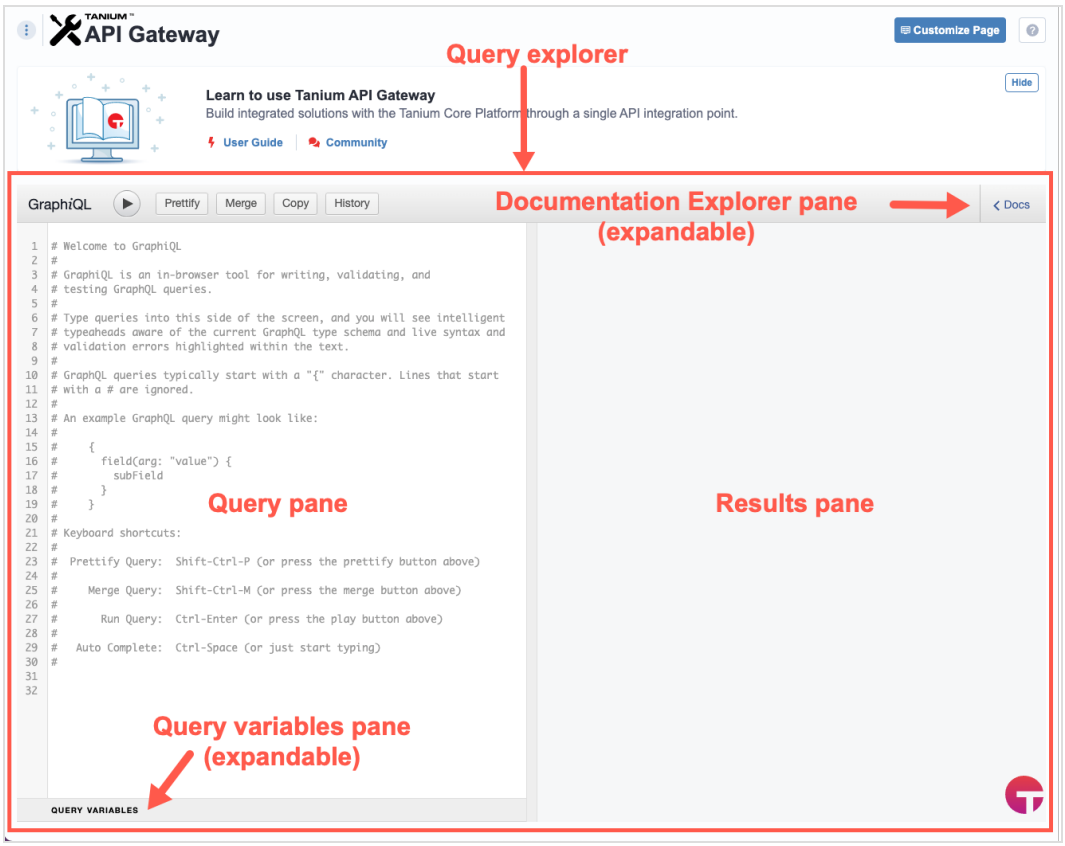
With the API Gateway, information passes between users and the Tanium Server through the following workflow (matching the numbers in API Gateway topology on page 8):

1. The API Gateway requires the System User service to be running to perform background functions.
2. Users send requests to the API Gateway to be performed on endpoints, such as action deployment and queries for question results.
3. By default, the API Gateway relays user queries to the Tanium Data Service, which continuously collects results for all registered sensors through the Tanium Server. Continuous collection from endpoints ensures that results are available in the Tanium Data Service cache for both online and offline endpoints.
4. Users can optionally specify queries that go directly from the API Gateway to the Tanium Server for collecting live results from endpoints that are currently online.
5. Users can specify requests that go from the API Gateway to Tanium solutions to be performed on endpoints. For example, a user might request Tanium™ Direct Connect to establish a direct connection to a specific endpoint.
6. The Tanium Server issues questions and deploys actions (and associated content such as packages) to Tanium Clients.
7. Tanium Clients return the question results or action statuses to the Tanium Server. The server responds to the request with the results and statuses. If the user sent the request through the API Gateway query explorer, the results pane displays the response.

Query explorer

API Gateway includes an interactive query explorer that you can use to write and run queries and mutations in the Tanium Console. Use the query explorer to try new queries and discover what data is available.

You can find the query explorer on the API Gateway **Overview** page:

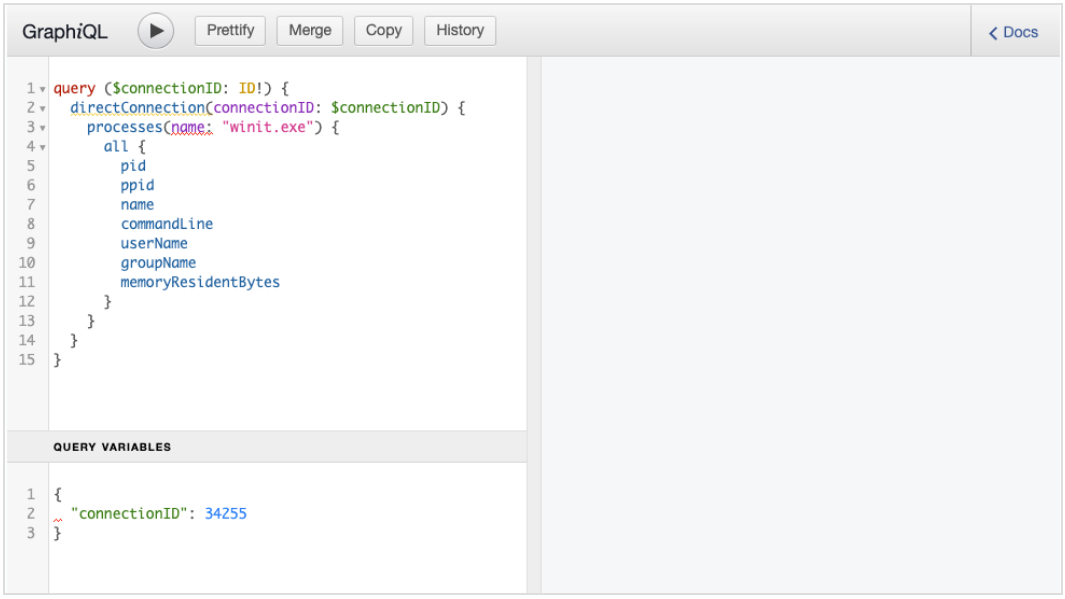


TIP

If the query explorer does not appear on the API Gateway **Overview** page, click **Customize Page** and make sure the **Query Explorer** option is selected.

Query variables

If a query or mutation uses variables, expand the **QUERY VARIABLES** pane and include the variables in the pane that expands.



For the best results, use query variables when passing arguments, such as when you use pagination or filtering in your request. For more information, see Pagination on page 13 and Filters on page 19.

Schema reference

API Gateway contains a schema reference that documents all queries, mutations, and objects that are available in API Gateway. The schema reference is generated directly from the schema; refer to the schema reference in API Gateway for the most up-to-date documentation.

To view the schema reference in the query explorer, click **Docs** to expand the **Documentation Explorer** pane of the query explorer.

NOTE The query explorer uses the GraphiQL interactive browser to send GraphQL queries and mutations to the Tanium Server. For more information about the options that are available in GraphiQL, see https://graphql.org/learn/.

Authentication

Requests that are sent from the query explorer in the Tanium Console are authenticated and authorized with the session ID of the user who is signed in. The Tanium Server uses the role-based access control (RBAC) permissions of the user account to determine which content you can query and mutate.

Requests that are sent from outside the Tanium Console are authenticated and authorized with either session IDs or API tokens. You must include an API token or session ID in the authorization header of all requests that are sent to API Gateway. API Gateway uses the RBAC permissions of the requesting user to determine content access for all queries and mutations. For an example cURL query that shows the authorization header, see Example cURL syntax on page 12.

BEST PRACTICE Use API tokens to send requests through API Gateway instead of session IDs. While session IDs time out after five minutes of inactivity, you can set a longer timeout for API tokens. You can create API tokens in the Tanium Console or through the Tanium Core Platform REST API. For more information, see Tanium Console User Guide: Managing API tokens.

IMPORTANT When requests are sent outside the Tanium Console, make sure to use the correct URL to send requests. See Root endpoint on page 12 and Example cURL syntax on page 12 for examples.

Rate limits

API Gateway has no specific rate limits.

Root endpoint

To send queries and mutations outside the Tanium Console, use the following address:

`https://<server>/plugin/products/gateway/graphql`

Example cURL syntax

```
curl --request POST \
   --url https://localhost/plugin/products/gateway/graphql \
```

```
--header 'Content-Type: application/json' \
--header 'session: token-356d5f5bbb3671f28e24f65be3bdd54d9d81001ca823efaabc5fbff251' \
--data '{"query":"{\n  now\n}\n"}'
```

Pagination

Queries that return many results are paginated to reduce resource utilization. API Gateway uses the standard Relay GraphQL pagination specification to provide users the option to explicitly control pagination.

Paginated queries return a connection type that is prefixed with the name of the data type, such as `EndpointConnection`. Queries accept standard arguments to control the pagination.

Example of a paginated query:

```graphql
query paginationExample {
  endpoints {
    edges {
      node {
        id
        serialNumber
      }
    }
    pageInfo {
      hasNextPage
      endCursor
    }
  }
}
```

Cursors

Use cursors to control relay pagination. Cursors are opaque strings that point to records within queried collections, and can be used to request the records after the cursor. All collections support forward traversal, and some also support backward traversal.

Cursors are valid only for the query for which they were returned. Cursors are generally valid for five minutes after their most recent use. Any queries that deviate from this policy are documented in the query field. It is a best practice to use query variables with cursors to quickly update the pagination in your request.

Connection results are stable and consistent when traversed with cursors unless documented in the query field.

Example of an endpoint query with cursors:

```
query useCursorsForEndpoints ($cursor: Cursor, $results: Int) {
  endpoints(after: $cursor, first: $results) {
    edges {
      node {
        name
        ipAddress
      }
    }
    pageInfo {
      startCursor
      endCursor
      hasPreviousPage
      hasNextPage
    }
  }
}
```

Include the pagination cursor and results variables in the **QUERY VARIABLES** panel:

```
{
  "cursor": "7137575:0",
  "results": 5
}
```

Connection and edges

The connection includes an `edge` field that returns a list of typed edges, such as `EndpointEdge`. Each edge contains at least two fields:

- A `node` field with the actual data type, such as `Endpoint`
- A `cursor` field with a cursor for the record

The connection type also includes a `pageInfo` field that contains at least two fields:

- `hasNextPage` indicates if there are more records
- `endCursor` is the cursor of the last record in the returned page, if any

Some connection types feature other metadata, such as `totalRecords`.

Arguments

Paginated queries support at least two arguments: `first` indicates the number of records to return, and `after` is the value of the record cursor that precedes the records in the requested page. When fully paginated, this value is the same as the `endCursor` value from the previous page. Both arguments have sensible defaults.

Paginated queries that support backward traversal allow two corresponding arguments: `last` and `before`. You must pass both arguments together to traverse backwards in a query.

A single query supports either forward or backward traversal, but not both. The server returns an error response for queries with arguments for both forward and backward traversals.

When a paginated request extends beyond the collection, the query returns only the available results.

For the best results, use query variables with the pagination arguments to quickly update the response results.

Example of a request for a page of data within a collection:

```
query getTenEndpointsAfterCursor ($cursor: Cursor, $results: Int) {
  endpoints(after: $cursor, first: $results) {
    edges {
      node {
        id
        serialNumber
      }
    }
    pageInfo {
      hasNextPage
      endCursor
    }
  }
}
```

Include the pagination cursor and results variables in the **QUERY VARIABLES** panel:

```
{
  "cursor": "7137575:0",
  "results": 10
}
```

Refreshing Collections

The records returned and paginated over in a query are intended to be stable, ensuring callers are able to traverse the entire collection without gaps or duplicates. With certain collections, particularly the results of querying endpoints with the Tanium Server data source, new records may become available after the first stable paginated collection has been returned by the API Gateway. There are two primary use cases for needing these late-arriving data:

- when fetching live data for a specific endpoint or small set of endpoints, and
- when fetching live data about as many endpoints as practical.

When you want to obtain the latest data available for a paginated query, you can request a repopulation of the collection with the `refresh` argument, which takes a cursor as its value. If the gateway can obtain potentially new data for the collection, it obtains the data and returns a new pagination starting at the beginning of the collection. The old cursor values are no longer valid.

Since a common use case for this capability is when no records were initially available, queries that support the `refresh` argument provide a `collectionInfo` field on their connection type. This field includes a `startCursor` field, which is always defined as pointing to the beginning of the entire collection. The `collectionInfo` might include other fields which help the user decide if they would like to refresh the cursor or read the results.

You can always perform a new query with no cursor instead of using the `refresh` argument, but this does not take advantage of the ongoing effort to collect records from the previous query. Using the `refresh` argument is the most efficient and effective way to obtain as complete a collection as possible or required.

