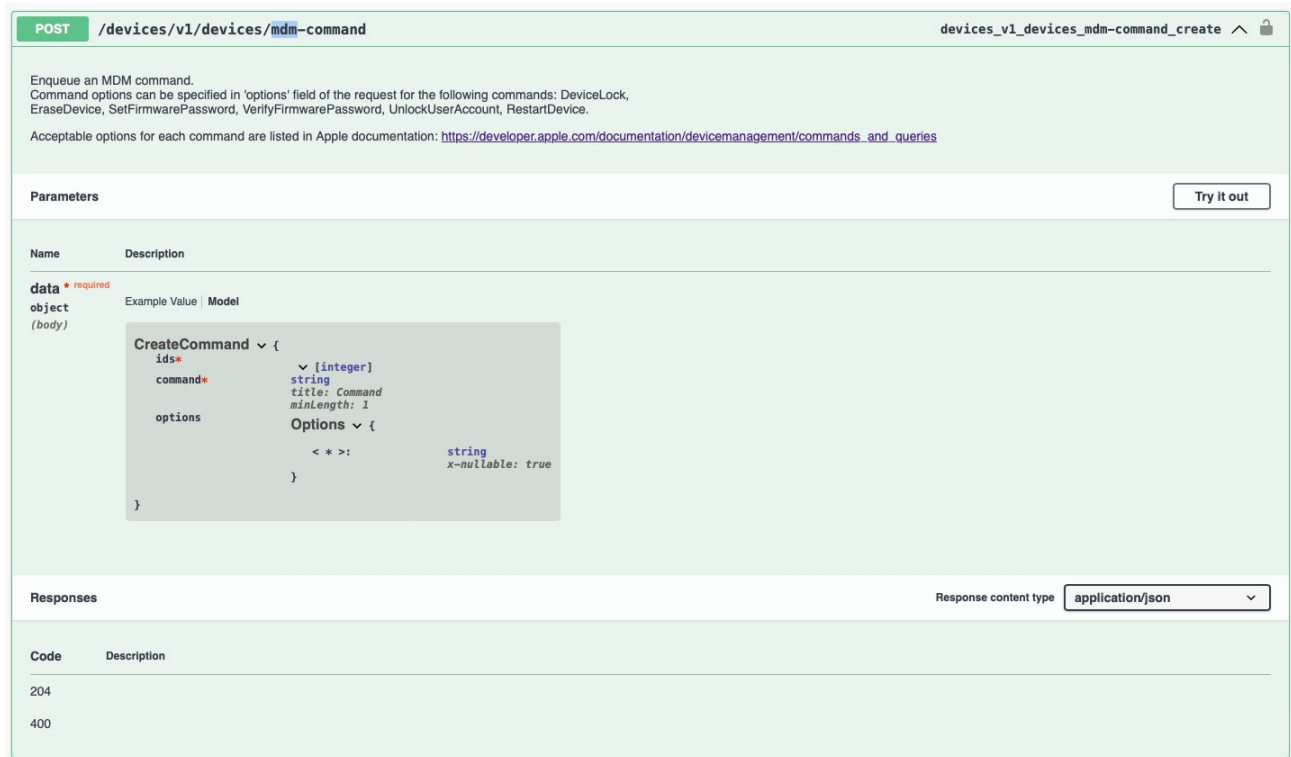


# Sending MDM Commands

## 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](https://developer.apple.com/documentation/devicemanagement/commands_and_queries)".

**Parameters**

Name	Description
<b>data</b> <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:

Export Current Tab					
Client Monitor					
Get Log					
v					
Filesets Status					
Device Details					
Command History					
Managed Apps					
Installed Apps					
Insta					
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](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

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

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