

Zaphire

Webhooks in Zaphire BMS



Introduction

Zaphire is a Norwegian company based in Drammen. Since 2018, we have developed solutions for building automation and energy management with a focus on user-friendliness, security, and reliability.

Webhooks

With webhooks, you get frequent updates from Zaphire directly to your own services, without the need for polling or complex integration logic. When something happens in the facility, Zaphire automatically sends relevant data to a defined callback URL, for example to Zaphire EMS or other external systems.

You can respond quickly to alarms, events, and changes in sensor values or aggregates. With flexible filtering and full control over which data is sent, you ensure that receiving systems only get what is relevant. The result is faster integrations, smarter automations, and more responsive solutions built on a modern, event-driven architecture.

Types of webhooks

Webhooks support authentication and secrets for secure communication between Zaphire and external systems. In Zaphire, three types of webhooks are supported, tailored to different needs.

1. **Tag Notifications (Beta)** provide continuous access to tag data either on value changes or at fixed intervals. This type is well suited for data collection and dashboards, and offers flexible filtering with logic and control over which data is included in the payload.
2. **Event Notifications** are used to respond to alarms and events in real time, and send notifications when something occurs, changes, or clears. You can filter by event type, priority, and where in the facility the event occurs.
3. **Aggregates** send notifications when calculated values, such as averages or status, change, and are used to monitor overall conditions based on multiple data points. These are configured by defining relevant paths, queries, and optionally a script for advanced filtering.

Filtering

All webhook types support flexible filtering to ensure that only relevant data is sent. You can limit by the structure of the facility (paths), select specific tags or events, and use advanced logic through scripts or rule-based conditions. This provides precise control over both what triggers and what is sent.

The webhook delivers structured JSON data to your endpoint, typically including tag name, value, timestamp, and relevant metadata. This enables seamless integration with cloud platforms, analytics tools, and notification systems. When a defined event meets your criteria, an HTTP POST with data is sent to your endpoint. For example:

```
"Name": "floor/office-02/Temperature", "TimestampUtc": "2026-04-08T11:29:36Z", "Value": 20.65
```