Example of an endpoint query against an endpoint that is slow to respond, with `collectionInfo.startCursor` included in the response:

```
query getSlowEndpoint($first: Int, $path: String, $value: String, $expectedCount: Int) {
  endpoints(
    first: $first
    filter: {path: $path, value: $value}
    source: {ts: {expectedCount: $expectedCount}}
  ) {
    edges {
      node {
        id
      }
    }
    collectionInfo {
      startCursor
      success
      active
    }
```

```
    }
  }
```

Add the pagination and filter variables in the **QUERY VARIABLES** panel:

```
{
  "first": 1,
  "path": "name",
  "value": "slow-endpoint",
  "expectedCount": 1
}
```

Example response for an ongoing collection with a `startCursor` value:

```
{
  "data": {
    "endpoints": {
      "edges": [],
      "collectionInfo": {
        "startCursor": "4t2cB0ZGNPqy4J4P7O7opwz/24/5zgPi6OinDAA=:0",
        "success": false,
        "active": true
      }
    }
  }
}
```

Example request refreshing the collection using the returned `startCursor` value:

```
query getEndpointRefresh($refresh: Cursor, $first: Int, $path: String, $value: String,
$expectedCount: Int) {
  endpoints(
    refresh: $refresh
    first: $first
```

```
    filter: {path: $path, value: $value}
    source: {ts: {expectedCount: $expectedCount}}
  ) {
    edges {
      node {
        id
      }
    }
    collectionInfo {
      startCursor
      success
      active
    }
  }
}
```

Add the pagination and filter variables in the **QUERY VARIABLES** panel:

```
{
  "refresh": "4t2cB0ZGNPqy4J4P7O7opwz/24/5zgPi6OinDAA=:0",
  "first": 1,
  "path": "name",
  "value": "slow-endpoint",
  "expectedCount": 1
}
```

Example response with a completed collection:

```
{
  "data": {
    "endpoints": {
      "edges": [
        {
          "node": {
```

```
            "id": 1
          }
        ],
        "collectionInfo": {
          "startCursor": "4t2cB0ZGNPqy4J4P7O7opwz/24/5zgPi6OinDAA=:0",
          "success": true,
          "active": true
        }
      }
    }
}
```

Filters

Most queries that return multiple results provide support to filter the results. Such queries provide a `filter` argument.

It is a best practice to use query variables with filter arguments to quickly update the filter.

Simple filters

Simple filters are single filters that constrain the values of fields that participate in the query. You can specify simple filters in the `path` property with a period to separate levels in the graph starting at the record type. For example:

```
query getEndpointsByEmail ($path:String, $value:String){
  endpoints(filter: {path: $path, value: $value}) {
    edges {
      node {
        id
        primaryUser {
          email
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
```

Include the path and value variables in the **QUERY VARIABLES** panel:

```
{
  "path": "primaryUser.email",
  "value": "user@example.com"
}
```

The query does not need to return the filtered path. Not all field paths are filterable. Refer to the schema to see which paths cannot be filtered.

Simple filters must also contain a string `value` property.

You can specify an operator in the `op` property, which is an enumerated type and defaults to the equality operator. For example:

```
query getGTE4ProcessorEndpoints($path: String, $value: String, $fieldfilterop:
FieldFilterOp!) {
  endpoints(filter: {path: $path, value: $value, op: $fieldfilterop}) {
    edges {
      node {
        id
      }
    }
  }
}
```

Include the path, value, and operator variables in the **QUERY VARIABLES** panel:

```
{
  "path": "processor.logicalProcessors",
  "value": "4",
  "fieldfilterop": "GTE"
}
```

Not all operators are valid for all fields.

Compound filters

Compound filters contain multiple simple or compound filters that appear in the `filters` property. By default, all child filters must pass for a record to be included. If the `or` argument is given with a `true` value, then a record is included if any child filter matches.

Example of a simple compound filter:

```
query getEndpointsTwoFilters($path1: String, $path2: String, $value1: String, $value2: String) {
  endpoints(
    filter: {filters: [{path: $path1, value: $value1}, {path: $path2, value: $value2}]}
  ) {
    edges {
      node {
        id
      }
    }
  }
}

```

Include the path and value variables in the **QUERY VARIABLES** panel:

```
{
  "path1": "serialNumber",
  "value1": "x",
  "path2": "name",
  "value2": "y"
}
```

Negated filters

You can negate both simple and compound filters with a `negated` property of `true`. For example, the following query returns endpoints whose serial number does not contain the letter `x`:

```
query getEndpointsNegate($path: String, $value: String, $negated: Boolean!) {
```

```
  endpoints(
    filter: {filters: {path: $path, value: $value, negated: $negated}}
  ) {
    edges {
      node {
        id
      }
    }
  }
}

```

Include the path, value, and negated variables in the **QUERY VARIABLES** panel:

```
{
  "path": "serialNumber",
  "value": "x",
  "negated" : true
}
```

Field filters

Filters apply to the entire record. Some records contain fields that are collections; you can also filter these fields. When you filter a field, the filter applies to both the child collection and to the records. For example, if you search for endpoints with an installed application named `Tanium Client` with a filter on the field, API Gateway returns only those endpoints with such an application, as well as only the matching application:

```
query getEndpointsWithTC ($path: String, $value: String){
  endpoints {
    edges {
      node {
        installedApplications(filter: {path: $path, value: $value}) {
          name
          version
```

```
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
```

Include the path, value, and negated variables in the **QUERY VARIABLES** panel:

```
{
  "path": "name",
  "value": "Tanium Client"
}
```

Field filters can be simple or compound. Compound filters are limited to one level of children that must use the equality operator, and require all child filters. For example:

```
query getEndpointsMultipleFilters ($path1: String, $value1: String, $path2: String,
$value2: String){
  endpoints {
    edges {
      node {
        installedApplications(
          filter: {
            filters: [
              {path: $path1, value: $value1},
              {path: $path2, value: $value2}
            ]
          }
        ) {
          name
          version
        }
      }
    }
```

```
    }
}
```

Include the path and value variables in the **QUERY VARIABLES** panel:

```
{
  "path1": "name",
  "value1": "Tanium Client",
  "path2": "version",
  "value2": "7.5.0.0"
}
```

For more information on specific filter syntax, see Reference: Filter syntax on page 45.

Integration with other Tanium products

The following solutions are supported by API Gateway:

- Tanium Core Platform
    - Actions
    - Tanium™ Data Service
    - Tanium™ Direct Connect
    - Packages
- Tanium™ Blob
- Tanium™ Deploy
- Tanium™ Performance

Getting started with API Gateway

Step 1: Review the requirements

Review the system, network, security, and user role requirements: see API Gateway requirements on page 26.

Step 2: Install API Gateway

See Installing API Gateway on page 30.

Step 3: Install any integrated solutions that use the API Gateway

Import any integrated solutions that you want to use. For information on which Tanium solutions use the API Gateway, see Integration with other Tanium products on page 24.

Step 4: Grant API Gateway permissions

Grant permissions to users to use API Gateway. Uses with the **Administrator** reserved role have access by default. See User role requirements on page 28.

Step 5: Test queries through the Tanium™ Console

Use the interactive query explorer to test queries in the Tanium Console. See Test a query in the Tanium Console on page 32.

Step 6: (Optional) Test queries through cURL

Test queries through cURL. See Example cURL syntax on page 12.

Step 7: Explore sample queries and mutations

Explore sample queries and mutations to see what you can do with API Gateway. See Reference: API Gateway examples on page 52.

API Gateway requirements

Review the requirements before you install and use API Gateway.

Core platform dependencies

Make sure that your environment meets the following requirements:

- **Tanium™ Core Platform servers**: 7.4.4 or later
- **Tanium™ Client**: No client requirements.
- **Tanium™ Console**: 2.0 or later
- **Tanium content**: API Gateway uses sensors that are included in the Core Content and Core AD Query content packs.

Solution dependencies

Other Tanium solutions are required for API Gateway to function (required dependencies) or for specific API Gateway features to work (feature-specific dependencies). The installation method that you select determines if the Tanium Server automatically imports dependencies or if you must manually import them.

Some API Gateway dependencies have their own dependencies, which you can see by clicking the links in the lists of Required dependencies on page 26 and Feature-specific dependencies on page 27. Note that the links open the user guides for the latest version of each solution, not necessarily the minimum version that API Gateway requires.

Tanium recommended installation

If you select **Tanium Recommended Installation** when you import API Gateway, the Tanium Server automatically imports all your licensed solutions at the same time. See Tanium Console User Guide: Import all modules and services.

Import specific solutions

If you select only API Gateway to import and are using Tanium Core Platform 7.5.2.3531 with Tanium Console 3.0.72 or later, the Tanium Server automatically imports the latest available versions of any required dependencies that are missing. If some required dependencies are already imported but their versions are earlier than the minimum required for API Gateway, the server automatically updates those dependencies to the latest available versions.

If you select only API Gateway to import and you are using Tanium Core Platform 7.5.2.3503 or earlier with Tanium Console 3.0.64 or earlier, you must manually import or update required dependencies. See Tanium Console User Guide: Import, re-import, or update specific solutions.

Required dependencies

API Gateway has the following required dependencies at the specified minimum versions:

- Tanium Interact 2.9.83 or later
- Tanium System User 1.0.40 or later

Feature-specific dependencies

If you select only API Gateway to import, you must manually import or update its feature-specific dependencies regardless of the Tanium Console or Tanium Core Platform versions. API Gateway has the following feature-specific dependencies at the specified minimum versions:

- Tanium Blob 1.0.6 or later is required to submit a request involving blob storage.
- Tanium Comply 2.10.940 or later is required to submit a request involving the System Vulnerability and System Compliance risk vectors.
- Tanium Direct Connect 1.10.39 or later is required to submit a request involving a direct connection with an endpoint.
- Tanium Deploy 2.9.123 or later is required to submit a request involving Deploy functionality.
- Tanium Impact 1.7.62 or later is required to submit a request involving the Administrative Access risk vector.
- Tanium Reveal 1.15.185 or later is required to submit a request involving the Password Identification risk vector.
- Tanium Risk 1.2.24 or later is required to submit a request involving Risk functionality.
- Tanium Performance 1.10.57 or later is required to submit a request involving Performance functionality.

Tanium™ Module Server

API Gateway is installed and runs as a service on the Module Server host computer. The impact on the Module Server is minimal and depends on usage.

For information about Module Server sizing in a Windows deployment, see Tanium Core Platform Deployment Guide for Windows: Host system sizing guidelines.

Endpoints

API Gateway does not directly deploy packages to endpoints. However, you can use API Gateway to deploy packages through Tanium Deploy. For Tanium Deploy endpoint requirements, see Tanium Deploy User Guide: Endpoints.

For Tanium Client operating system support, see Tanium Client Management User Guide: Client version and host system requirements.

Host and network security requirements

Specific ports and processes are needed to run API Gateway.

Ports

The following ports are required for API Gateway communication.

Source	Destination	Port	Protocol	Purpose
Module Server	Module Server (loopback)	17600	TCP	Internal purposes, not externally accessible

BEST PRACTICE Configure firewall policies to open ports for Tanium traffic with TCP-based rules instead of application identity-based rules. For example, on a Palo Alto Networks firewall, configure the rules with service objects or service groups instead of application objects or application groups.

Security exclusions

If security software is in use in the environment to monitor and block unknown host system processes, Tanium recommends that a security administrator create exclusions to allow the Tanium processes to run without interference. The configuration of these exclusions varies depending on AV software. For a list of all security exclusions to define across Tanium, see Tanium Core Platform Deployment Reference Guide: Host system security exclusions.

API Gateway security exclusions

Target Device	Notes	Exclusion Type	Exclusion
Module Server		Process	`<Module Server>\services\gateway-service\TaniumGatewayService.exe`

User role requirements

The following tables list the role permissions required to use API Gateway. For more information about role permissions and associated content sets, see Tanium Console User Guide: Managing RBAC.

API Gateway user role permissions

Permission	API Gateway User[1]	Gateway Service Account	Gateway Service Account - All Content Sets
Gateway Api Access API Gateway	✓ EXECUTE	✗	✗

API Gateway user role permissions (continued)

Permission	API Gateway User[1]	Gateway Service Account	Gateway Service Account - All Content Sets
Gateway Service Account Provides access for the API Gateway service.	✗	✓ EXECUTE	✗

[1] This role provides module permissions for Tanium Interact. You can view which Interact permissions are granted to this role in the Tanium Console. For more information, see Tanium Interact User Guide: User role requirements.

Provided API Gateway administration and platform content permissions

Permission	Permission Type	API Gateway User	Gateway Service Account	Gateway Service Account - All Content Sets
Action Group	Administration	✗	✓ READ WRITE	✗
Computer Group	Administration	✗	✓ READ	✗
Global Settings	Administration	✗	✓ READ	✗
Sensor	Platform Content	✗	✗	✓ READ[1]
Token - Use	Administration	✓ SPECIAL	✗	✗
Plugin	Platform Content	✓ EXECUTE[2] READ[2]	✗	✗

[1] This permission applies to all content sets.

[2] This permission applies to the Interact content set.

Installing API Gateway

Use the Tanium Console **Solutions** page to install API Gateway and choose either automatic or manual configuration:

- **Automatic configuration** (Tanium Core Platform 7.4.2 or later only): API Gateway is installed with any required dependencies and other selected products. This option is the best practice for most deployments. For more information about the automatic configuration for API Gateway, see Tanium Console User Guide: Import all modules and services.
- **Manual configuration**: Manually install API Gateway and the required dependencies. For more information, see Import API Gateway on page 30.

Before you begin

- Read the release notes.
- Review the API Gateway requirements on page 26.
- If you are upgrading from a previous version, see Upgrade API Gateway on page 31.
- Assign the correct roles to users for API Gateway. Review the User role requirements on page 28.
    - To import the API Gateway solution, you must be assigned the **Administrator** reserved role.
- If you install API Gateway in an All-in-One deployment, update the **api_token_trusted_ip_address_list** platform setting. For more information, see Update platform setting for All-in-One deployment on page 34.

Import API Gateway

Perform the following steps to install the API Gateway solution on the Tanium Server.

If you have multiple Tanium Servers in an active-active configuration, you only need to perform these steps on one Tanium Server if you have Tanium Core Platform 7.4.3.1204 or later.

1. Sign in to the Tanium Console with an account that has the **Administrator** reserved role.
2. From the Main menu, go to **Administration > Configuration > Solutions**.
3. In the **Content** section, select the checkbox for **API Gateway** and click **Import**.

   If you need to install any prerequisite Tanium solutions or content, select the corresponding checkboxes for those solutions as well.
4. Review the content to import and click **Begin Install**.

Manage solution dependencies

Other Tanium solutions are required for API Gateway to function (required dependencies) or for specific API Gateway features to work (feature-specific dependencies). See Solution dependencies.

Upgrade API Gateway

For the steps to upgrade API Gateway, see Tanium Console User Guide: Import, re-import, or update specific solutions. After the upgrade, verify that the correct version is installed: see Verify API Gateway version on page 31.

Verify API Gateway version

After you import or upgrade API Gateway, verify that the correct version is installed:

1. Refresh your browser.
2. From the Main menu, go to **Administration > Shared Services > API Gateway** to open the API Gateway **Overview** page.
3. To display version information, click Info  .

