

API Sample Code

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Bulk Update the iOS Enrollment User (auth_username) and Client Name using API

What

The `api_UpdateiPadNameandAuthUser` script is a tool that allows FileWave admins to update the names and assigned users of multiple iOS devices in bulk, using a CSV file containing the serial numbers, desired device names, and LDAP usernames of the devices. This can be particularly useful for education organizations but may also be useful for others who do mass re-distributions of devices like iPads.

When/Why

If you need to quickly and easily reassign a large number of iPads to different users, the `api_UpdateiPadNameandAuthUser` script can save you time and effort. Instead of manually updating each device individually, you can simply prepare a CSV file with the necessary information and use the script to apply the changes to all of the devices at once. This can be especially useful when you need to set up a large number of new devices for use by different users or when you need to make changes to the assignments of existing devices.

How

To use the `api_UpdateiPadNameandAuthUser` script, you will need to follow the instructions in the README file that accompanies the script:

1. Download the zip file that contains the script and the README.

Download: [api_UpdateiPadNameANDAuthUser_v2.zip](#)

2. Edit the CSV file to contain a list of serial numbers, device names, and LDAP usernames for the devices you want to update.
3. Open Terminal (on a Mac or Linux) and navigate to the directory that contains the script and CSV file.
4. Make the script executable by running the command `chmod +x ./api_UpdateiPadNameandAuthUser.sh`.
5. Run the script using the command `./api_UpdateiPadNameandAuthUser.sh SERVER TOKEN CSVFILE`, replacing SERVER with the name of your FileWave server, TOKEN with your FileWave API token, and CSVFILE with the path to the CSV file you prepared in step 2.

The script's output will show you the progress of the updates and will indicate when the process is complete.



If you are running into an issue where the script says that it completed and is Updating Model but no changes are made - please add a blank line at the end of your .csv, save it and try the command again.


Bulk Update the Enrollment User (auth_username) using API

What

This problem and solution came from a customer who had many devices in FileWave, yet did not have the 'Enrollment User' (internally known as auth_username) populated. In order for automatic associations of iPads with Apple Classroom, devices must have an enrolment user set. While it's possible to set these one by one, that does not scale well. Even hosted customers could benefit from this example.

When/Why

The below solution leverages the [FileWave Anywhere API \(v2\)](#) and is a great example that any customer could build. You can run this script from your mac, Windows, or Linux computer, and it will talk to the API and make the changes in bulk.

 This example happens to be a Python script. As such, if ran on the FileWave Server, Python will already be installed. However, for hosted customers, the script will not be ran on the server and it should be necessary to have Python installed on the device running this script

<https://www.python.org/downloads/>

<https://docs.python.org/3/using/windows.html>

How


- The first step is to download the script:

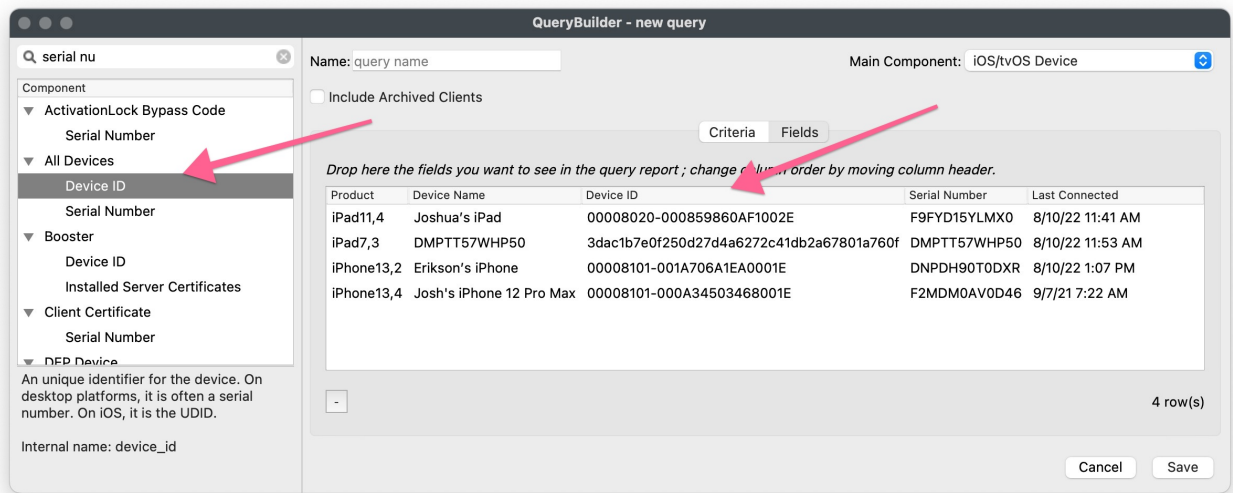


- Once downloaded, the zip contains two files: bulk_change_device_authname.py and auth_username.csv
- If the script is not being ran directly on the server, it may be necessary to alter the first line of code, to specify the location of Python on the device running the script. For example, on macOS, that may be: `#!/usr/local/bin/python3`
- The CSV file should be edited to include the desired list of Devices with Users. The supplied template looks like:

