# Add API user in Nexus Push Service

This article describes how to add a new API user in the Nexus Push Service to get a unique API key to use.

Expand/Collapse All

## Related information

- Install Nexus Push Service

## Prerequisites

⌄ Prerequisites

- Nexus Push Service installed, see here.

## Step-by-step instruction

⌄ Edit configuration file

1. Navigate to the top-level directory where *docker-compose.yml* is located. The config file should then be found in a *config/* directory.

   | **Example: File structure** |
   |---|
   | ``` |

   ```
   mydir/
   |-- cacerts
   |-- certificates
   |-- config
   |   |-- application.yml -> cod-nps.yml
   |   `-- cod-nps.yml
   `-- docker-compose.yml
   ```

2. Open the configuration file for editing:

   | **Example: Command to edit configuration file** |
   |---|

   ```
   vi config/cod-nps.yml
   ```

3. Open a browser and go to the following URL, using a unique `<myclientid>`:

   | **Example: Generate client URL** |
   |---|

   ```
   http://localhost:20200/<contextPath>/<uriBase>/util/gen
   erateclient/<myclientid>
   ```

   **Find port number**

> All requests below are triggered from the host itself, thus localhost is used.
>
> Please note that the port number might have been assigned a different value. To find out the current port number, type:
>
> ```
> docker ps | grep nps_nps
> ```

4. Copy the content from the resulting web page and paste it into the `allowedClients` se ction of the configuration file.

---

**Example: Generate client**

```
# X-Api-Key:
a2Fyb2xpbjpmZDA0ZGUyZjFlNTU0NGIyOTE1ZEJhNjUwOThjNDkwNjM
3YTA3MTVmNWM5ODQzNDU5ZjA1ZGZjMjk4MzQyOTM2
        - clientId: <myclientid>
          key:
fd04de2f1e5544b2915d1a65098c490637a0715f5c9843459f05dfc
298342936
```

---

> Make sure not to add extra spaces in the configuration file, since the .yml file format is space sensitive.

5. Save and exit the configuration file.

---

▾ Refresh configuration and test API key

1. Refresh the configuration:

---

**Example: Refresh configuration**

```
curl -X POST
http://localhost:20200/<contextPath>/refresh
```

---

2. Test the new key by sending a request using curl (set `THE-NEW-KEY` below):

**Example: test API key**

```
curl -w%{http_code} -X POST \
  https://nps.nexusgroup.com/notification/p
ush \
  -H 'cache-control: no-cache' \
  -H 'content-type: application/json' \
  -H 'x-api-key: THE-NEW-KEY' \
  -d '{
 "pushId": "api-test",
 "title": "This is a test",
 "body": "This is a test"
}'
```

3. Check the response.
    1. If you get a 403 response, you have the wrong API key.
    2. If you get this response or similar, then you have the correct API key:

```
{"result":{"status":"ERROR"}}404
```

This response means that the `pushId` is wrong, which is expected at this point.