Troubleshoot issues

If you experience issues with installing API Gateway, see Queries return unexpected results or errors on page 34.

Using API Gateway

Use API Gateway to build API-based integrations with the Tanium Core Platform. This service consolidates information from multiple Tanium modules into a unified view of information on the endpoints in the environment. API Gateway intelligently routes requests to the services and sources that provide the most recent information and the most reliable mutations.

API Gateway uses GraphQL to request data (queries) and to make changes (mutations). With GraphQL, you can compose queries in API Gateway to retrieve the exact data that you want as well as filter the results to a set of endpoints.

Use API Gateway to:

- Query endpoints through the Tanium Server, or access data through Tanium Data Service
- Create, delete, and query actions
- Query packages
- Open a connection to an endpoint through Tanium Direct Connect and retrieve data from the endpoint

For examples of available functions, see Reference: API Gateway examples on page 52.

Test a query in the Tanium Console

To access the query explorer in the Tanium Console and run a query, perform the following steps:

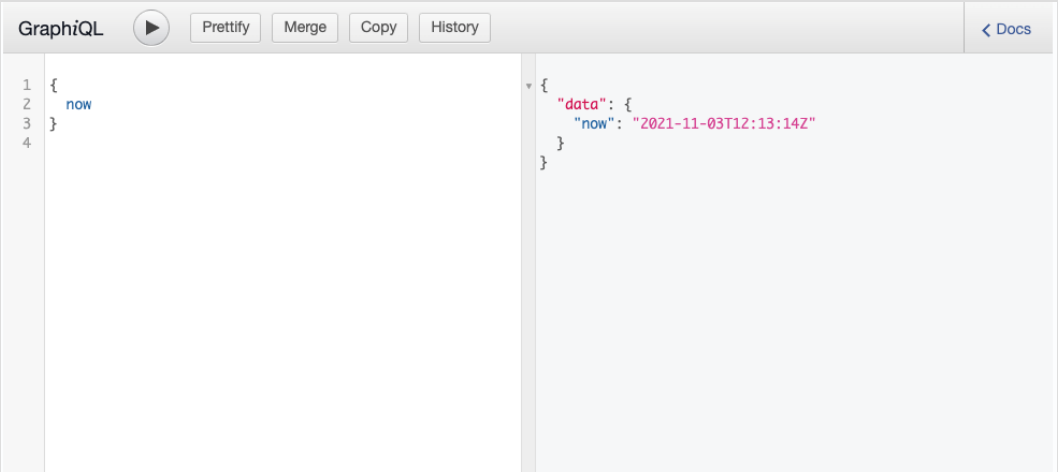
1. From the Main menu, go to **Administration > Shared Services > API Gateway**.
2. Enter a query in the query pane. For example, paste the following query to get the time from the Tanium Server:

```
{
  now
}
```


If the query explorer does not appear on the API Gateway **Overview** page, click **Customize Page** and make sure the **Query Explorer** option is selected.

3. (Optional) If a query or mutation uses variables, expand the **QUERY VARIABLES** pane and include the variables in the pane that expands.
4. Click Execute Query  .

API Gateway sends the query to the server and returns the response in the results pane.



For more information on the query explorer, see Query explorer on page 9.

Troubleshooting API Gateway

If API Gateway is not performing as expected, you might need to troubleshoot issues.

Collect logs

The information is saved as a ZIP file that you can download with your browser.

1. From the API Gateway **Overview** page, click Help, then the **Troubleshooting** tab.
2. Click **Download Support Package**.
   A `tanium-api-gateway-support-[timestamp].zip` file downloads to the local download directory.
3. Contact Tanium Support to determine the best option to send the ZIP file. For more information, see Contact Tanium Support on page 44.

Tanium API Gateway maintains logging information in the `gateway-service.log` file in the `\Program Files\Tanium\Tanium Module Server\services\gateway-files\logs\` directory.

Update platform setting for All-in-One deployment

For All-in-One deployments, before you install System User Service as a required dependency for API Gateway, you must first add the `127.0.0.1` IPv4 address if you enabled IPv4, or the `::1` IPv6 address if you enabled IPv6, to the **api_token_trusted_ip_address_list** platform Server setting. Otherwise, the installation process does not complete.

All-in-One deployments are supported only for proof-of-concept (POC) demonstrations.

1. From the Main menu, go to **Administration > Configuration > Platform Settings**.
2. In the **Name** column, click **api_token_trusted_ip_address_list**.
3. You have the following options:
   - If you enabled IPv4, enter `127.0.0.1` in the **Value** field.
   - If you enabled IPv6, enter `::1` in the **Value** field.
4. Click **Save**.

Queries return unexpected results or errors

- The API Gateway service redirects queries and mutations to other Tanium solutions. If API Gateway returns unexpected results or errors, make sure that all prerequisites are installed at the minimum recommended version. For information, see API Gateway requirements on page 26.

- If all queries and mutations return a **502 Gateway Timeout** error, make sure the Tanium System User service and the Tanium API Gateway service are running on the Tanium Module Server.
- If you recently installed API Gateway or the System User service, restart the Tanium Module Server.
- Queries and mutations that use the **eid** element require Interact 2.9 or later.

Request error handling

When requests cannot be fully satisfied, the API Gateway service gives the caller accurate, practical error information. The API Gateway service honors the GraphQL error specification with some custom extensions for greater specificity.

Syntax Validation

Before processing any portion of a request, the service parses its syntax. If the request is not valid GraphQL, or if it does not conform to the schema, the service returns a response with the syntax errors, including line and column positions whenever possible.

Examples of syntax errors include:

- Unbalanced parentheses, braces, brackets, and quotation marks
- References to fields that do not exist

The GraphQL error specification requires reporting these errors to the caller by line and column in the request.

When possible, the Query pane in the Query Explorer identifies syntax errors in the request.

Structural Validation

If the request passes syntax validation, the service evaluates the request for structural validity, which checks for errors not expressible with the GraphQL type system. Structural error examples include:

- Restrictions on type values, such as:
    - A string may not be empty
    - An integer must be positive
- Constraints on input objects, such as:
    - Exactly one of two or more entries must be present
- Existence of values in a known set, such as:
    - A named sensor must exist
- References to fields that cannot be satisfied in the current environment, such as:
    - A sensor does not exist

The GraphQL `extensions` error field for custom fields contains these errors.

Error Extensions

Errors that pertain to a specific field in the request are identified by a `fieldPath` entry in the `extensions` object. Similar to the `path` entry on the GraphQL error type, the `fieldPath` consists of a list of strings and integers which indicate keys in objects and offsets in lists, respectively. The root of the `fieldPath` is the request field that triggered the GraphQL error.

> **NOTE** The numbering for list items starts at `0` for the first item and increments for each additional item. For example, if a `fieldPath` contains `5`, this refers to the sixth item in the list.

The `extensions` object may also have these fields:

Extensions field	Description
`code`	an error code attributable to the field itself
`context`	a map of contextual information that refines or specifies the error
`message`	a short error explanation

For example, with the following syntactically valid request:

```
{
  endpoints {
    edges {
      node {
        name
        serialNumber
      }
    }
  }
}
```

If the serial number is not available in the underlying data store, the API Gateway service returns a response including an extended error that the value does not exist:

```
{
  "errors": [
    {
      "message": "Invalid request",
```

```
      "path": ["endpoints"],
      "extensions": {
        "fieldPath": ["edges", "node", "serialNumber"],
        "code": "validation_exists",
        "message": "must refer to an existing sensor",
        "context": {
          "source": "tds"
        }
      }
    }
  ]
}
```

Invalid argument errors contain an extended `argumentErrors` entry. The value of that entry is a list of objects that may have the following entries:

Extensions field	Description
`code`	an error code attributable to the field itself
`context`	a map of contextual information that refines or specifies the error
`path`	the path to the argument error, relative to the field
`message`	a short error explanation

For example, with the following request that does not define a `name` or `path` value:

```
{
  endpoints(filter: {filters: [{memberOf: {name: ""}}, {path:""}]}) {
    edges {
      node {
        name
      }
    }
  }
}
```

The API Gateway service returns a response including both errors stating a value is a required:

```
{
  "errors": [
    {
      "message": "Invalid request",
      "path": ["endpoints"],
      "extensions": {
        "argumentErrors": [
          {
            "code": "validation_required",
            "path": ["filter", "filters", 0, "memberOf", "name"]
          },
          {
            "code": "validation_required",
            "path": ["filter", "filters", 1, "path"]
          }
        ]
      }
    }
  ]
}
```

Extended errors may identify argument errors within sub-fields. For example, the following request specifies a non-existent sensor name:

```
{
  endpoints {
    edges {
      node {
        sensorReadings(sensors:[{name: "A Non-Existent Sensor"}]) {
          columns {
            values
          }
        }
      }
```

```
    }
  }
}
```

The API Gateway service returns a response including the sub-field error that the value does not exist:

```
{
  "errors": [
    {
      "message": "Invalid request",
      "path": ["endpoints"],
      "extensions": {
        "fieldPath": ["edges", "node", "sensorReadings"],
        "argumentErrors": [
          {
            "code": "validation_exists",
            "path": ["sensors", 0, "name"]
          }
        ]
      }
    }
  ]
}
```

Whenever possible, the response includes the valid portions of a query. For example, the following request references a valid sensor (Custom Tags) and a not valid sensor (A Non-existent Sensor):

```
{
  endpoints {
    edges {
      node {
        name
        ipAddress
        os {
```

```
          generation
        }
        sensorReadings(sensors: [{name: "Custom Tags"}, {name: "A Non-existent Sensor"}])
{
          columns {
            sensor {
              name
            }
            name
            values
          }
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
```

The response includes the error from A Non-Existent Sensor not being found, and all information that can otherwise be returned from the Custom Tags sensor:

```
{
  "errors": [
    {
      "message": "sensors: (1: (name: must refer to an existing sensor.).).",
      "path": [
        "endpoints"
      ],
      "extensions": {
        "argumentErrors": [
          {
            "code": "validation_exists",
            "context": {
              "source": "tds"
            },
```

```
            "message": "must refer to an existing sensor",
            "path": [
              "sensors",
              1,
              "name"
            ]
          }
        ],
        "fieldPath": [
          "edges",
          "node",
          "sensorReadings"
        ]
      }
    }
  ],
  "data": {
    "endpoints": {
      "edges": [
        {
          "node": {
            "name": "example-host",
            "ipAddress": "192.0.2.10",
            "os": {
              "generation": "Windows 10"
            },
            "sensorReadings": {
              "columns": [
                {
                  "sensor": {
                    "name": "Custom Tags"
                  },
                  "name": "Custom Tags",
                  "values": [
```

```
                    "custom-tag-1",
                    "custom-tag-2"
                  ]
                }
              ]
            }
          }
        ]
      }
    }
}
```

NOTE

Similar to lists in the `fieldPath` referring to offsets in lists, if an error occurs on an item in a list, the error `message` might refer to the list offset instead of the field name. In the above response, the `message` refers to item `1` in the list; because list numbering starts at `0`, this points to the second sensor (A Non-existent Sensor).

Error codes

General error codes include:

Error code	Description
`401 Unauthorized`	If using an API token, you do not have permission to use the token for authentication, or the token is not valid or does not exist.
`403 Forbidden`	You do not have the permissions required for your request. See the `message` for more information.
`502 Bad Gateway`	The API Gateway service received an invalid response from the server.
`internal_server_error`	The response field cannot be resolved due to a server error.

Syntax error codes include:

Error code	Description
`GRAPHQL_PARSE_FAILED`	The request contains unbalanced parentheses, braces, brackets, or quotation marks. See the `message` for more information.
`GRAPHQL_VALIDATION_FAILED`	The request contains an unrecognized argument, or a required argument is not included. See the `message` for more information.

Structural error codes include:

Error code	Description
`validation_allowed`	The field is not allowed in this position.
`validation_date`	The field must contain a valid RFC 3339 long date format (`YYYY-MM-DD`).
`validation_exists`	The field must refer to an existing entity.
`validation_in_invalid`	The field must have a value from a specific set.
`validation_invalid_use`	The filter is not valid in its context.
`validation_ipaddress`	The field must contain an IPv4 address or IPv4 CIDR range.
`validation_key_unexpected`	The field is not allowed.
`validation_min_greater_equal_than_required`	The field must have a value greater than or equal to its documented minimum.
`validation_nil`	The field must be absent.
`validation_nil_or_not_empty_required`	The field must be absent or have a non-empty value.
`validation_not_nil_required`	The field must have a value.
`validation_overdetermined`	The field's object must not have inconsistent entries.
`validation_positive_integer`	The field must contain a positive integer.
`validation_required`	The field must have a non-empty value.
`validation_timestamp`	The field's value must be a valid RFC 3339 string.
`validation_unique`	The field's value must be unique in its documented container.

Uninstall API Gateway

If you need to uninstall API Gateway, perform the following steps.

Consult with Tanium Support before you uninstall or reinstall API Gateway.

1. Sign in to the Tanium Console as a user with the Administrator role.
2. From the Main menu, go to **Administration > Configuration > Solutions**.
3. In the **Content** section, select the **API Gateway** row and click **Uninstall**.

4. Review the summary and click **Yes** to proceed with the uninstallation.
5. When prompted to confirm, enter your password.

> NOTE The uninstall does not remove the API Gateway log from the Tanium Module Server. To remove the log after the uninstall completes, manually delete the `\Program Files\Tanium\Tanium Module Server\services\gateway-files\` directory.

Contact Tanium Support

To contact Tanium Support for help, sign in to https://support.tanium.com.

Reference: Filter syntax

Endpoint query filter syntax

Filter endpoint query requests using the following filter syntax.

General Fields

You can filter on field values. Unless otherwise specified, define a filter object using the syntax:

```
{path: "field-path", value: "field-value"}
```

Use dot notation for sub-fields not at the root level.