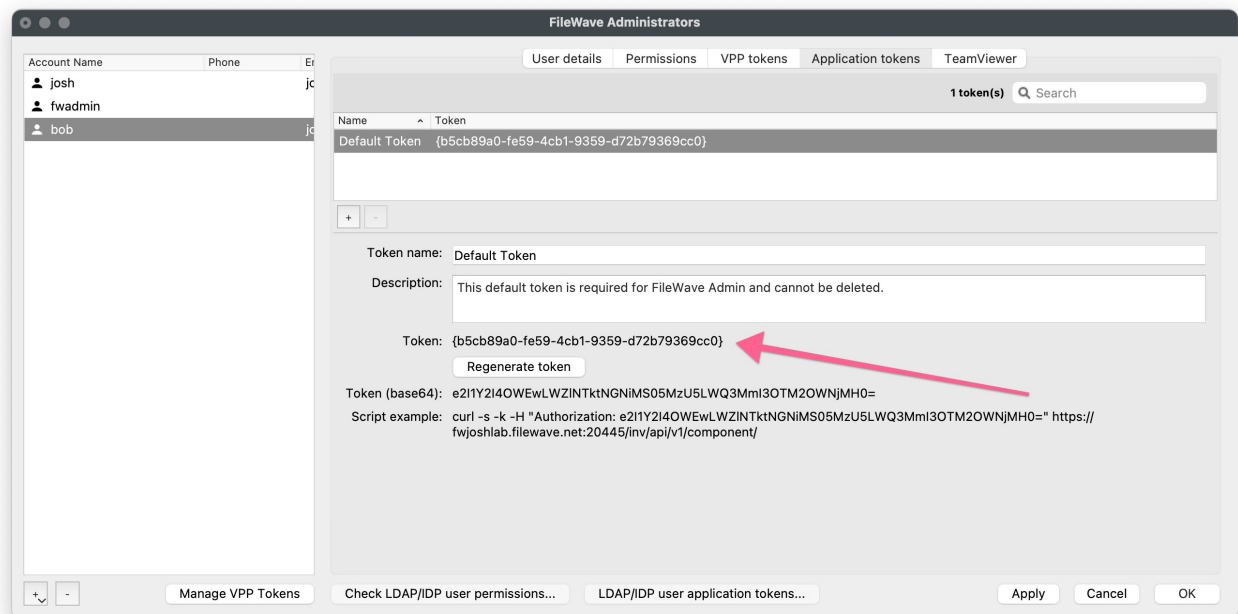
```
Device ID,Enrollment Username
67d6f4bfcf27fa62bb9815365c67ebf7fed8f9c3,test
```

An Inventory query could be used to obtain the list of Device IDs. Note, the script is only expecting two columns in the order of Device ID and Enrollment Username.

 It may assist to initially export additional columns to assist with device identification, but after adding the usernames, be sure to remove any of these additional columns in the CSV file.



- Obtain the desired users base64 Application Token from the FileWave Administrators Assistant view



The following command may now be executed on macOS or Linux (a similar command could be executed on Windows) to action the process.

```
./bulk_change_device_authname.py --token {b5cb89a0-fe59-4cb1-9359-d72b79369cc0} --host ExampleCo.filewave.net --mapping ./auth_username.csv
```

The script will give you feedback about the success or failure of any records.

Python Imports

The beginning of the script has a list of imports:

```
import argparse
import base64
import csv
import os
import re
import requests
import sys
```

If any are missing, e.g 'requests', it should be necessary to instal them. The script should report such an error if any are missing when ran. Some are available on a default Python setup.

It is possible to instal any missing. For example, on macOS or Linux, the command may appear as (depending upon the location of

Python)

```
/usr/local/bin/python3 -m pip install requests
```

Hopefully the script at this point has been successful and can be see as a great example of bulk actions.


Related articles

- [How to write to a custom field using the FileWave API](#)
- [Command Line API \(v1\)](#)
- [Anywhere API \(v2\)](#)

How to write to a custom field using the FileWave API

It is often desirable to alter FileWave Custom Field values, especially when it comes to driving automated workflows.


 API calls have the distinct advantage of changing Custom Field values directly on the server, essentially making the change immediate.

 Where Custom Field values are driving Smart Group device inclusion, despite the API call making an immediate change, there will still be a period of time before the next Smart Group evaluation.

How

Writing back to a Custom Field relies upon the following details:

- Server URL
- A way to recognise which device's Custom Field should be updated
- A way to recognise the Custom Field
- Custom Field type
- An authentication token

 Some Custom Fields may have restricted values. Only one of these values should be posted in the API call to ensure expected behaviour.

Restricted Values

Value restriction may be observed from within the Custom Field definition.

