

Rest AnyCli testing (Service CliCommand)

Contents

Purpose.....	1
Requirements	2
Linux host Ubuntu 15.10 was used for testing but any version with curl and Python installed will probably work.....	2
Base64 program	2
Step 1 Get a session token	2
Show LLDP Info Remote example.....	3
Curl commands	3
Get a session token.....	3
Export the token in bash variable.....	3
Show IP command	3
Base64 encoded response	4
Pipe the output to base64 decode.....	6
Direct Rest API calls.....	8

Purpose

The purpose of this document is to demonstrate the use of the rest API to access switch information. The usual way is to access the Rest API to access the data in json format, however not all switch features are exposed via the API. Aruba has introduced the service cli to access information and settings not yet exposed via Rest. The examples are mostly bash command lines, however python is used to extract the result from the information returned (because we can use Json module) The actual cli output is base64 encoded so we have to use the base64 program from coreutils to translate the data

The rest API and anycli provide a more programmatic and reliable method to configure the switch and extract data compared to cli screen scraping scripts.

NOTE: You should be able to cut and paste the commands in the document but sometimes extra characters get included. (I don't know why). If one of the

commands does not work and others do. You may need to type it in directly to the shell.

If you get stuck at the > prompt press ctrl +d

A good getting started guide is here. You should work through these examples before proceeding.

<http://arubaos-switch-rest-guide.readthedocs.io/en/latest/>

You should find the API guide with this search

ArubaOS-Switch REST API and JSON Schema Reference Guide 16.04

Requirements

ArubaOS switch running v16.04 code

Linux host Ubuntu 15.10 was used for testing but any version with curl and Python installed will probably work.

```
ubuntu@ubuntu-VirtualBox:~$ lsb_release -a
```

```
No LSB modules are available.
```

```
Distributor ID: Ubuntu
```

```
Description:  Ubuntu 15.10
```

```
Release:      15.10
```

```
Codename:    wily
```

Linux host with curl and python 2.7 installed. In this testing I used Ubuntu

Base64 program

The anycli API calls return base64 encoded data.

<https://askubuntu.com/questions/178521/how-can-i-decode-a-base64-string-from-the-command-line>

Step 1 Get a session token

In this example we have enabled the rest API on the switch and we are use the switch user credentials of user = admin and password = Password

```
curl --insecure -X POST https://192.168.1.251/rest/v1/login-sessions -H "Content-Type: application/json" -H "Accept: application/json" -d '{"userName":"admin", "password":"Password"}'
```

```
export cookie=sessionId=<cookie>
```

Show LLDP Info Remote example

```
ubuntu@ubuntu-VirtualBox:~$ curl -s --insecure --cookie $cookie -X POST -d  
'{"cmd": "show lldp info remote"}' https://192.168.1.251/rest/v3/cli | python -c  
'import json,sys;obj=json.load(sys.stdin);print obj["result_base64_encoded"]|  
base64 --decode
```

This returns the output exactly how it would be displayed on the CLI

LLDP Remote Devices Information

LocalPort	ChassisId	PortId	PortDescr	SysName
7	186472-c6e63a	18 64 72 c6 e6 3a	eth0	18:64:72:c6:e6:3a
10	b05ada-983160	10	10	2930home

Curl commands

Get a session token

```
curl --insecure -X POST https://192.168.1.251/rest/v1/login-sessions -H  
"Content-Type: application/json" -H "Accept: application/json" -d  
'{"userName": "admin", "password": "Password"}'
```

Export the token in bash variable

```
export cookie=sessionId=<cookie>
```

```
curl -s --insecure --cookie $cookie -X GET https://192.168.1.251/rest/v1/system  
| json_reformat
```

```
curl -s --insecure --cookie $cookie -X GET https://192.168.1.251/rest/v1/vlans |  
json_reformat
```