For example, the following request filters and returns only endpoints whose primary user email address is `user@example.com`:

```
query getEndpointsByEmail ($path:String, $value:String){
  endpoints(filter: {path: $path, value: $value}) {
    edges {
      node {
        id
        primaryUser {
          email
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
```

Include the path and value variables in the **QUERY VARIABLES** panel:

```
{
  "path": "primaryUser.email",
  "value": "user@example.com"
}
```

Computer group membership

You can filter on membership in named computer groups. Define a filter object using the syntax:

```
{memberOf: {name: "computer-group-name"}}
```

For example, the following request filters and returns only endpoints that are members of the All Linux computer group:

```
query getLinuxEndpoints ($cgname: String){
  endpoints(filter: {memberOf: {name: $cgname}}) {
    edges {
      node {
        id
      }
    }
  }
}
```

Include the computer group name variable in the **QUERY VARIABLES** panel:

```
{
  "cgname": "All Linux"
}
```

Sensors

Endpoint queries can filter on readings of arbitrary named sensors. Define a filter object using the syntax:

```
{sensor: {name: "sensor-name", value: "filter-value"}}
```

For example, the following request filters based on the Total Memory sensor returning a value of `16384 MB` for endpoints, and returns only those endpoints:

```
query get16GBMemEndpoints($sensor: String, $value: String) {
  endpoints(filter: {sensor: {name: $sensor}, value: $value}) {
    edges {
      node {
        id
      }
```

```
    }
  }
}
```

Include the sensor name and value variables in the **QUERY VARIABLES** panel:

```
{
  "sensor": "Total Memory",
  "value": "16384 MB"
}
```

Parameterized sensors

You can also filter on parameterized sensors. Define a filter object using the syntax:

```
{sensor:
  {name: "sensor-name",
  params:[
    {name: "parameter-1-name", value: "parameter-1-value"},
    {name: "parameter-2-name", value: "parameter-2-value"},
    {name: "parameter-n-name", value: "parameter-n-value"}
  ]
},
  value: "filter-value"
}
```

Add a `params` `name`/`value` object for every parameter.

For example, the following request filters based on the Custom Tag Exists sensor, returning endpoints tagged with the custom tag `the-tag`, and returns only those endpoints:

```
query getEndpointsWithCustomTag($sensorName: String, $sensorValue: String, $paramName: String!, $paramValue: String!) {
  endpoints(
    filter: {sensor: {name: $sensorName, params: [{name: $paramName, value: $paramValue}]}, value: $sensorValue}
  ) {
```

```
    edges {
      node {
        id
      }
    }
  }
}

```

Include the sensor name, value, and parameter variables in the **QUERY VARIABLES** panel:

```
{
  "sensorName": "Custom Tag Exists",
  "sensorValue": "true",
  "paramName": "tag",
  "paramValue": "the-tag"
}
```

Multi-column sensors

You can filter multi-column sensors by specifying the column name. Define a filter object using the syntax:

```
{sensor: {
  name: "sensor-name",
  column: "sensor-column-name"},
  value: "filter-value"}
}
```

For example, the following request filters based on the CPU Details sensor returning endpoints with an `Intel` CPU, and returns only those endpoints:

```
query getIntelCPUEndpoints($sensorName: String, $sensorColumn: String, $sensorValue:
String) {
  endpoints(
    filter: {sensor: {name: $sensorName, column: $sensorColumn}, value: $sensorValue}
```

```
  ) {
    edges {
      node {
        id
      }
    }
  }
}
```

Include the sensor name, column, and value variables in the **QUERY VARIABLES** panel:

```
{
  "sensorName": "CPU Details",
  "sensorColumn": "CPU",
  "sensorValue": "Intel"
}
```

If you want to select across multiple columns of each row of a multi-column sensor, define a `filter.filters` list, then define a list element for each column filter, using the following syntax:

```
filters: [
  {sensor: {column: "column-1-name"}, value: "column-1-value"},
  {sensor: {column: "column-2-name"}, value: "column-2-value"},
  {sensor: {column: "column-n-name"}, value: "column-n-value"}
]
```

You can only use a single level of child filters, and can only use the default `EQ` operator.

For example, the following request filters based on the CPU Details sensor returning endpoints with `4` total cores and an `Intel` CPU, and returns only those endpoints:

```
query get4CoreIntelCPUEndpoints($sensorName: String, $sensorColumn1: String, $sensorValue1: String, $sensorColumn2: String, $sensorValue2: String) {
  endpoints(
    filter: {sensor: {name: $sensorName}, filters: [{sensor: {column: $sensorColumn1}, value: $sensorValue1}, {sensor: {column: $sensorColumn2}, value: $sensorValue2}]}
```

```
  ) {
    edges {
      node {
        id
      }
    }
  }
}

```

Include the sensor name, column, and value variables in the **QUERY VARIABLES** panel:

```
{
  "sensorName": "CPU Details",
  "sensorColumn1": "CPU",
  "sensorValue1": "Intel",
  "sensorColumn2": "Total Cores",
  "sensorValue2": "4"
}
```

In this form, the sensor is identified in the top filter and the columns are identified in the child filters. You can only use a single level of child filters, and can only use the default `EQ` operator.

Sensor readings

After you filter endpoints, you can filter your results to return data from additional sensors. As a child of the node object, define the sensor reading filter using the following syntax:

```
sensorReadings
  (sensors: [{name: "sensor-name"}]) {
    columns {
      column-1
      column-2
      column-n
    }
```

For example, the following request first filters endpoints and only returns endpoints with `Firefox` as an installed application, then for each endpoint, returns the results of the Is Linux sensor:

```
query GetLinuxFirefoxEndpoints($sensorName1: String, $sensorColumn1: String, $sensorOp1: FieldFilterOp!, $sensorValue1: String, $sensorName2: String!) {
  endpoints(
    filter: {sensor: {name: $sensorName1, column: $sensorColumn1}, op: $sensorOp1, value: $sensorValue1}
  ) {
    edges {
      node {
        name
        ipAddress
        sensorReadings(sensors: [{name: $sensorName2}]) {
          columns {
            sensor {
              name
            }
            name
            values
          }
        }
      }
    }
  }
}

```

Include the sensor name, column, operator, and value variables in the **QUERY VARIABLES** panel:

```
{
  "sensorName1": "Installed Applications",
  "sensorColumn1": "Name",
  "sensorOp1": "CONTAINS",
  "sensorValue1": "Firefox",
  "sensorName2": "Is Linux"
}
```

Reference: API Gateway examples

Use the following query examples to learn about the functionality and syntax of queries and mutations in API Gateway.

General examples

The following queries retrieve data from the endpoints in your environment.

Get server time

The following query retrieves the local time from the Tanium Server.

```
query getServerTime {
  now
}
```

Example response:

```
{
  "data": {
    "now": "2021-11-08T19:22:03Z"
  }
}
```

Get endpoints

The following query retrieves known endpoints from the Tanium Server.

```
query getEndpoints($count: Int, $time: Int) {
  endpoints(source: {ts: {expectedCount: $count, stableWaitTime: $time}}) {
    edges {
      node {
        computerID
        name
        serialNumber
        ipAddress
      }
```

```
    }
  }
}

```

Include the count and time variables in the **QUERY VARIABLES** panel or in your variables dictionary:

```
{
  "count": 1,
  "time": 10
}
```

Example response:

```
{
  "data": {
    "endpoints": {
      "edges": [
        {
          "node": {
            "computerID": "937672696",
            "name": "ubuntu-test",
            "serialNumber": "Not Specified",
            "ipAddress": "10.168.20.30"
          }
        },
        {
          "node": {
            "computerID": "1867570226",
            "name": "CentOS-test-1",
            "serialNumber": "Not Specified",
            "ipAddress": "10.168.20.40"
          }
```

```
        },
        {
          "node": {
            "computerID": "2711217959",
            "name": "CentOS-test-2",
            "serialNumber": "Not Specified",
            "ipAddress": "10.168.20.50"
          }
        }
      ]
    }
  }
}
```

Get endpoints IDs from Tanium Data Service

The following query retrieves all endpoint IDs from Tanium Data Service.

```
query getTDSEndpointIDs {
  endpoints {
    edges {
      node {
        id
      }
    }
  }
}

```

Example response:

```
{
  "data": {
    "endpoints": {
```

```
      "edges": [
        {
          "node": {
            "id": "12345"
          }
        },
        {
          "node": {
            "id": "54321"
          }
        },
        {
          "node": {
            "id": "21212"
          }
        }
      ]
    }
  }
}
```

Get endpoints using aliases

The following query retrieves known endpoints using aliases to rename the information returned and prevent data collision due to overlapping field names. The `tds` alias retrieves the `id` and `name` of known endpoints from Tanium Data Service. The `ts` alias retrieves the IPv6 address `value` of known endpoints from the Tanium Server and the sensor `name`.

```
query getEndpointsAliases($time: Int) {
  tds: endpoints {
    edges {
      node {
        id
        name
      }
    }
```

```
  }
  ts: endpoints(source: {ts: {stableWaitTime: $time}}) {
    edges {
      node {
        sensorReadings(sensors: [{name: "IPv6 Address"}]) {
          columns {
            name
            values
          }
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
```

Include the time and sensor name variables in the **QUERY VARIABLES** panel or in your variables dictionary:

```
{
  "time": 10
}
```

Example response:

```
{
  "data": {
    "tds": {
      "edges": [
        {
          "node": {
            "id": "12345",
            "name": "example-name"
          }
        },
```

```
        {
          "node": {
            "id": "54321",
            "name": "example-name-2"
          }
        }
      ]
    },
    "ts": {
      "edges": [
        {
          "node": {
            "sensorReadings": {
              "columns": [
                {
                  "name": "IPv6 Address",
                  "values": [
                    "2001:db8::3"
                  ]
                }
              ]
            }
          }
        },
        {
          "node": {
            "sensorReadings": {
              "columns": [
                {
                  "name": "IPv6 Address",
                  "values": [
                    "2001:db8::2"
                  ]
                }
```

```
            ]
          }
        }
      ]
    }
  }
}
```

Get endpoints using multiple sensors

The following query retrieves known endpoints using multiple sensors. The request specifies the sensor name as one of the fields returned in the request, to identify the sensor that reported the information.

```
query getEndpointsApplications {
  endpoints {
    edges {
      node {
        computerID
        sensorReadings(sensors: [{name: "Installed Applications"}, {name: "Running Applications"}]) {
          columns {
            name
            values
            sensor {
              name
            }
          }
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
```

Example response:

```
{
  "data": {
    "endpoints": {
      "edges": [
        {
          "node": {
            "computerID": "987654321",
            "sensorReadings": {
              "columns": [
                {
                  "name": "Name",
                  "values": [
                    "Tanium Client 7.4.7.1094"
                  ],
                  "sensor": {
                    "name": "Installed Applications"
                  }
                },
                {
                  "name": "Version",
                  "values": [
                    "7.4.7.1094"
                  ],
                  "sensor": {
                    "name": "Installed Applications"
                  }
                },
                {
                  "name": "Silent Uninstall String",
                  "values": [
                    "\"C:\\Program Files (x86)\\Tanium\\Tanium Client\\uninst.exe\""
                  ],
                  "sensor": {
                    "name": "Installed Applications"
```

```
                    }
                  },
                  {
                    "name": "Uninstallable",
                    "values": [
                      "Is Uninstallable"
                    ],
                    "sensor": {
                      "name": "Installed Applications"
                    }
                  },
                  {
                    "name": "Name",
                    "values": [
                      "Tanium Client"
                    ],
                    "sensor": {
                      "name": "Running Applications"
                    }
                  },
                  {
                    "name": "Version",
                    "values": [
                      "7.4.7.1094"
                    ],
                    "sensor": {
                      "name": "Running Applications"
                    }
                  },
                  {
                    "name": "Process Name",
                    "values": [
                      "TaniumClient.exe"
                    ],
```

```
                    "sensor": {
                      "name": "Running Applications"
                    }
                  }
                ]
              }
            }
          }
        ]
      }
    }
}
```

Get rich endpoint data

The following query demonstrates using nested fields to retrieve categorized endpoint data.

NOTE The `first: $first` argument passes the query variable value `2` and retrieves two records; set this value higher to retrieve more records at a time. For more information on pagination arguments, see Pagination on page 13.

```
query getRichEndpointData($first: Int) {
  endpoints(first: $first) {
    edges {
      node {
        name
        computerID
        ipAddress
        isVirtual
        chassisType
        systemUUID
        domainName
        os {
          name
          platform
          generation
```

```
        }
        processor {
          architecture
          cacheSize
          consumption
          cpu
          family
          manufacturer
          speed
        }
        lastLoggedInUser
      }
    }
    pageInfo {
      startCursor
      endCursor
      hasNextPage
    }
  }
}
```

Include the first pagination variable in the **QUERY VARIABLES** panel or in your variables dictionary:

```
{
  "first": 2
}
```

Example response:

```
{
  "data": {
    "endpoints": {
      "edges": [
```

```
    {
      "node": {
        "name": "Test-01",
        "computerID": "1234567890",
        "ipAddress": "192.0.2.10",
        "isVirtual": false,
        "chassisType": "TSE-Error: Unknown - dmidecode unavailable",
        "systemUUID": "TSE-Error: Unknown - dmidecode unavailable",
        "domainName": "(none)",
        "os": {
          "name": "Red Hat Enterprise Linux Server release 5.11 (Tikanga)",
          "platform": "Linux",
          "generation": "Red Hat Enterprise Linux 5"
        },
        "processor": {
          "architecture": "x86_64",
          "cacheSize": "16384 KB",
          "consumption": "9.9 %",
          "cpu": "Intel Core Processor (Haswell, no TSX, IBRS)",
          "family": "6",
          "manufacturer": "GenuineIntel",
          "speed": "2600 Mhz"
        },
        "lastLoggedInUser": "reboot"
      }
    },
    {
      "node": {
        "name": "Test-02",
        "computerID": "3216549870",
        "ipAddress": "192.0.2.20",
        "isVirtual": true,
        "chassisType": "Virtual",
        "systemUUID": "[no results]",
```

```
            "domainName": "(none)",
            "os": {
              "name": "CentOS Linux release 8.4.2105",
              "platform": "Linux",
              "generation": "CentOS 8"
            },
            "processor": {
              "architecture": "x86_64",
              "cacheSize": "35840 KB",
              "consumption": "18.6 %",
              "cpu": "Intel(R) Xeon(R) CPU E5-2680 v4 @ 2.40GHz",
              "family": "6",
              "manufacturer": "GenuineIntel",
              "speed": "2400 Mhz"
            },
            "lastLoggedInUser": "tester-5"
          }
        }
      ],
      "pageInfo": {
        "startCursor": "4267468:0",
        "endCursor": "4267468:1",
        "hasNextPage": true
      }
    }
  }
}
```