Custom Fields

Display Name
macOS Apple Battery Replace 2015

Field Details

Name
macOS Apple Battery Replace 2015

Internal Name
Using internal name the field can be referenced in other parts of FileWave
apple_battery_replace_2015

Description

Provided By
Defines how the field value shall be populated
Administrator

☐ Assigned to all devices

Values

Data Type
String

☒ Restrict allowed values

- Replaced
- Recall
- NA
- Serial
- Error
- Unchecked**

+ - Toggle Default

+ - Import Export Duplicate Cancel Save

It is also possible to use Swagger (or therefore another API call) to return the 'choices' list of any Custom Field, by observing the Custom Field definition:

URL path for query:

/api/inv/api/v1/custom_field/

Query response:

```
{
  "to_be_deleted": false,
  "field_name": "apple_battery_replace_2015",
  "display_name": "macOS Apple Battery Replace 2015",
  "data_type": "string",
  "provider": 0,
  "metadata": {},
  "description": "",
  "default_value": "Unchecked",
  "choices": [
    "Replaced",
    "Recall",
    "NA",
    "Serial",
    "Error",
    "Unchecked"
  ]
}
```

```

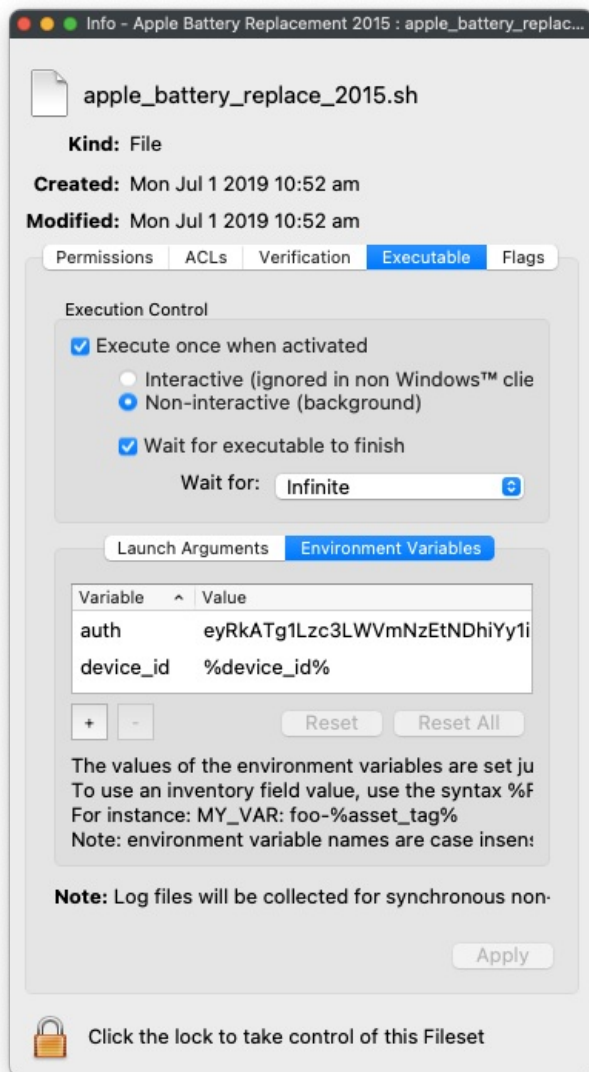
    "Unchecked"
  ],
  "is_global": false,
  "used_in_inventory_queries": false,
  "used_in_smart_groups": false,
  "used_in_filessets": false,
  "used_in_license_definitions": false,
  "used_in_dep_profiles": false,
  "used_in_dep_rules": false,
  "used_in_workflows": false
},

```

Which API

Custom Fields, as mentioned in the other API KB documents, are best targeted with the Command Line RESTful API.

This example is demonstrating the possibility of targeting devices using both Serial Number and Device ID. The Server's FQDN, API authentication token and Device ID can be supplied as Launch Arguments, however, for security reasons it is better to supply the token as an Environment variable. When targeting Internal Names of Custom Fields (as either Launch Arguments or Environment Variables), surround the Internal Name with % symbols.



The start of a macOS script may look like:

```

#!/bin/zsh

# Environment Variables
# $auth - base64 authentication token
# $device_id - Device ID

server_fqdn=$(defaults read /usr/local/etc/fwclld.plist server) # FW Server FQDN

```

```
serial_number=$(ioreg -l -d 2 | awk -F "\"" '/IOPlatformSerialNumber/ {print $(NF-1)}') # device serial number
```

It is of course possible that all of these values could be supplied to the script as Executable variables.