Show IP command

Show ip is an example of an anycli command


```

LS0tLS0tLS0tLS0tLS0tLS0tLS0gKyAtLS0tLS0tLS0tIC0tLS0tLS0tLS0tLSAAtLS0tLS0tLS0tLS
0tLS0gLS0tLS0tLS0tLQogIERFRkFVTFRfVvxBTiAgICAgICAgIHwgTWfudWFsICAgICAxOTIu
MTY4LjEuMjUxICAgMjU1LjI1NS4yNTUuMCAgICBObyAgICBObwogIENBUHMgICAgICAgIC
AgICAgICAgIHwgRGlzYWJsZWQgCiAgc2VydmVyICAgICAgICAgICAgICAgfCBEaXNhYmxlZ
CAKICBNZ21udCAgICAgICAgICAgICAgICAgICB8IERpc2FibGVkIAogIGVtcGxveWVlICAgICAgIC
AgICAgIHwgRGlzYWJsZWQgCiAgQlIPRCAgICAgICAgICAgICAgICAgfCBEaXNhYmxlZCAKI
CBHdWVzdCAgICAgICAgICAgICAgICAgICB8IERpc2FibGVkIAogIFZMQU4zNCAgICAgICAgICAgI
CAgIHwgRGlzYWJsZWQgCiAgVvxBTjM1ICAgICAgICAgICAgICAgfCBEaXNhYmxlZCAKICB
WTEFOMzYgICAgICAgICAgICAgICAgICB8IERpc2FibGVkIAogIFROLVRSQU5TUE9SVCgICAgI
CAgIHwgRGlzYWJsZWQgCiAgVE5QUklOVCAgICAgICAgICAgICAgfCBEaXNhYmxlZCAKIA
oKAA==",
  "status": "CCS_SUCCESS",
  "error_msg": ""
}

```

We can see the result in the field keyed by `"result_base64_encoded"`: but the information is not particularly user friendly. If we use `grep` we can just extract the useful bit of the response and strip out all the header info

```

curl -s --insecure --cookie $cookie -X POST -d '{"cmd":"show ip"}'
https://192.168.1.251/rest/v3/cli | grep -Po '"result_base64_encoded":.*?[^\"]',

```

```

"result_base64_encoded": "CiBJbnRlcm5ldCAoSVApIFNlcnZpY2UKCiAgSVAgUm91dGluZyA6IE
VuYWJsZWQgCgoKICBEZWhdWx0IFRUTCgICAgOiA2NCgIAogIEFycCBBZ2UgICAgICAg
gICAg6IDIwICAKICBEb21haW4gU3VmZml4ICAgOiAgICAgICAgICAgICAgICAgICAgICAg
gICAgICAKICBETIMgc2VydmVyICAgICAgICAgICAgICAgICAgICAgICAgICAgICAgICAgIC
AgICAgICAgICAgICAgCgogICAgICAgICAgICAgICAgICAgICAgICAgICAgICAgIHwgICAgICAgICAgICAg
gICAgICAgICAgICAgICAgICAgICAgICAgICAgICAgICAgICAgICAgIFByb3h5IEFSUCAKICBWTFOICAgICAgICAg
gICAgICAgICB8IElQIENvbmZpZyAgSVAgQWRkcmVzcyAgICAgICAgICAgICAgICAgICAgICAgICAgICAgICAg
BTdGQgIEVxY2FsCiAgLS0tLS0tLS0tLS0tLS0tLS0tLS0gKyAtLS0tLS0tLS0tIC0tLS0tLS0tLS
0tLSAAtLS0tLS0tLS0tLS0tLS0gLS0tLS0tLS0tLQogIERFRkFVTFRfVvxBTiAgICAgICAgIHwgTW
FudWFsICAgICAxOTIuMTY4LjEuMjUxICAgMjU1LjI1NS4yNTUuMCAgICBObyAgICBObwogI
ENBUHMgICAgICAgICAgICAgICAgICAgICAgICAgICAgICAgICAgICAgICAgICAgICAgICAgICAgICAgICAgIC
AgICAgfCBEaXNhYmxlZCAKICBNZ21udCAgICAgICAgICAgICAgICAgICB8IERpc2FibGVkIAogIGVt
cGxveWVlICAgICAgICAgICAgICAgICAgICAgICAgICAgICAgICAgICAgICAgICAgICAgICAgICAgICAgICAg
fCBEaXNhYmxlZCAKICB8IERpc2FibGVkIAogIFZMQU4zNCgICAgICAgICAgICAgICAgICAgICAgICAgICAgICAg
zNCgICAgICAgICAgICAgICAgICAgICAgICAgICAgICAgICAgICAgICAgICAgICAgICAgICAgICAgICAgICAg
fCBEaXNhYmxlZCAKICBWTEFOMzYgICAgICAgICAgICAgICAgICB8IERpc2FibGVkIAogIFROLVRS
QU5TUE9SVCgICAgICAgICAgICAgICAgICAgICAgICAgICAgICAgICAgICAgICAgICAgICAgICAgICAgICAgICAg
fCBEaXNhYmxlZCAKIAoKAA==",