Get a set of endpoints

The following query retrieves a set of endpoints. The query demonstrates the use of the `sensorReadings` field and contains a filter argument to retrieve endpoints whose names contain the letter `t`. The results are paginated to 3 records.

```
query getEndpointNamesWithT($first: Int, $filterOp: FieldFilterOp!, $path: String, $value:
String) {
```

```
  endpoints(first: $first, filter: {op: $filterOp, path: $path, value: $value}) {
    edges {
      node {
        name
        ipAddress
        sensorReadings(sensors: [{name: "EID Last Seen"}]) {
          columns {
            name
            values
          }
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
```

Include the filter-related and sensor name variables in the **QUERY VARIABLES** panel or in your variables dictionary:

```
{
  "first": 3,
  "filterOp": "MATCHES",
  "path": "name",
  "value": "t.*"
}
```

Example response:

```
{
  "data": {
    "endpoints": {
      "edges": [
        {
          "node": {
```

```
            "name": "test-1",
            "ipAddress": "192.0.2.10",
            "sensorReadings": {
              "columns": [
                {
                  "name": "EID Last Seen",
                  "values": [
                    "Mon, 08 Nov 2021 21:29:28 +0000"
                  ]
                }
              ]
            }
          }
        },
        {
          "node": {
            "name": "test-2",
            "ipAddress": "192.0.2.20",
            "sensorReadings": {
              "columns": [
                {
                  "name": "EID Last Seen",
                  "values": [
                    "Mon, 08 Nov 2021 21:29:28 +0000"
                  ]
                }
              ]
            }
          }
        },
        {
          "node": {
            "name": "test-3",
            "ipAddress": "192.0.2.30",
```

```
            "sensorReadings": {
              "columns": [
                {
                  "name": "EID Last Seen",
                  "values": [
                    "Mon, 08 Nov 2021 21:17:17 +0000"
                  ]
                }
              ]
            }
          }
        ]
      }
    }
}
```

Unregistered sensor query

The following query retrieves the operating system platform from all endpoints.

> **NOTE** In API Gateway, a sensor is unregistered if the sensor is not represented by a named field in the API Gateway schema. This has no correlation to registering sensors in Tanium Data Service.

```
query getEndpointsUnregisteredSensor {
  endpoints {
    edges {
      node {
        id
        name
        sensorReadings(sensors: [{name: "OS Platform"}]) {
          columns {
            name
            values
          }
```

```
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
```

Example response:

```
{
  "data": {
    "endpoints": {
      "edges": [
        {
          "node": {
            "id": "12345",
            "name": "Test-01",
            "sensorReadings": {
              "columns": [
                {
                  "name": "OS Platform",
                  "values": [
                    "Linux"
                  ]
                }
              ]
            }
          }
        },
        {
          "node": {
            "id": "54321",
            "name": "Test-03",
            "sensorReadings": {
              "columns": [
```

```
                {
                  "name": "OS Platform",
                  "values": [
                    "Linux"
                  ]
                }
              ]
            }
          }
        }
      ]
    }
  }
}
```

Unregistered parameterized sensor query

The following query checks to see if each endpoint contains the `C:\Windows\py.exe` file.


NOTE

In API Gateway, a sensor is unregistered if the sensor is not represented by a named field in the API Gateway schema. This has no correlation to registering sensors in Tanium Data Service.

```
query getEndpointsParams($paramName1: String!, $paramValue1: String!) {
  endpoints(source: {ts: {}}) {
    edges {
      node {
        name
        id
        sensorReadings(
          sensors: [{name: "File Exists", params: [{name: $paramName1, value:
$paramValue1}]}]
        ) {
          columns {
            sensor {
              name
```

```
                params {
                  name
                  value
                }
              }
              values
            }
          }
        }
      }
    }
}
```

Include the sensor name and parameter variables in the **QUERY VARIABLES** panel or in your variables dictionary:

```
{
  "paramName1": "file",
  "paramValue1": "C:\\Windows\\py.exe"
}
```

Example response:

```
{
  "data": {
    "endpoints": {
      "edges": [
        {
          "node": {
            "name": "Test-01",
            "id": "12345",
            "sensorReadings": {
              "columns": [
                {
```

```
                    "sensor": {
                      "name": "File Exists",
                      "params": [
                        {
                          "name": "file",
                          "value": "C:\\Windows\\py.exe"
                        }
                      ]
                    },
                    "values": [
                      "File does not exist"
                    ]
                  }
                ]
              }
            }
          },
          {
            "node": {
              "name": "[no results]",
              "id": "54225",
              "sensorReadings": {
                "columns": [
                  {
                    "sensor": {
                      "name": "File Exists",
                      "params": [
                        {
                          "name": "file",
                          "value": "C:\\Windows\\py.exe"
                        }
                      ]
                    },
                    "values": [
```

```
                    "[no results]"
                  ]
                }
              ]
            }
          }
        },
        {
          "node": {
            "name": "[no results]",
            "id": "65456",
            "sensorReadings": {
              "columns": [
                {
                  "sensor": {
                    "name": "File Exists",
                    "params": [
                      {
                        "name": "file",
                        "value": "C:\\Windows\\py.exe"
                      }
                    ]
                  },
                  "values": [
                    "[no results]"
                  ]
                }
              ]
            }
          }
        }
      ]
    }
  }
}
```

Endpoint cursor query

The following query retrieves cursors for endpoint records. You can use these cursors to retrieve specific endpoint records on a page. For more information on cursors, see Pagination on page 13.

```
query getEndpointCursors {
  endpoints {
    pageInfo {
      hasPreviousPage
      hasNextPage
      startCursor
      endCursor
    }
  }
}
```

Example response:

```
{
  "data": {
    "endpoints": {
      "pageInfo": {
        "hasPreviousPage": false,
        "hasNextPage": true,
        "startCursor": "4277520:0",
        "endCursor": "4277520:19"
      }
    }
  }
}
```

Paginated query

The following query retrieves the first five endpoint records after the given cursor. For more information on cursors, see Pagination on page 13.

```
query getFirstFiveEndpoints($cursor: Cursor, $first: Int) {
```

```
  endpoints(after: $cursor, first: $first) {
    edges {
      node {
        name
        id
        ipAddress
      }
    }
    pageInfo {
      hasNextPage
      startCursor
      endCursor
    }
  }
}
```

Include the pagination-related variables in the **QUERY VARIABLES** panel or in your variables dictionary:

```
{
  "cursor": "4277520:4",
  "first": 5
}
```

Example response:

```
{
  "data": {
    "endpoints": {
      "edges": [
        {
          "node": {
            "name": "Test-06",
            "id": "6172",
```

```
            "ipAddress": "192.0.2.10"
          }
        },
        {
          "node": {
            "name": "Test-07",
            "id": "87654",
            "ipAddress": "192.0.2.20"
          }
        },
        {
          "node": {
            "name": "Test-14",
            "id": "43584",
            "ipAddress": "192.0.2.30"
          }
        },
        {
          "node": {
            "name": "Test-03",
            "id": "37233",
            "ipAddress": "[no results]"
          }
        },
        {
          "node": {
            "name": "Test-55",
            "id": "12139",
            "ipAddress": "[no results]"
          }
        }
      ],
      "pageInfo": {
        "hasNextPage": true,
```

```
        "startCursor": "4277520:5",
        "endCursor": "4277520:9"
      }
    }
  }
}
```

Get refreshed collection of endpoints

The following query retrieves an endpoint that is slow to respond, with `collectionInfo.startCursor` included in the response to use for refreshing the request. For more information on refreshing a collection, see Refreshing Collections on page 16.

```
query getSlowEndpoint($first: Int, $path: String, $value: String, $expectedCount: Int) {
  endpoints(
    first: $first
    filter: {path: $path, value: $value}
    source: {ts: {expectedCount: $expectedCount}}
  ) {
    edges {
      node {
        id
      }
    }
    collectionInfo {
      startCursor
      success
      active
    }
  }
}
```

Add the pagination and filter variables in the **QUERY VARIABLES** panel or in your variables dictionary:

```
{
  "first": 1,
```

```
  "path": "name",
  "value": "slow-endpoint",
  "expectedCount": 1
}
```

Example response for an ongoing collection with a `startCursor` value:

```
{
  "data": {
    "endpoints": {
      "edges": [],
      "collectionInfo": {
        "startCursor": "4t2cB0ZGNPqy4J4P7O7opwz/24/5zgPi6OinDAA=:0",
        "success": false,
        "active": true
      }
    }
  }
}
```

The following query refreshes the collection using the returned `startCursor` value:

```
query getEndpointRefresh($refresh: Cursor, $first: Int, $path: String, $value: String,
$expectedCount: Int) {
  endpoints(
    refresh: $refresh
    first: $first
    filter: {path: $path, value: $value}
    source: {ts: {expectedCount: $expectedCount}}
  ) {
    edges {
      node {
        id
```

```
      }
    }
    collectionInfo {
      startCursor
      success
      active
    }
  }
}
```

Add the pagination and filter variables in the **QUERY VARIABLES** panel or in your variables dictionary:

```
{
  "refresh": "4t2cB0ZGNPqy4J4P7O7opwz/24/5zgPi6OinDAA=:0",
  "first": 1,
  "path": "name",
  "value": "slow-endpoint",
  "expectedCount": 1
}
```

Example response with a completed collection:

```
{
  "data": {
    "endpoints": {
      "edges": [
        {
          "node": {
            "id": 1
          }
      ],
      "collectionInfo": {
        "startCursor": "4t2cB0ZGNPqy4J4P7O7opwz/24/5zgPi6OinDAA=:0",
```

```
          "success": true,
          "active": true
        }
      }
    }
}
```

Software characteristics query with filter

The following query retrieves endpoints that contain software installed by Deploy, where the package ID is `123`.

```
query getEndpointsPackage123($value1: String, $value2: String) {
  endpoints {
    edges {
      node {
        ipAddress
        isVirtual
        domainName
        os {
          generation
        }
        lastLoggedInUser
        deployedSoftwarePackages(
          filter: {filters: [{op: EQ, path: "id", value: $value1}, {op: EQ, path:
"applicability", value: $value2}]}
        ) {
          id
        }
      }
    }
  }
}

```

Include the value variables in the **QUERY VARIABLES** panel or in your variables dictionary:

```
{
  "value1": "123",
  "value2": "Installed"
}
```

Example response:

```
{
  "data": {
    "endpoints": {
      "edges": [
        {
          "node": {
            "ipAddress": "192.0.2.10",
            "isVirtual": true,
            "domainName": "(none)",
            "os": {
              "generation": "Debian 9"
            },
            "lastLoggedInUser": "[no results]",
            "deployedSoftwarePackages": [
              {
                "id": "123"
              }
            ]
          }
        },
        {
          "node": {
            "ipAddress": "192.0.2.20",
            "isVirtual": true,
            "domainName": "(none)",
            "os": {
              "generation": "CentOS 7"
```

```
            },
            "lastLoggedInUser": "admin",
            "deployedSoftwarePackages": [
              {
                "id": "123"
              }
            ]
          }
        },
        {
          "node": {
            "ipAddress": "192.0.2.30",
            "isVirtual": true,
            "domainName": "(none)",
            "os": {
              "generation": "Ubuntu 20.04"
            },
            "lastLoggedInUser": "admin",
            "deployedSoftwarePackages": [
              {
                "id": "123"
              }
            ]
          }
        }
      ]
    }
  }
}
```


Action examples

The following query and mutation retrieve action details and create an action.
Create action (subset of endpoints)

The following mutation deploys an action to increase the verbosity of log levels on Debian endpoints.

```
mutation createActionLogging($description: String, $group: String, $platform: EndpointPlatform!, $setting: SettingName!, $settingValue: Any!) {
  createAction(
    action: {description: $description, target: {targetGroup: $group, platforms: [$platform]}, changeClientSetting: {name: $setting, value: $settingValue}}
  ) {
    id
  }
}

```

Include the action-related variables in the **QUERY VARIABLES** panel or in your variables dictionary:

```
{
  "description": "Increasing log verbosity level on all debian endpoints for troubleshooting",
  "group": "All Debian",
  "platform": "Linux",
  "setting": "LOG_VERBOSITY_LEVEL",
  "settingValue": "41"
}
```

Example response:

```
{
  "data": {
    "createAction": {
      "id": "82"
    }
  }
}
```

Get action details

The following parameterized query retrieves details and any results for an action.

```
query getActionDetails ($id: ID!) {
  lastActionDetails(id: $id) {
    id
    name
    comment
    expireSeconds
    creationTime
    startTime
    expirationTime
    distributeSeconds
    status
    stoppedFlag
  }
  lastActionResults(id: $id) {
    id
    waiting
    downloading
    running
    waitingToRetry
    completed
    expired
    failed
    pendingVerification
    verified
    failedVerification
  }
}

```

Include the endpoint ID in the **QUERY VARIABLES** panel or in your variables dictionary:

```
{
  "id": 12323
}
```

Example response:


```
{
  "data": {
    "lastActionDetails": {
      "id": "219",
      "name": "Distribute Tanium Standard Utilities",
      "comment": "Distribute Tanium Standard Utilities",
      "expireSeconds": 3900,
      "creationTime": "2022-03-14T18:05:41Z",
      "startTime": "2022-03-14T18:05:35Z",
      "expirationTime": "2022-03-14T19:10:35Z",
      "distributeSeconds": 3600,
      "status": "OPEN",
      "stoppedFlag": false
    },
    "lastActionResults": {
      "id": "219",
      "waiting": 0,
      "downloading": 0,
      "running": 0,
      "waitingToRetry": 0,
      "completed": 1,
      "expired": 0,
      "failed": 0,
      "pendingVerification": 0,
      "verified": 0,
      "failedVerification": 0
    }
  }
}
```


API token examples

The following mutations create, rotate, and delete API tokens.