The start of a PowerShell script may look like:

```
# Environment Variables
# $Env:auth - base64 authentication token
# $Env:device_id - Device ID
# $Env:serial_number - device serial number
# $Env:server_fqdn - FW Server FQDN
```

Reading a Custom Field

It may be necessary to read the Custom Field during the script execution. A JSON will be required for the data portion of the command:

```
{
  "criteria": {
    {
      "column": "serial_number",
      "component": "Client",
      "operator": "is",
      "qualifier": "\"$serial_number\""
    },
    "fields": [
      {
        "column": "apple_battery_replace_2015",
        "component": "CustomFields"
      }
    ],
    "main_component": "Client"
  }
}
```

To continue the scripts, this could be assigned in the script as a variable

macOS script:

```
query='{
  "criteria": {
    {
      "column": "serial_number",
      "component": "Client",
      "operator": "is",
      "qualifier": "\"$serial_number\""
    },
    "fields": [
      {
        "column": "apple_battery_replace_2015",
        "component": "CustomFields"
      }
    ],
    "main_component": "Client"
  }
}'
```

Windows PowerShell:

```
$query = '{
  "criteria": {
    {
      "column": "serial_number",
      "component": "Client",
      "operator": "is",
      "qualifier": "\" +
$serial_number + '\"',
      "fields": [
        {
          "column": "apple_battery_replace_2015",
          "component": "CustomFields"
        }
      ],
      "main_component": "Client"
    }
  }
}'
```

With the server details and JSON configured, it is now possible to read the value with a command:

macOS script:

```
curl -s -H "Authorization: $auth" https://$server_fqdn:20445/inv/api/v1/query_result/ --data $query -H "Content-Type: application/json"
```

The response may look something like:

```
{
  "offset": 0,
  "fields": [
    "CustomFields_apple_battery_replace_2015"
  ],
  "values": [
    [
      "Replaced"
    ]
  ],
  "filter_results": 1,
  "total_results": 1,
  "version": 0
}
```

Windows PowerShell script:

```
$header = @{"Authorization"=$auth}
$api = "https://" + $server_dns + ":20445/inv/api/v1/query_result/"

Invoke-RestMethod -Method GET -Headers $header -Uri $api
```

Due to this being a Custom Field designed for an Apple replacement programme, hopefully the response will look something like:

```
{
  "offset": 0,
  "fields": [
    "CustomFields_apple_battery_replace_2015"
  ],
  "values": [
    [
      "NA"
    ]
  ],
  "filter_results": 1,
  "total_results": 1,
  "version": 0
}
```

Handling JSON response

As noted earlier, since the response is also a JSON block, the desired information is somewhat buried within the response. Windows PowerShell has tools to directly work with JSON and as such the desired item is more easily attainable.

ConvertFrom-Json

ConvertTo-Json

macOS on the other hand, it would be beneficial to either instal Python and use Python's tools to extract the response or get crazy with a tool like 'AWK'.

```
curl -s -H "Authorization: $auth" \
  https://$server_fqdn:20445/inv/api/v1/query_result/ \
  --data $query -H "Content-Type: application/json" \
  | awk -F '[[\[\|\\\]]' ' {gsub(/\|/, "", $0); print substr( $(NF-2), 1, length($(NF-2)))}'
```

Response with AWK:

Replaced

Writing a Custom Field

Once the script has continued and actioned anything else desired, it then may be desirable to set the Custom Field to a new value, which may vary depending upon the outcome of the scripting.

In this example, we will consider the script will be writing back NA to the Custom Field:

```
current_time=$(date -u +"%FT%TZ")
data='{ "CustomFields": {"apple_battery_replace_2015":
{"exitCode":null,"status":0,"updateTime":"'${current_time}',"value":"NA"}}}'

curl -X PATCH https://$server_fqdn:20445/inv/api/v1/client/$device_id -d "$data" -H 'content-type:
application/json' -s -H "authorization: $auth_key"
```

Note:

- This is now using the PATCH option, since an already existing value is being altered by the script
- The date is being supplied as a variable to ensure the current time is pushed back with the API JSON data
- This command is referencing 'device_id' in the URL path

Related articles

- [How to write to a custom field using the FileWave API](#)
- [Command Line API \(v1\)](#)
- [Anywhere API \(v2\)](#)

Managing Client States via the FileWave API

What

This article explains how to manage client device states in FileWave, specifically focusing on how to archive and reinstate clients using the FileWave API. The client state can be defined as Tracked, Archived, Missing, or Untracked, each represented by a numerical value.

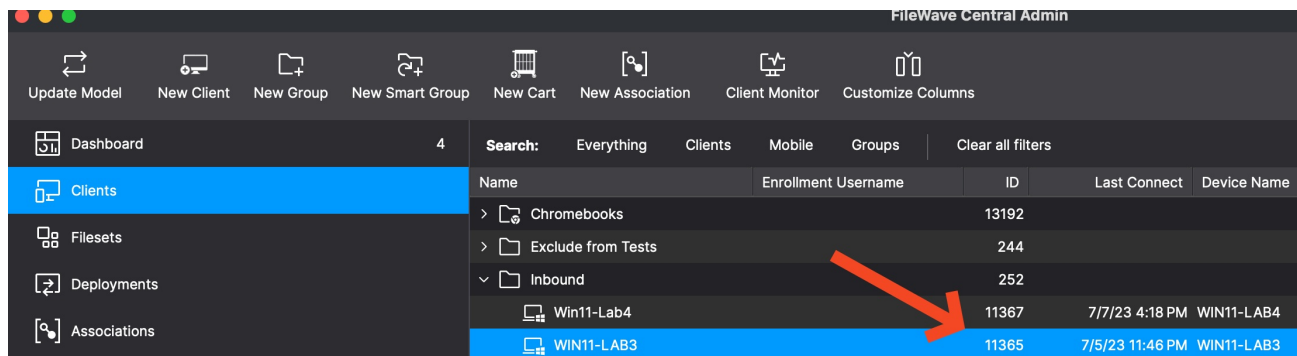
When/Why

Changing the state of a client may be necessary during device management tasks such as inventory control, security audits, or when a device is no longer in active use but needs to be retained in the system for record-keeping. Archiving clients helps in decluttering the active management list without permanently deleting the device record, allowing for easy reinstatement if needed.