```

We now have mostly useful data and we could paste this into an online decoder to translate it. You can try that here. Simply select all the data after `"result_base64_encoded"`: between the quotes (CiB... to KAA==) and paste into the online form

<https://www.base64decode.org/>

It should return the information exactly like the Cli

Internet (IP) Service

IP Routing : Enabled

Default TTL : 64
Arp Age : 20
Domain Suffix :
DNS server : 192.168.1.1

VLAN		Proxy ARP			
		IP Config	IP Address	Subnet Mask	Std Local
-----	+	-----	-----	-----	-----
DEFAULT_VLAN		Manual	192.168.1.251	255.255.255.0	No No
CAPs		Disabled			
server		Disabled			
Mgmt		Disabled			
employee		Disabled			
BYOD		Disabled			
Guest		Disabled			
VLAN34		Disabled			
VLAN35		Disabled			
VLAN36		Disabled			
TN-TRANSPORT		Disabled			
TNPRINT		Disabled			

Pipe the output to base64 decode

This is a fairly clumsy way to extract data so we need to decode this as part of the program. At this point I ran out of ideas in the bash shell and had to introduce python programming to solve the problem. This link (<https://askubuntu.com/questions/178521/how-can-i-decode-a-base64-string-from-the-command-line>) gave me a simple answer to create a one line program. We can pipe the output to python which will extract the data keyed by **["result_base64_encoded"]** . I am sure there will be a way to parse the data from this output in bash but python already has a json module that can easily extract the data.

```
curl -s --insecure --cookie $cookie -X POST -d '{"cmd":"show ip"}'  
https://192.168.1.251/rest/v3/cli | python -c 'import  
json,sys;obj=json.load(sys.stdin);print obj["result_base64_encoded"]'
```

```
CiBJbnRlcm5ldCAoSVApIFNlcnZpY2UKCiAgSVAgUm91dGluZyA6IEVuY  
WJsZWQgCgoKICBEZWZhdWx0IFRUTCAgICAgOiA2NCAgIAogIEFycCB  
BZ2UgICAgICAgICA6IDIwICAKICBEb21haW4gU3VmZml4ICAgOiAgICA  
gICAgICAgICAgICAgICAgICAgICAgICAgICAgICAgICAKICBETlMgc2VydMvyICAg
```


Direct Rest API calls

Some examples of direct rest API calls. These will return json formatted output so we don't need to use python and the base64 utility

```
curl -s --insecure --cookie $cookie -X GET https://192.168.1.251/rest/v3/system | json_reformat
```

```
curl -s --insecure --cookie $cookie -X GET https://192.168.1.251/rest/v3/vlans | json_reformat
```

```
curl -s --insecure --cookie $cookie -X GET https://192.168.1.251/rest/v3/vlans-ports | json_reformat
```

```
curl -s --insecure --cookie $cookie -X GET https://192.168.1.251/rest/v3/qos/dscp-map | json_reformat
```

```
curl -s --insecure --cookie $cookie -X GET https://192.168.1.251/rest/v3/qos/policies | json_reformat
```

```
curl -s --insecure --cookie $cookie -X GET https://192.168.1.251/rest/v3/port-statistics | json_reformat
```

```
curl -s --insecure --cookie $cookie -X GET https://192.168.1.251/rest/v3/device_profiles | json_reformat
```