Create API token

The following mutation creates an API token associated with the IP addresses and persona, valid for 365 days. This requires the **Token - Use** permission.

Include the `apiTokenGrant.token.tokenString` field in your request, then copy the token string in the response. You cannot view the token string in the response after you navigate to another page or send another request and receive a different response from the gateway service.

```
mutation createAPIToken($trustedIPAddress1: String!, $trustedIPAddress2: String!, $personaName: String!, $expiresInDays: Int!, $notes: String!) {
  apiTokenGrant(
    input: {trustedIPAddresses: [$trustedIPAddress1, $trustedIPAddress2], personaName: $personaName, expiresInDays: $expiresInDays, notes: $notes}
  ) {
    token {
      created
      expiration
      id
      lastUsed
      notes
      persona {
        name
      }
      tokenString
      trustedIPAddresses
    }
    error {
      message
      retryable
      timedOut
    }
  }
}
```

Include the variables in the **QUERY VARIABLES** panel or in your variables dictionary:

```
{
  "trustedIPAddress1": "192.0.2.0/24",
  "trustedIPAddress2": "198.51.100.10",
  "expiresInDays": 365,
  "personaName": "testPersona",
  "notes": "API Gateway token"
}
```

Example response:

```
{
  "data": {
    "apiTokenGrant": {
      "token": {
        "created": "2022-05-10T15:22:13Z",
        "expiration": "2023-05-10T15:22:13Z",
        "id": "4029",
        "lastUsed": "2022-05-10T15:22:13Z",
        "notes": "API Gateway token",
        "persona": {
          "name": "testPersona"
        },
        "tokenString": "token-9ab934979aea20a3d56a822441a4329f470326f5e7ef2af66783147533",
        "trustedIPAddresses": [
          "192.0.2.0/24",
          "198.51.100.10"
        ]
      },
      "error": null
    }
  }
}
```

Get API tokens for current user

The following query retrieves API tokens associated with the active session user. This requires the **Token - Use** permission.

IMPORTANT You cannot view API token strings in the response.

```
query getMyAPITokens {
  myAPITokens {
    tokens {
      created
      expiration
      id
      lastUsed
      notes
      persona {
        name
      }
      trustedIPAddresses
    }
    error {
      message
      retryable
      timedOut
    }
  }
}
```

Example response:

```
{
  "data": {
    "myAPITokens": {
      "tokens": [
        {
          "created": "2022-05-10T17:10:23Z",
          "expiration": "2023-05-10T17:10:23Z",
          "id": "4036",
```

```
            "lastUsed": "2022-05-10T17:10:23Z",
            "notes": "API Gateway token",
            "persona": null,
            "trustedIPAddresses": [
              "192.0.2.0/24",
              "198.51.100.10"
            ]
          }
        ],
        "error": null
      }
    }
}
```

Rotate API token

The following mutation rotates an existing API token, deleting it and creating a new one with the same properties. This requires the **Token - Use** permission.

Include the `apiTokenRotate.token.tokenString` field in your request, then copy the token string in the response. You cannot view the token string in the response after you navigate to another page or send another request and receive a different response from the gateway service.

```
mutation RotateAPIToken($tokenString: String!) {
  apiTokenRotate(input: {tokenString: $tokenString}) {
    token {
      created
      expiration
      id
      lastUsed
      notes
      persona {
        name
      }
      tokenString
```

```
      trustedIPAddresses
    }
    error {
      message
      retryable
      timedOut
    }
  }
}

```

Include the token string variable in the **QUERY VARIABLES** panel or in your variables dictionary:

```
{
  "tokenString": "token-9668a9a11e082ea9b062f204f4e9b98e8785d006388e99e00fb6efbaaa"
}
```

Example response:

```
{
  "data": {
    "apiTokenRotate": {
      "token": {
        "created": "2022-05-10T17:14:05Z",
        "expiration": "2023-05-10T17:14:05Z",
        "id": "4038",
        "lastUsed": "2022-05-10T17:14:05Z",
        "notes": "API Gateway token",
        "persona": "testPersona",
        "tokenString": "token-9a4b38683e26bd6fa19c085b11850e3f5aec96cd89e4a0e6a0b8fdb2c6",
        "trustedIPAddresses": [
          "192.0.2.0/24",
          "198.51.100.10"
```

```
          ]
        },
        "error": null
      }
    }
  }
```

Delete API token

The following mutation deletes an existing API token. This requires the **Token - Revoke** permissions.

```
mutation deleteAPIToken($id: ID!) {
  apiTokenRevoke(input: {id: $id}) {
    error {
      message
      retryable
      timedOut
    }
  }
}
```

Include the token ID variable in the **QUERY VARIABLES** panel or in your variables dictionary:

```
{
  "id": 10
}
```

Example response:

```
{
  "data": {
    "apiTokenRevoke": {
      "error": null
    }
```

```
  }
}
```

Comply examples

The following queries retrieves endpoints and use Comply to also retrieve associated compliance findings or vulnerability findings.
Get endpoints with compliance finding information

The following query retrieves the first endpoint and associated compliance findings.

```
query endpointComplianceFindings($first: Int!) {
  endpoints(first: $first) {
    edges {
      node {
        name
        ipAddress
        compliance {
          complianceFindings {
            category
            id
            profile
            profileVersion
            rule
            ruleId
            standard
            standardVersion
            state
          }
        }
      }
    }
    pageInfo {
      startCursor
      endCursor
```

```
        hasPreviousPage
        hasNextPage
      }
    }
  }
```

Include the cursor variable in the **QUERY VARIABLES** panel or in your variables dictionary:

```
{
  "first": 1
}
```

Example response:

```
{
  "data": {
    "endpoints": {
      "edges": [
        {
          "node": {
            "name": "comply-findings",
            "ipAddress": "192.0.2.10",
            "compliance": {
              "complianceFindings": [
                {
                  "category": "Fail",
                  "id": "CIS Microsoft Windows 10 Enterprise Release 20H2 Benchmark;1.10.1;MB Custom Win10;xccdf_com.tanium.comply_tailoring_1639024882628;xccdf_org.cisecurity.benchmarks_rule_18.9.4.1_L2_Ensure_Allow_a_Windows_app_to_share_application_data_between_users_is_set_to_Disabled",
                  "profile": "MB Custom Win10",
                  "profileVersion": "xccdf_com.tanium.comply_tailoring_1639024882628",
```

```
                  "rule": "(L2) Ensure 'Allow a Windows app to share application data between users' is set to 'Disabled'",
                  "ruleId": "xccdf_org.cisecurity.benchmarks_rule_18.9.4.1_L2_Ensure_Allow_a_Windows_app_to_share_application_data_between_users_is_set_to_Disabled",
                  "standard": "CIS Microsoft Windows 10 Enterprise Release 20H2 Benchmark",
                  "standardVersion": "1.10.1",
                  "state": "fail"
                }
              ]
            }
          }
        }
      ],
      "pageInfo": {
        "startCursor": "2602009:0",
        "endCursor": "2602009:0",
        "hasPreviousPage": false,
        "hasNextPage": true
      }
    }
  }
}
```


Get endpoints with vulnerability finding information

The following query retrieves the first endpoint and associated vulnerability findings.

```
query endpointVulnerability($first: Int!) {
  endpoints(first: $first) {
    edges {
      node {
        name
        ipAddress
        compliance {
          cveFindings {
```

```
            cveId
            cveYear
            cvssScore
            firstFound
            lastFound
            severity
            summary
          }
        }
      }
    }
    pageInfo {
      startCursor
      endCursor
      hasPreviousPage
      hasNextPage
    }
  }
}
```

Include the cursor variable in the **QUERY VARIABLES** panel or in your variables dictionary:

```
{
  "first": 1
}
```

Example response:

```
{
  "data": {
    "endpoints": {
      "edges": [
```

```
        {
          "node": {
            "name": "comply-vuln",
            "ipAddress": "192.0.2.20",
            "compliance": {
              "cveFindings": [
                {
                  "cveId": "CVE-2020-9698",
                  "cveYear": "2020",
                  "cvssScore": 9.3,
                  "firstFound": "2022-02-17",
                  "lastFound": "2022-05-06",
                  "severity": "High",
                  "summary": "Adobe Acrobat and Reader versions 2020.009.20074 and earlier, 2020.001.30002, 2017.011.30171 and earlier, and 2015.006.30523 and earlier have a buffer error vulnerability. Successful exploitation could lead to arbitrary code execution ."
                },
                {
                  "cveId": "CVE-2020-9699",
                  "cveYear": "2020",
                  "cvssScore": 9.3,
                  "firstFound": "2022-02-17",
                  "lastFound": "2022-05-06",
                  "severity": "High",
                  "summary": "Adobe Acrobat and Reader versions 2020.009.20074 and earlier, 2020.001.30002, 2017.011.30171 and earlier, and 2015.006.30523 and earlier have a buffer error vulnerability. Successful exploitation could lead to arbitrary code execution ."
                },
                {
                  "cveId": "CVE-2020-9700",
                  "cveYear": "2020",
                  "cvssScore": 9.3,
                  "firstFound": "2022-02-17",
                  "lastFound": "2022-05-06",
                  "severity": "High",
```

```
                "summary": "Adobe Acrobat and Reader versions 2020.009.20074 and earlier, 2020.001.30002, 2017.011.30171 and earlier, and 2015.006.30523 and earlier have a buffer error vulnerability. Successful exploitation could lead to arbitrary code execution ."
              }
            ]
          }
        }
      ],
      "pageInfo": {
        "startCursor": "2602137:0",
        "endCursor": "2602137:0",
        "hasPreviousPage": false,
        "hasNextPage": true
      }
    }
  }
}
```

Deploy examples

The following queries and mutation require Deploy, retrieve information about software packages deployed in your environment, and allow you to deploy a software package to endpoints.

Deploy a package to all endpoints

The following mutation deploys a package to `All Computers`.

```
mutation deployPackage ($group:String){
  manageSoftware(
    operation: INSTALL
    softwarePackageID: 2
    start: "2021-10-27T00:00:00Z"
    end: "2021-11-03T00:00:00Z"
    target: {targetGroup: $group}
  ) {
```

```
    ID
    name
  }
}
```

Include the computer group variable in the **QUERY VARIABLES** panel or in your variables dictionary:

```
{
  "group": "All Computers"
}
```

Example response:

```
{
  "data": {
    "manageSoftware": {
      "ID": "2",
      "name": "Install Tanium Standard Utilities (Linux)"
    }
  }
}
```

Get package details

The following query retrieves multiple fields for all packages.

```
query PackagesQuery {
  packages {
    items {
      id
      name
      displayName
      command
      commandTimeout
```

```
      expireSeconds
      contentSet {
        id
        name
      }
      processGroupFlag
      skipLockFlag
      metadata {
        adminFlag
        name
        value
      }
      sourceHash
      sourceHashChangedFlag
      sourceID
      sourceName
      parameters {
        key
        value
      }
      rawParameterDefinition
      parameterDefinition {
        parameterType
        model
        parameters {
          model
          parameterType
          key
          label
          helpString
          defaultValue
          validationExpressions {
            model
            parameterType
```

```
            expression
            helpString
          }
          promptText
          heightInLines
          maxChars
          values
          restrict
          allowEmptyList
          minimum
          maximum
          stepSize
          snapInterval
          dropdownOptions {
            model
            parameterType
            name
            value
          }
          componentType
          startDateRestriction {
            model
            parameterType
            type
            interval
            intervalCount
            unixTimeStamp
          }
          endDateRestriction {
            model
            parameterType
            type
            interval
            intervalCount
```

```
            unixTimeStamp
          }
          startTimeRestriction {
            model
            parameterType
            type
            interval
            intervalCount
            unixTimeStamp
          }
          endTimeRestriction {
            model
            parameterType
            type
            interval
            intervalCount
            unixTimeStamp
          }
          allowDisableEnd
          defaultRangeStart {
            model
            parameterType
            type
            interval
            intervalCount
            unixTimeStamp
          }
          defaultRangeEnd {
            model
            parameterType
            type
            interval
            intervalCount
            unixTimeStamp
```

```
            }
            separatorText
          }
        }
        verifyExpireSeconds
      }
    }
}
```

Example response:

```
{
  "data": {
    "packages": {
      "items": [
        {
          "id": "1",
          "name": "Distribute Tanium Standard Utilities",
          "displayName": "Distribute Tanium Standard Utilities",
          "command": "cmd.exe /c cscript.exe //E:VBScript install-standard-utils.vbs \"Tools\\StdUtils\"",
          "commandTimeout": 2700,
          "expireSeconds": 3300,
          "contentSet": {
            "id": "5",
            "name": "Client Management"
          },
          "processGroupFlag": true,
          "skipLockFlag": false,
          "metadata": [],
          "sourceHash": "60b3e906f92929da67341792db9675d5cd91686546f01b57857686c8c6d84fa8",
          "sourceHashChangedFlag": false,
          "sourceID": 0,
```

```
            "sourceName": "",
            "parameters": [],
            "rawParameterDefinition": null,
            "parameterDefinition": null,
            "verifyExpireSeconds": 600
          },
          {
            "id": "2",
            "name": "Distribute Tanium Standard Utilities (Linux)",
            "displayName": "Distribute Tanium Standard Utilities (Linux)",
            "command": "/bin/bash distribute-tools.sh STRICT",
            "commandTimeout": 120,
            "expireSeconds": 720,
            "contentSet": {
              "id": "5",
              "name": "Client Management"
            },
            "processGroupFlag": true,
            "skipLockFlag": false,
            "metadata": [],
            "sourceHash":
"4ed7a30a1ca6c81be5a71b892dfadcdb489122cc641fa4b644f53255134215c9",
            "sourceHashChangedFlag": false,
            "sourceID": 0,
            "sourceName": "",
            "parameters": [],
            "rawParameterDefinition": null,
            "parameterDefinition": null,
            "verifyExpireSeconds": 600
          }
        ]
      }
    }
}
```