⚠ Note that Apple MDM enrolled devices will break their MDM enrollment upon being Archived so they can't as easily be reinstated simply by changing their state.

How

To change the state of a device, you can use the FileWave API to send a PATCH request that updates the device state. Below is a script using zsh followed by a PowerShell script to change the state of a device and ensure the model is updated to reflect this change. The DeviceID can be seen in FileWave Central as shown in the below image or in FileWave Anywhere you will see it in the URL when looking at a device.



FileWave Central Admin						
Update Model New Client New Group New Smart Group New Cart New Association Client Monitor Customize Columns						
Dashboard 4		Search: Everything Clients Mobile Groups Clear all filters				
Clients		Name	Enrollment Username	ID	Last Connect	Device Name
Filesets		> Chromebooks		13192		
Deployments		> Exclude from Tests		244		
Associations		> Inbound		252		
		Win11-Lab4		11367	7/7/23 4:18 PM	WIN11-LAB4
		WIN11-LAB3		11365	7/5/23 11:46 PM	WIN11-LAB3

Shell script:

```
#!/bin/zsh

# Variables
ServerURL="https://fwjoshlab.filewave.net" # Replace with your server address.
Token="your_token_here" # Replace 'your_token_here' with your actual token.
DeviceID="11365" # Specify the device ID.
NewState="0" # Set the desired state (0: Tracked, 1: Archived, 2: Missing, 3: Untracked).

# Update device state
curl -X PATCH "$ServerURL/filewave/api/devices/v1/devices/$DeviceID" \
  -H "Authorization: Bearer $Token" \
  -H 'Content-Type: application/json' \
  -d '{"state":'$NewState'}'

# Update the model to reflect changes
curl -X POST "$ServerURL/filewave/api/fwserver/update_model" \
  -H "Authorization: Bearer $Token" \
  -H 'Content-Type: application/json'
```

PowerShell:

```
# PowerShell Script to Manage FileWave Client States

# Variables
$ServerURL = "https://fwjoshlab.filewave.net" # Replace with your server address.
```

```

$Token = "your_token_here" # Replace 'your_token_here' with your actual token.
$DeviceID = "11365"        # Specify the device ID.
$NewState = "0"            # Set the desired state (0: Tracked, 1: Archived, 2: Missing, 3: Untracked).

# Headers for authorization and content type
$headers = @{
    "Authorization" = "Bearer $Token"
    "Content-Type" = "application/json"
}

# Body data for changing the state
$body = @{
    "state" = $NewState
} | ConvertTo-Json

# Update device state
Invoke-RestMethod -Uri "$ServerURL/filewave/api/devices/v1/devices/$DeviceID" -Method Patch -Headers $headers -
Body $body

# Update the model to reflect changes
Invoke-RestMethod -Uri "$ServerURL/filewave/api/fwserver/update_model" -Method Post -Headers $headers

# Output for user confirmation
Write-Host "Device state updated and model refreshed successfully."

```

Tips:

- Ensure that the `$Token` variable contains a valid authorization token.
- Replace `$DeviceID` and `$NewState` with the appropriate values according to your needs.

Related Links

- [FileWave API Documentation](#) - Official API documentation.
- [CURL Command Line Tool](#) - Learn more about how to use curl.


Digging Deeper

Understanding the model update process is crucial for ensuring that changes made via the API are reflected in the FileWave management interface. The `update_model` API call triggers the FileWave server to reprocess its internal data models, ensuring that any state changes are accurately shown in the admin console. This is especially important after bulk changes to device states to maintain consistency across the system.

Returning Device Information as a JSON

What


The Client Info > Device Details of a particular client, contains a wealth of information that may be useful to repurpose in other systems (Help Desks, centralised inventory systems, etc). Using the FileWave API, this information could be pulled by alternate systems or to a file locally on the client

 Since the command refers to Device IDs, it may be necessary to make 2 calls from external systems. The first to obtain Device IDs and the second to target particular devices based upon their Device ID.

 When ran through Filesets, Device ID may be sent with the Fileset as either a Launch Argument or Environment Variable

HOW

This information could be returned using either the FileWave Anywhere API or the Command Line RESTful API


 Remove the pipe to Python if not installed. This just displays the output as multiple lines instead of one long line.

FileWave Anywhere API from macOS or Linux:

```
curl -s -H "Authorization: $auth" \  
https://$server_dns/api/inv/api/v1/client/details/${device_id}/DesktopClient \  
-H "Content-Type: application/json" \  
| python3 -mjson.tool
```

Command Line RESTful API from macOS or Linux:

```
curl -s -H "Authorization: $auth" \  
https://$server_dns:20445/inv/api/v1/client/details/${device_id}/DesktopClient \  
-H "Content-Type: application/json" \  
| python3 -mjson.tool
```

 Note, the commands look almost identical, but just the additional /api at the beginning of the path for the FileWave Anywhere API call.

The output should look similar to the below, where an appropriate device_id is supplied:

```
{  
  "CustomFields__ldap_username": {  
    "status": 0,  
    "type": "string",  
    "updateTime": "2018-06-21T19:37:23.585851Z",  
    "value": "mdm mdm"  
  },  
  "CustomFields__local_ip_address": {  
    "status": 0,  
    "type": "string",  
    "updateTime": "2018-06-21T19:49:51Z",  
    "value": "10.20.30.29"  
  },  
  "CustomFields__malwarebytes_installed": {  
    "status": 0,  
    "type": "bool",  
    "updateTime": "2018-06-21T19:49:51Z",  
    "value": false  
  },  
  "CustomFields__po_number": {  
    "status": 0,  
    "type": "string",  
    "updateTime": "2018-06-21T19:49:51Z",  
    "value": ""  
  }  
}
```

```
    "value": "54654561"
  },
  "CustomFields__property_tag": {
    "status": 0,
    "updateTime": "2018-06-21T19:49:51Z",
    "type": "string",
    "value": "Device Owned by FileWave"
  },
  "CustomFields__purchase_date": {
    "updateTime": null,
    "value": null
  },
  "CustomFields__school_name": {
    "status": 0,
    "type": "string",
    "updateTime": "2018-06-21T19:49:51Z",
    "value": "Landing Trail Elementary"
  },
  "CustomFields__site_description": {
    "updateTime": null,
    "value": null
  },
  "CustomFields__textedit_version": {
    "status": 0,
    "type": "string",
    "updateTime": "2018-06-21T19:49:51Z",
    "value": "1.13"
  },
  "CustomFields__user_role": {
    "updateTime": null,
    "value": null
  },
  "archived": null,
  "auth_username": "mdm",
  "building": null,
  "cpu_count": 2,
  "cpu_speed": 2759000000,
  "cpu_type": "Intel(R) Core(TM) i5-3470S CPU @ 2.90GHz",
  "current_ip_address": "10.20.30.29",
  "deleted_from_admin": false,
  "department": null,
  "device_id": "f96b8c66c50b358889ba2fbf2dc53bc21036406a",
  "device_manufacturer": "VMware, Inc.",
  "device_name": "FUSION-VM1-10.12",
  "device_product_name": "VMware7,1",
  "enroll_date": "2018-06-17T17:11:08.709785Z",
  "enrollment_state": 2,
  "filewave_client_locked": false,
  "filewave_client_name": "FUSION-VM1-10.13",
  "filewave_client_version": "12.8.1",
  "filewave_id": 219,
  "filewave_model_number": 617,
  "free_disk_space": 56772587520,
  "is_system_integrity_protection_enabled": true,
  "is_tracking_enabled": false,
  "last_check_in": "2018-06-21T19:54:31.615710Z",
  "last_enterprise_app_validation_date": null,
  "last_ldap_username": null,
  "last_logged_in_username": "dhadmin",
  "last_state_change_date": "2018-06-21T19:50:09.339609Z",
  "location": null,
  "management_mode": 0,
  "monitor_id": null,
  "operating_system__build": "17B48",
  "operating_system__edition": "Desktop",
  "operating_system__name": "macOS 10.13 High Sierra",
  "operating_system__type": "OSX",
  "operating_system__version": "10.13.1",
  "operating_system__version_major": 10,
  "operating_system__version_minor": 13,
```

```

"operating_system__version_patch": 1,
"ram_size": 2147483648,
"rom_bios_version": "VMW71.00V.0.B64.1706210604",
"security__enrolled_via_dep": null,
"security__fde_enabled": false,
"security__firmware_password_change_pending": false,
"security__firmware_password_exists": false,
"security__firmware_password_rom_enabled": true,
"security__hardware_encryption_caps": null,
"security__passcode_is_compliant": null,
"security__passcode_is_compliant_with_profiles": null,
"security__passcode_lock_grace_period": null,
"security__passcode_lock_grace_period_enforced": null,
"security__passcode_present": null,
"security__system_integrity_protection_enabled": true,
"security__user_approved_enrollment": null,
"serial_number": "VMx4NvUkh/Co",
"state": 0,
"total_disk_space": 85689589760,
"unenrolled": false
}