Get Deploy packages

The following query retrieves all Deploy packages.

```
query getDeployPackages{
  softwarePackages {
    edges {
      node {
        id
        productName
        productVendor
        productVersion
      }
    }
  }
}
```

Example response:


```
{
  "data": {
    "softwarePackages": {
      "edges": [
        {
          "node": {
            "id": "19",
            "productName": "Firefox (x64 en-US)",
            "productVendor": "Mozilla",
            "productVersion": "98.0"
          }
        },
        {
          "node": {
            "id": "30",
            "productName": "Power BI Desktop (x64)",
```

```
            "productVendor": "Microsoft",
            "productVersion": "2.102.845.0"
          }
        },
        {
          "node": {
            "id": "43",
            "productName": "VLC media player (64-bit)",
            "productVendor": "VideoLAN",
            "productVersion": "3.0.16.0"
          }
        },
        {
          "node": {
            "id": "46",
            "productName": "Visual Studio Code (x64 en-us)",
            "productVendor": "Microsoft",
            "productVersion": "1.65.2"
          }
        }
      ]
    }
  }
}
```


Get software deployment status

The following query retrieves the deployment status of all Deploy packages.

```
query getSoftwareDeploymentStatus {
  softwareDeployment {
    ID
    name
    status {
      completeCount
```

```
      downloadCompleteWaitingCount
      downloadingCount
      failedCount
      notApplicableCount
      runningCount
      waitingCount
    }
    errors {
      error
      count
    }
  }
}
```

Example response:

```
{
  "data": {
    "softwareDeployment": [
      {
        "ID": "5",
        "name": "Install Tanium Standard Utilities",
        "status": {
          "completeCount": 1,
          "downloadCompleteWaitingCount": 0,
          "downloadingCount": 0,
          "failedCount": 0,
          "notApplicableCount": 0,
          "runningCount": 0,
          "waitingCount": 0
        },
        "errors": null
      },
      {
```

```
        "ID": "6",
        "name": "Install Tanium Standard Utilities (Linux)",
        "status": {
          "completeCount": 0,
          "downloadCompleteWaitingCount": 0,
          "downloadingCount": 1,
          "failedCount": 0,
          "notApplicableCount": 0,
          "runningCount": 0,
          "waitingCount": 0
        },
        "errors": null
      }
    ]
  }
}
```

Direct Connect examples

The following queries and mutations use Direct Connect to connect to a single endpoint, retrieve data, stop a process, and then close the connection. Queries that retrieve information from endpoints require Performance.

Open a connection to an endpoint

The following mutation uses Direct Connect to establish a connection to the endpoint with an ID of `12323`. You can retrieve IDs through the Reference: API Gateway examples on page 52 query.

Direct Connect connections close after two minutes of inactivity.

```
mutation openEndpointConnection ($id: ID){
  openDirectConnection(input: {endpointID: $id}) {
    connectionID
  }
}
```

Include the endpoint ID in the **QUERY VARIABLES** panel or in your variables dictionary:

```
{
  "id": "12323"
}
```

Example response:

```
{
  "data": {
    "openDirectConnection": {
      "connectionID": "86d9a9ac-0229-481b-9d88-5f1bcb1b177b"
    }
  }
}
```

Ping the connection to an endpoint

The following mutation retrieves the status for a Direct Connect connection. Use this mutation to check connection details or to keep the connection active. You need the `connectionID` that is returned by the mutation to open the connection.

Direct Connect connections close after two minutes of inactivity.

```
mutation ($connectionID: ID!) {
  pingDirectConnection(input: {connectionID: $connectionID}) {
    result
  }
}
```

Include the connection ID in the **QUERY VARIABLES** panel or in your variables dictionary:

```
{
  "connectionID": "5fc564d6-5767-47fc-abb6-25cba65409d8"
}
```

Example response:

```
{
  "data": {
    "pingDirectConnection": {
      "result": true
    }
  }
}
```

Get data from an endpoint

After you establish a connection to an endpoint through Direct Connect, you can query the endpoint for specific information. The following query retrieves the CPU usage on the endpoint:

```
query getEndpointData ($id: ID){
  directEndpoint (input : {endpointID: $id}) {
    performance {
      cpuUsagePercent
    }
  }
}
```

Include the endpoint ID in the **QUERY VARIABLES** panel or in your variables dictionary:

```
{
  "id": "12323"
}
```

Example response:

```
{
  "data": {
    "directEndpoint": {
      "performance": {
        "cpuUsagePercent": 28.751501243887798
```

```
      }
    }
  }
}
```

Get process from an endpoint

After you establish a connection to an endpoint through Direct Connect, you can query the endpoint for process information. The following query retrieves the state of all processes running on the endpoint.

```
query getEndpointProcess ($id: ID){
  directEndpoint (input : {endpointID: $id}) {
    processes {
      all {
        pid
        ppid
        name
        commandLine
        userName
        groupName
        memoryResidentBytes
      }
    }
  }
}
```

Include the endpoint ID in the **QUERY VARIABLES** panel or in your variables dictionary:

```
{
  "id": "12323"
}
```

Example response:

```
{
  "data": {
    "directEndpoint": {
      "processes": {
        "all": [
          {
            "pid": 2092,
            "ppid": 496,
            "name": "TaniumReceiver.exe",
            "commandLine": "\"C:\\Program Files\\Tanium\\Tanium Server\\TaniumReceiver.exe\" --service",
            "userName": "admin",
            "groupName": "test-group",
            "memoryResidentBytes": 59842560
          },
          {
            "pid": 5760,
            "ppid": 1112,
            "name": "TaniumClient.exe",
            "commandLine": "\"C:\\Program Files (x86)\\Tanium\\Tanium Client\\TaniumClient.exe\" -c",
            "userName": "SYSTEM",
            "groupName": "NT AUTHORITY",
            "memoryResidentBytes": 17965056
          },
          {
            "pid": 1036,
            "ppid": 496,
            "name": "TaniumBlobService.exe",
            "commandLine": "\"C:\\Program Files\\Tanium\\Tanium Module Server\\services\\blob-service\\TaniumBlobService.exe\"",
            "userName": "SYSTEM",
            "groupName": "NT AUTHORITY",
            "memoryResidentBytes": 7426048
          }
```

```
        ]
      }
    }
  }
}
```

Get alerts from an endpoint

After you establish a connection to an endpoint through Direct Connect, you can query the endpoint for alert information. The following query retrieves alerts from an endpoint.

```
query getEndpointAlerts ($id: ID){
  directEndpoint (input : {endpointID: $id}) {
    alerts {
      all {
        schema
        key
        type
        ref
        topProcessesExpr
        labels
        pendingAt
        start
        resolvedAt
        leadup
        value
      }
    }
  }
}
```

Include the endpoint ID in the **QUERY VARIABLES** panel or in your variables dictionary:

```
{
  "id": "12323"
```

```
}
```

Example response:


```
{
  "data": {
    "directEndpoint": {
      "alerts": {
        "all": [
          {
            "schema": 1,
            "key": "available-mem{heuristic=\"available-mem\"}",
            "type": "available-mem",
            "ref": null,
            "topProcessesExpr": null,
            "labels": {
              "heuristic": "available-mem"
            },
            "pendingAt": "2022-03-15T15:54:38.574990164Z",
            "start": "2022-03-15T15:54:38.574990164Z",
            "resolvedAt": null,
            "leadup": 300000000000,
            "value": 168.48828125
          }
        ]
      }
    }
  }
}
```


Stop a process on an endpoint

After you establish a connection to an endpoint through Direct Connect, you can stop running processes on the endpoint. The following mutation stops a process named `notepad.exe` on an endpoint. You need the `connectionID` that is returned by the mutation to open the connection.

```
mutation stopEndpointProcess ($connectionID: ID, $processName: String!, $pid: Int!,
$signal: Signal!){
  killProcess(
    input: {connectionID: $connectionID, name: $processName, pid: $pid, signal: $signal}
  ) {
    result
  }
}
```

Include the connection ID and process name variables in the **QUERY VARIABLES** panel or in your variables dictionary:

```
{
  "connectionID": "5fc564d6-5767-47fc-abb6-25cba65409d8",
  "processName": "notepad.exe",
  "pid": 7056,
  "signal": "SIGKILL"
}
```

Example response:

```
{
  "data": {
    "killProcess": {
      "result": true
    }
  }
}
```

Close connection to an endpoint

The following mutation closes a Direct Connect connection to an endpoint. You need the `connectionID` that is returned by the mutation to open the connection.

Direct Connect connections close after two minutes of inactivity.

```
mutation closeEndpointConnection($connectionID: ID!) {
  closeDirectConnection(input: {connectionID: $connectionID}) {
    result
  }
}
```

Include the connection ID in the **QUERY VARIABLES** panel or in your variables dictionary:

```
{
  "connectionID": "5fc564d6-5767-47fc-abb6-25cba65409d8"
}
```

Example response:

```
{
  "data": {
    "closeDirectConnection": {
      "result": true
    }
  }
}
```

Risk examples

The following queries retrieve endpoints and use Risk to also retrieve related risk overview or risk vector information.

Certain risk vector queries require additional Tanium solutions. For more information, see Tanium Risk User Guide - Solution dependencies.

Get endpoints with Risk overview information

The following query retrieves the first endpoint and associated Risk overview information.

```
query endpointRiskOverview($first: Int) {
  endpoints(first: $first) {
```

```
    edges {
      node {
        name
        ipAddress
        risk {
          totalScore
          riskLevel
          assetCriticality
          criticalityScore
        }
      }
    }
    pageInfo {
      startCursor
      endCursor
      hasPreviousPage
      hasNextPage
    }
  }
}

```

Include a variable for the number of endpoints to return in the **QUERY VARIABLES** panel or in your variables dictionary:

```
{
  "first": 1
}
```

Example response:

```
{
  "data": {
    "endpoints": {
```

```
      "edges": [
        {
          "node": {
            "name": "example-endpoint",
            "ipAddress": "198.51.100.10",
            "risk": {
              "totalScore": 208.06799999999998,
              "riskLevel": "Low",
              "assetCriticality": "Low",
              "criticalityScore": 1
            }
          }
        }
      ],
      "pageInfo": {
        "startCursor": "2599746:0",
        "endCursor": "2599746:0",
        "hasPreviousPage": false,
        "hasNextPage": true
      }
    }
  }
}
```

Get endpoints with Administrative Access risk vector information

The following query retrieves the first endpoint and associated Administrative Access risk vector information.

This query also requires Impact.

```
query endpointRiskAdminAccess($first: Int) {
  endpoints(first: $first) {
    edges {
      node {
        name
        ipAddress
```

```
        risk {
          totalScore
          vectors {
            administrativeAccess {
              direct
              impactRating
              impactRatingScore
              inbound
              indirect
              outbound
              score
              sessions
            }
          }
        }
      }
      pageInfo {
        startCursor
        endCursor
        hasPreviousPage
        hasNextPage
      }
    }
  }

```

Include a variable for the number of endpoints to return in the **QUERY VARIABLES** panel or in your variables dictionary:

```
{
  "first": 1
}
```

Example response:

```
{
  "data": {
    "endpoints": {
      "edges": [
        {
          "node": {
            "name": "example-admin",
            "ipAddress": "192.0.2.10",
            "risk": {
              "totalScore": 208.06799999999998,
              "vectors": {
                "administrativeAccess": {
                  "direct": 0,
                  "impactRating": "Low",
                  "impactRatingScore": 4,
                  "inbound": 0,
                  "indirect": 0,
                  "outbound": 1,
                  "score": 0,
                  "sessions": 1
                }
              }
            }
          }
        }
      ],
      "pageInfo": {
        "startCursor": "2599820:0",
        "endCursor": "2599820:0",
        "hasPreviousPage": false,
        "hasNextPage": true
      }
    }
  }
}
```

Get endpoints with Expired Certificates risk vector information

The following query retrieves the first endpoint and associated Expired Certificates risk vector information.

```
query endpointRiskExpiredCerts($first: Int) {
  endpoints(first: $first) {
    edges {
      node {
        name
        ipAddress
        risk {
          totalScore
          vectors {
            expiredCertificates {
              certificatesCount
              ports
              score
            }
          }
        }
      }
    }
    pageInfo {
      startCursor
      endCursor
      hasPreviousPage
      hasNextPage
    }
  }
}
```

Include a variable for the number of endpoints to return in the **QUERY VARIABLES** panel or in your variables dictionary:

```
{
  "first": 1
}
```

Example response:


```
{
  "data": {
    "endpoints": {
      "edges": [
        {
          "node": {
            "name": "endpoint-expired",
            "ipAddress": "192.0.2.20",
            "risk": {
              "totalScore": 208.06799999999998,
              "vectors": {
                 "expiredCertificates": {
                   "certificatesCount": 1,
                   "ports": "443",
                   "score": 420
                 }
              }
            }
          }
        }
      ],
      "pageInfo": {
        "startCursor": "2599886:0",
        "endCursor": "2599886:0",
        "hasPreviousPage": false,
        "hasNextPage": true
      }
    }
  }
}
```


Get endpoints with Insecure SSL/TLS risk vector information

The following query retrieves the first endpoint and associated Insecure SSL/TLS risk vector information.

```
query endpointRiskInsecureTLS($first: Int) {
  endpoints(first: $first) {
    edges {
      node {
        name
        ipAddress
        risk {
          totalScore
          vectors {
            insecureTLS {
              ports
              protocols
              score
            }
          }
        }
      }
    pageInfo {
      startCursor
      endCursor
      hasPreviousPage
      hasNextPage
    }
  }
}
```

Include a variable for the number of endpoints to return in the **QUERY VARIABLES** panel or in your variables dictionary:

```
{
  "first": 1
}
```

Example response:

```
{
  "data": {
    "endpoints": {
      "edges": [
        {
          "node": {
            "name": "endpoint-insecure",
            "ipAddress": "192.0.2.30",
            "risk": {
              "totalScore": 208.06799999999998,
              "vectors": {
                 "insecureTLS": {
                   "ports": "3389",
                   "protocols": "TLS 1.0, TLS 1.1",
                   "score": 440
                 }
              }
            }
          }
        }
      ],
      "pageInfo": {
        "startCursor": "2599916:0",
        "endCursor": "2599916:0",
        "hasPreviousPage": false,
        "hasNextPage": true
      }
    }
  }
}
```


Get endpoints with Password Identification risk vector information

The following query retrieves the first endpoint and associated Password Identification risk vector information.