```

If desired, the information could be stored into a JSON file:

```

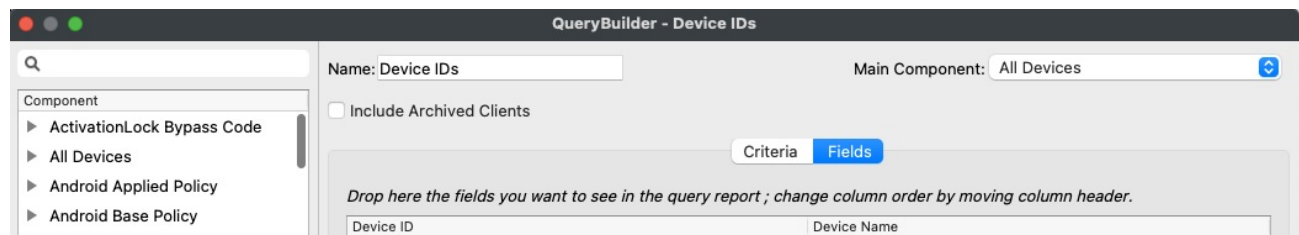
curl -s -H "Authorization: $auth" \
  https://$server_dns/api/inv/api/v1/client/details/${device_id}/DesktopClient \
  -H "Content-Type: application/json" \
  | python3 -mjson.tool > /my/path/device_info_${device_id}.json

```

✔ The same \$device_id variable has been used to define the name of the JSON file also. Alter /my/path for a path of choice.

Obtaining Device IDs

One way to retrieve a bulk list of Device IDs is via an Inventory Query. First make a query to include desired columns, one of which will need to be Device ID. In the below example Device ID and Device Name have been included as columns for the Fields:



Once saved, use the details outlined in the [FileWave Anywhere Documentation](#), to locate the ID of this Inventory Query. The query result may then be used to pull a list of Device IDs. From the below example, set \$query_id to the value of the chosen Inventory Query. Make sure to set \$auth to the token and server to your server:

```

#!/bin/zsh
# Shell script for macOS/Linux
$server = "widget.filewave.net"
$token = "ezMyxxxM2UyLTNjN2ItNxxxS04ZjQ5LTkxMxxxxxEzODZmNn0="
$query_id = "65"

curl -s -H "Authorization: $auth" \
  https://$server/api/inv/api/v1/query_result/$query_id

```

```

#PowerShell for Windows
$server = "widget.filewave.net"
$token = "ezMyxxxM2UyLTNjN2ItNxxxS04ZjQ5LTkxMxxxxxEzODZmNn0="
$header = @{Authorization="$token"}
$query_id = "65"

Invoke-RestMethod -Method GET \
  -Headers $header \
  -ContentType application/json \
  -Uri https://$server:/api/inv/api/v1/query_result/$query_id

```

Related articles

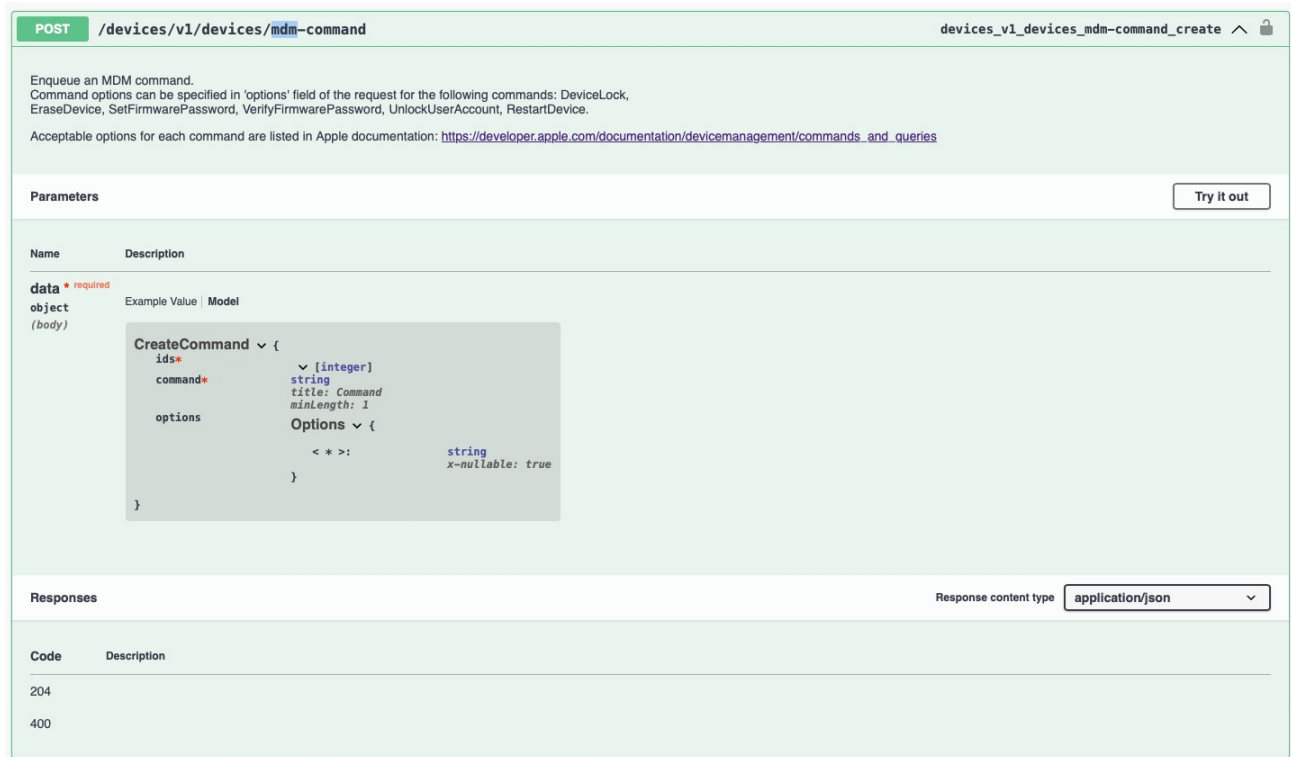
- [How to write to a custom field using the FileWave API](#)
- [Command Line API \(v1\)](#)
- [Anywhere API \(v2\)](#)

Sending MDM Commands

What

One of the powerful additional features of FileWave Anywhere, is the ability to send MDM commands to devices. As such, the FileWave Anywhere API also has this incredible ability.

From, the Swagger Documentation, the following can be seen:



The Swagger UI shows a POST endpoint `/devices/v1/devices/mdm-command` with the title `devices_v1_devices_mdm-command_create`. The description states: "Enqueue an MDM command. Command options can be specified in 'options' field of the request for the following commands: DeviceLock, EraseDevice, SetFirmwarePassword, VerifyFirmwarePassword, UnlockUserAccount, RestartDevice. Acceptable options for each command are listed in Apple documentation: https://developer.apple.com/documentation/devicemanagement/commands_and_queries".

Parameters

Name	Description
data <small>required</small> object (body)	Example Value Model

```
CreateCommand {
  ids*
  command*
  options
}
```

Responses

Code	Description
204	
400	

Response content type: `application/json`

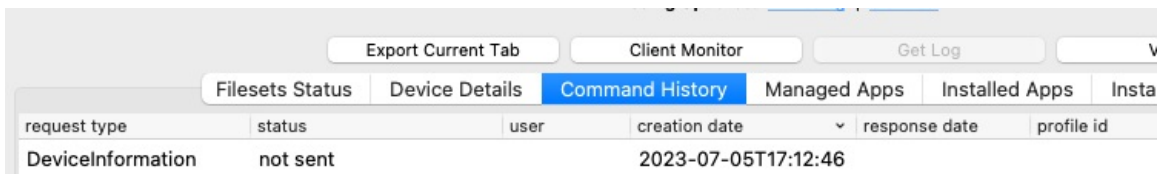
Note the reference to the device(s) is now by 'ids'. This refers to the Client ID, as oppose to the Device ID, and is always an Integer.

Example data could look like:

```
{
  "ids": [
    737581
  ],
  "command": "DeviceInformation"
}
```

'ids' is a list of devices, so multiple devices could be targeted in one RESTful API command.

Commands sent by the API will show in the device's Client Info:



The screenshot shows the FileWave Anywhere interface with the 'Command History' tab selected. The table below displays the command history for a device.

request type	status	user	creation date	response date	profile id
DeviceInformation	not sent		2023-07-05T17:12:46		

HOW

This is an example of a RESTful API request that is only available through the FileWave Anywhere API.

Running the command from the Swagger Documentation will show the URL path required to send a command. For example, to restart

devices:

macOS and Linux:

```
mdm_command='{ "ids": [737581, 562620], "command": "RestartDevice" }'
```

```
curl -H "Authorization: $auth" \
  -X POST https://${server_dns}/api/devices/v1/devices/mdm-command \
  -d "$mdm_command" \
  -H "Content-Type: application/json"
```

Windows Powershell:

```
$mdm_command = '{ "ids": [737581, 562620], "command": "RestartDevice" }'
```

```
$header = @{Authorization="$auth"}

Invoke-RestMethod -Method POST \
  -Headers $header \
  -ContentType application/json \
  -Uri https://${server_dns}/api/devices/v1/devices/mdm-command \
  -Body $mdm_command
```

What commands are available

From the Swagger, there is the following text:

Command options can be specified in 'options' field of the request for the following commands: DeviceLock, EraseDevice, SetFirmwarePassword, VerifyFirmwarePassword, UnlockUserAccount, RestartDevice.

Acceptable options for each command are listed in Apple documentation:

https://developer.apple.com/documentation/devicemanagement/commands_and_queries

Some commands have been listed, but the link to Apple's documentation shows all possible commands:

✔ If a new command is released by Apple before it appears in FileWave, the API should be able to trigger that command

To use Apple's documentation, navigate through the pages for the chosen command to locate the 'RequestType'. For example, the following shows the command to shut a device down is: ShutDownDevice

Device Management Command

ShutDownDeviceCommand.Command

The request dictionary to shut down a device.

iOS 10.3+

iPadOS 10.3+

macOS 10.13+

Properties

**RequestRequiresNetwork
Tether**
boolean

If true, the device must be network-tethered to run the command.
Default: false

RequestType
string

(Required) The request type to shut down a device.
Value: ShutDownDevice

Related articles

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- [Anywhere API \(v2\)](#)