This query also requires Reveal.

```
query endpointRiskPWIdent($first: Int) {
  endpoints(first: $first) {
    edges {
      node {
        name
        ipAddress
        risk {
          totalScore
          vectors {
            passwordIdentification {
              filesConfirmed
              score
            }
          }
        }
      }
    }
    pageInfo {
      startCursor
      endCursor
      hasPreviousPage
      hasNextPage
    }
  }
}
```

Include a variable for the number of endpoints to return in the **QUERY VARIABLES** panel or in your variables dictionary:

```
{
  "first": 1
}
```

Example response:

```
{
  "data": {
    "endpoints": {
      "edges": [
        {
          "node": {
            "name": "endpoint-pw",
            "ipAddress": "192.0.2.40",
            "risk": {
              "totalScore": 208.06799999999998,
              "vectors": {
                "passwordIdentification": {
                  "filesConfirmed": "6",
                  "score": 830
                }
              }
            }
          }
        }
      ],
      "pageInfo": {
        "startCursor": "2599934:0",
        "endCursor": "2599934:0",
        "hasPreviousPage": false,
        "hasNextPage": true
      }
    }
  }
}
```


Get endpoints with System Compliance risk vector information

The following query retrieves the first endpoint and associated System Compliance risk vector information.

This query also requires Comply.

```
query endpointRiskCompliance($first: Int) {
  endpoints(first: $first) {
    edges {
      node {
        name
        ipAddress
        risk {
          totalScore
          vectors {
            compliance {
              complianceFailCount
              score
            }
          }
        }
      }
    }
    pageInfo {
      startCursor
      endCursor
      hasPreviousPage
      hasNextPage
    }
  }
}
```

Include a variable for the number of endpoints to return in the **QUERY VARIABLES** panel or in your variables dictionary:

```
{
  "first": 1
}
```

Example response:

```
{
  "data": {
    "endpoints": {
      "edges": [
        {
          "node": {
            "name": "endpoint-compliance",
            "ipAddress": "192.0.2.50",
            "risk": {
              "totalScore": 208.06799999999998,
              "vectors": {
                "compliance": {
                  "complianceFailCount": 669,
                  "score": 333.06
                }
              }
            }
          }
        }
      ],
      "pageInfo": {
        "startCursor": "2599968:0",
        "endCursor": "2599968:0",
        "hasPreviousPage": false,
        "hasNextPage": true
      }
    }
  }
}
```


Get endpoints with System Vulnerability risk vector information

The following query retrieves the first endpoint and associated System Vulnerability risk vector information.

This query also requires Comply.

```
query endpointRiskVulnerability($first: Int) {
  endpoints(first: $first) {
    edges {
      node {
        name
        ipAddress
        risk {
          totalScore
          vectors {
            systemVulnerability {
              cveCount
              score
            }
          }
        }
      }
    }
    pageInfo {
      startCursor
      endCursor
      hasPreviousPage
      hasNextPage
    }
  }
}
```

Include a variable for the number of endpoints to return in the **QUERY VARIABLES** panel or in your variables dictionary:

```
{
  "first": 1
}
```

Example response:

```
{
  "data": {
    "endpoints": {
      "edges": [
        {
          "node": {
            "name": "endpoint-vuln",
            "ipAddress": "192.0.2.60",
            "risk": {
              "totalScore": 208.06799999999998,
              "vectors": {
                "systemVulnerability": {
                  "cveCount": 14,
                  "score": 353.64
                }
              }
            }
          }
        }
      ],
      "pageInfo": {
        "startCursor": "2599986:0",
        "endCursor": "2599986:0",
        "hasPreviousPage": false,
        "hasNextPage": true
      }
    }
  }
}
```


Sensor examples

The following queries and mutation retrieve sensors and sensor parameters, and register a sensor for harvest.

Get normal sensors

The following query retrieves the first 5 normal sensors managed by the Tanium Server. When querying the Tanium Server, you can use normal sensors, as opposed to using virtual sensors when querying Tanium Data Service.

```
query getNormalSensors ($first: Int, $path: String, $op: FieldFilterOp!, $value: String){
  sensors(first: $first, filter:{path: $path, op: $op, value: $value}) {
    edges {
      node {
        contentSetName
        description
        endpointQueryPaths
        harvested
        name
        parameterizations {
          harvested
          values {
            name
            value
          }
        }
        parameters {
          defaultValue
          name
        }
        virtual
      }
    }
    pageInfo {
      endCursor
      startCursor
      hasNextPage
      hasPreviousPage
    }
  }
}
```

Include pagination and filter variables in the **QUERY VARIABLES** panel or in your variables dictionary:

```
{
  "first": 5,
  "path": "virtual",
  "op": "EQ",
  "value": "false"
}
```

Example response:

```
{
  "data": {
    "sensors": {
      "edges": [
        {
          "node": {
            "contentSetName": "Core Content",
            "description": "The full Active Directory distinguished name for the computer\nExample: CN=Win8-test5,CN=Computers,DC=corp,DC=com",
            "endpointQueryPaths": [],
            "harvested": false,
            "name": "AD Distinguished Name",
            "parameterizations": null,
            "parameters": null,
            "virtual": false
          }
        },
        {
          "node": {
            "contentSetName": "Core Content",
            "description": "The Active Directory domain name (if any) that the computer is joined to.\nExample: intra.company.com",
            "endpointQueryPaths": [],
            "harvested": false,
            "name": "AD Domain",
```

```
            "parameterizations": null,
            "parameters": null,
            "virtual": false
          }
        },
        {
          "node": {
            "contentSetName": "Core Content",
            "description": "Returns the name of the Active Directory Forest that a machine is a member of.  This may produce the same value that the Sensor named AD Domain produces.\nExample: corp.domain.com",
            "endpointQueryPaths": [],
            "harvested": false,
            "name": "AD Forest",
            "parameterizations": null,
            "parameters": null,
            "virtual": false
          }
        },
        {
          "node": {
            "contentSetName": "Core Content",
            "description": "The Active Directory organizational unit (OU) where the machine is located.\nExample: CN=Computers,DC=corp,DC=com",
            "endpointQueryPaths": [],
            "harvested": false,
            "name": "AD Organizational Unit",
            "parameterizations": null,
            "parameters": null,
            "virtual": false
          }
        },
        {
          "node": {
            "contentSetName": "Core Content",
```

```
            "description": "Returns the short, NetBIOS name of a machine's domain.\nExample: CORP",
            "endpointQueryPaths": [],
            "harvested": true,
            "name": "AD Short Domain",
            "parameterizations": null,
            "parameters": null,
            "virtual": false
          }
        }
      ],
      "pageInfo": {
        "endCursor": "sensors:4",
        "startCursor": "sensors:0",
        "hasNextPage": true,
        "hasPreviousPage": false
      }
    }
  }
}
```

Get virtual sensors

The following query retrieves the first 5 virtual sensors managed by Tanium Data Service. When querying Tanium Data Service, you can use virtual sensors, as opposed to using normal sensors when querying the Tanium Server.

```
query getVirtualSensors ($first: Int, $path: String, $op: FieldFilterOp!, $value: String){
  sensors(first: $first, filter:{path: $path, op: $op, value: $value}) {
    edges {
      node {
        contentSetName
        description
        endpointQueryPaths
        harvested
        name
```

```
        parameterizations {
          harvested
          values {
            name
            value
          }
        }
        parameters {
          defaultValue
          name
        }
        virtual
      }
    }
    pageInfo {
      startCursor
      endCursor
      hasPreviousPage
      hasNextPage
    }
  }
}
```

Include filter variables in the **QUERY VARIABLES** panel or in your variables dictionary:

```
{
  "first": 5,
  "path": "virtual",
  "op": "EQ",
  "value": "true"
}
```

Example response:

```
{
  "data": {
    "sensors": {
      "edges": [
        {
          "node": {
            "contentSetName": "Tanium Data Service",
            "description": null,
            "endpointQueryPaths": [],
            "harvested": false,
            "name": "Computer Groups",
            "parameterizations": null,
            "parameters": null,
            "virtual": true
          }
        },
        {
          "node": {
            "contentSetName": "Tanium Data Service",
            "description": null,
            "endpointQueryPaths": [],
            "harvested": false,
            "name": "EID First Seen",
            "parameterizations": null,
            "parameters": null,
            "virtual": true
          }
        },
        {
          "node": {
            "contentSetName": "Tanium Data Service",
            "description": null,
            "endpointQueryPaths": [],
            "harvested": false,
```

```
            "name": "EID Last Changed",
            "parameterizations": null,
            "parameters": null,
            "virtual": true
          }
        },
        {
          "node": {
            "contentSetName": "Tanium Data Service",
            "description": null,
            "endpointQueryPaths": [],
            "harvested": false,
            "name": "EID Last Seen",
            "parameterizations": null,
            "parameters": null,
            "virtual": true
          }
        },
        {
          "node": {
            "contentSetName": "Tanium Data Service",
            "description": null,
            "endpointQueryPaths": [
              [
                "id"
              ]
            ],
            "harvested": false,
            "name": "Endpoint ID",
            "parameterizations": null,
            "parameters": null,
            "virtual": true
          }
        }
```

```
      ],
      "pageInfo": {
        "startCursor": "sensors:0",
        "endCursor": "sensors:4",
        "hasPreviousPage": false,
        "hasNextPage": true
      }
    }
  }
}
```

Get sensor parameters

The following query retrieves sensors whose description contains the text `custom tag`, and returns both the sensor's parameters and sensor parameterizations, or sets of parameterized values harvested within Tanium Data Service or otherwise registered.

```
query getSensorParameters($path: String, $op: FieldFilterOp!, $value: String) {
  sensors(filter: {path: $path, op: $op, value: $value}) {
    edges {
      node {
        contentSetName
        description
        name
        parameterizations {
          harvested
          values {
            name
            value
          }
        }
        parameters {
          defaultValue
          name
        }
      }
```

```
    }
    pageInfo {
      startCursor
      endCursor
      hasPreviousPage
      hasNextPage
    }
  }
}

```

Include filter variables in the **QUERY VARIABLES** panel or in your variables dictionary:

```
{
  "path": "description",
  "op": "CONTAINS",
  "value": "custom tag"
}
```

Example response:

```
{
  "data": {
    "sensors": {
      "edges": [
        {
          "node": {
            "contentSetName": "Core Content",
            "description": "Checks to see if a given custom tag exists on the endpoint. The input can either be a substring or an exact match, and the check is case insensitive.\nExample: True",
            "name": "Custom Tag Exists",
            "parameterizations": [
```

```
            {
              "harvested": true,
              "values": [
                {
                  "name": "exactMatch",
                  "value": "1"
                },
                {
                  "name": "tag",
                  "value": "testCustomTag"
                }
              ]
            },
            {
              "harvested": true,
              "values": [
                {
                  "name": "exactMatch",
                  "value": "0"
                },
                {
                  "name": "tag",
                  "value": "testedTag"
                }
              ]
            },
            {
              "harvested": true,
              "values": [
                {
                  "name": "exactMatch",
                  "value": "1"
                },
                {
```

```
                    "name": "tag",
                    "value": "customTagApplied"
                  }
                ]
              }
            ],
            "parameters": [
              {
                "defaultValue": "1",
                "name": "tag"
              },
              {
                "defaultValue": "1",
                "name": "exactMatch"
              }
            ]
          }
        },
        {
          "node": {
            "contentSetName": "Core Content",
            "description": "Any specified custom tags that have been set for this machine.  See the Custom Tagging Dashboard.\nExample:  Development, Test-Machines",
            "name": "Custom Tags",
            "parameterizations": null,
            "parameters": null
          }
        }
      ],
      "pageInfo": {
        "startCursor": "sensors:0",
        "endCursor": "sensors:1",
        "hasPreviousPage": false,
        "hasNextPage": false
      }
```

```
    }
  }
}

```

Register sensor for harvest

The following mutation registers a sensor for harvest by Tanium Data Service.

Wait 10 minutes after you create a sensor before submitting this mutation request.

Registration takes several minutes. The first time you submit this request, the response may contain a cursor, indicating an ongoing registration. If your response contains a cursor, wait several minutes, then pass the cursor as a `sensorHarvest` argument in the request to retrieve a success message or error message.

For the best results, pass the `integrationName` value in the format `<companyName>-<productIntegration>`, where `<companyName>` represents the company responsible for the integration, and `<productIntegration>` is the integration name or integration purpose.

```
mutation sensorHarvest($harvest: Boolean!, $integrationName: String!, $name: String!) {
  sensorHarvest(
    input: {harvest: $harvest, integrationName: $integrationName, name: $name}
  ) {
    cursor
    error {
      message
      retryable
      timedOut
    }
    success
  }
}
```

Include the harvest, integration name, and sensor name variables in the **QUERY VARIABLES** panel or in your variables dictionary:

```
{
  "harvest": true,
  "integrationName": "examplecompany-integratetanium",
  "name": "test-sensor"
}
```

Example response with a cursor:

```
{
  "data": {
    "sensorHarvest": {
      "cursor": "7551110",
      "error": null,
      "success": null
    }
  }
}
```

If the response contains a cursor, update your mutation request to pass the cursor:

```
mutation sensorHarvest($cursor: Cursor, $harvest: Boolean!, $integrationName: String!, $name: String!) {
  sensorHarvest(
    input: {cursor: $cursor, harvest: $harvest, integrationName: $integrationName, name: $name}
  ) {
    cursor
    error {
      message
      retryable
      timedOut
    }
    success
  }
```

```
}

```

Update your variables to include the cursor:

```
{
  "cursor": "7551110",
  "harvest": true,
  "integrationName": "examplecompany-integratetanium",
  "name": "test-sensor"
}
```

Example response after sensor registration completes:

```
{
  "data": {
    "sensorHarvest": {
      "cursor": null,
      "error": null,
      "success": true
    }
  }
}
```