

**Hewlett Packard
Enterprise**

HPE REST(Redfish) Integration

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A REST example

- Remote controls make good examples
- The “Power” button is usually a toggle:
 - Press once and it turns the TV on
 - Press again and it turns the TV off
- But the “Channel” buttons are RESTful
 - Press “2” and it tunes to channel 2
 - Press “2” again and it remains on channel 2
- The toggle style buttons fail horribly when used in “macro” programming...
 - Good devices actually provide three buttons (or at least the IR codes)
 - “Power On”, “Power Off” and “Power Toggle”
 - Toggles are good for humans, bad for software

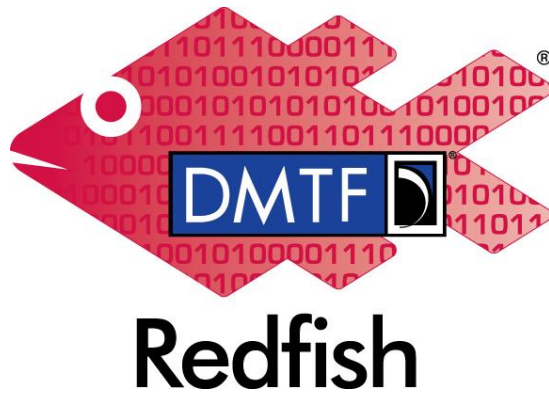
REpresentational State Transfer

Thesis written in 2000 by Roy
Fielding



Why call it “Redfish”?

- Public answer: *“It was the codename, which survived as the final name for the standard...”*
-But there’s more to that story...
- “Redfish” is a reference to the (good!) seafood restaurant near the HPE Houston



What is the Redfish API- DMTF Standard?

- **Industry Standard RESTful API for IT Infrastructure Management**
- **Led by HPE**, and released as a specification through the DMTF and backed by wide industry support
- HPE is the founder and co-chair of the Redfish working group
- **HPE iLO 4,5,6 are Redfish API compliant**



<https://www.dmtf.org/standards/redfish>

Developers: Please Visit the Redfish Developer Hub!

DMTF's [Redfish Developer Hub](#) is a one-stop, in-depth technical resource – by developers, for developers – designed to provide all the files, tools, community support, tutorials and other advanced education you may need to help you use Redfish.

Redfish Release

DSP #	Version	Title	Date	Comments	Versions
DSP0266	1.17.0	Redfish Specification	23 Jan 2023	Standard	View
DSP0268	2022.3	Redfish Data Model Specification	23 Jan 2023	Standard	View

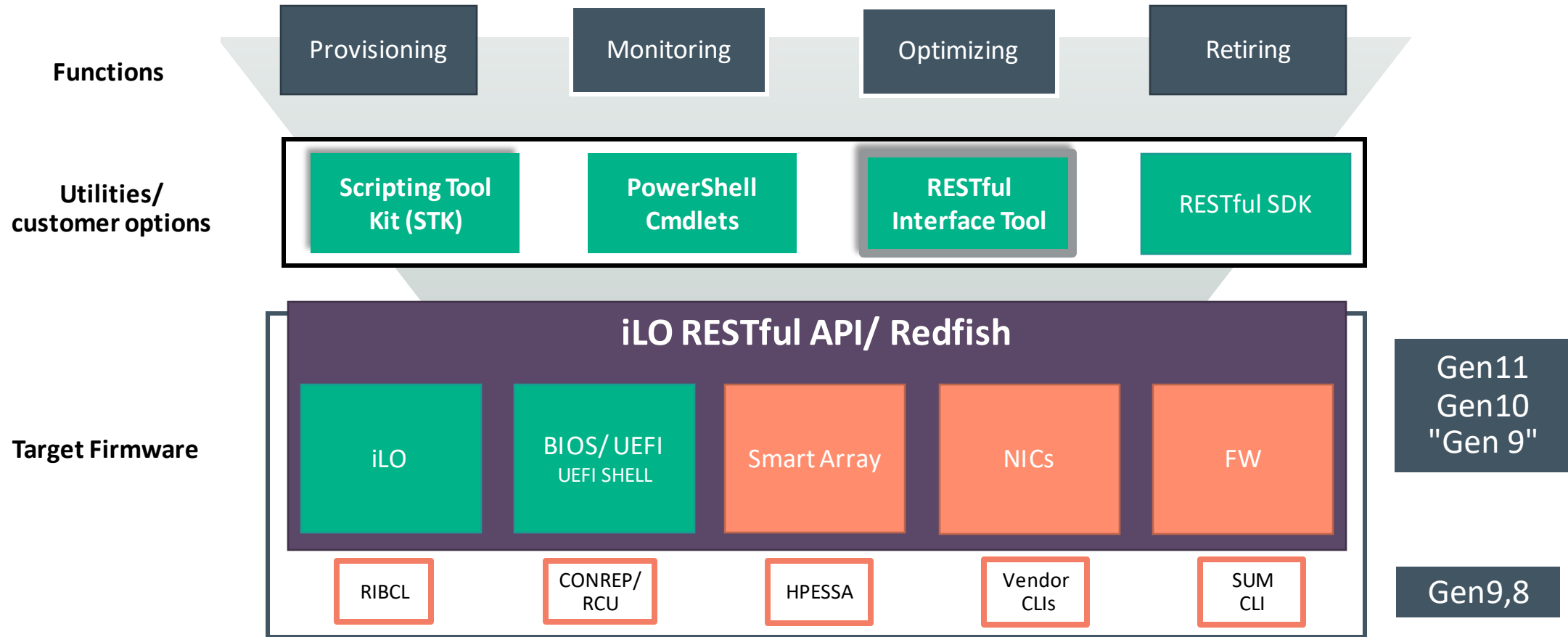
What is a “schema” vs. “payload”

- A schema describes data
 - Description: What does the value mean
 - Name: What do we call this value (property) - the “key”
 - Format: Text string, number, boolean (true/false), etc.
 - Additional characteristics: length, range (min/max), etc.
- A payload is an instance of a schema
 - For Redfish, a JSON formatted “document” or “resource”
 - Contains one or more “key”: value pairs

The image shows the top portion of a 2018 Form 1040 Simplified U.S. Individual Income Tax Return. The form is titled "1040 Simplified U.S. Individual Income Tax Return 2018" and includes the Department of the Treasury—Internal Revenue Service logo. It contains various fields for taxpayer information, including name, social security number, and marital status. There are also checkboxes for standard deductions and other tax-related options. The form is partially filled out with some text and numbers.

```
{
  "firstName": "Jeff",
  "lastName": "Newman",
  "income": 549838534.37,
  "onePercent": true,
  "taxesDue": 42.19
}
```

Server Automation Portfolio



GOAL: Programmable Interface to configure and automate server lifecycle (Rack, ML, Blade, SL, DL, XL, XD, Moonshot)

Why iLO RESTful API & Redfish API are important?

The iLO RESTful API SDK Ecosystem

Explore the API →

GitHub Repositories

Find tools you need to help you leverage the iLO RESTful API SDK.

SDKs and Language Bindings

- [iLO RESTful API Documentation](#) helps you explore the data model, download sample code, use HTTP Basic Authentication and more.
- The Python library provides a rich [Python](#) library for developers to easily interact with the iLO RESTful API.
- The PowerShell library provides commands to interact with Windows PowerShell Interface to the iLO RESTful API.
- The [Ruby](#) library enables to interact the iLO RESTful API.
- The [JavaScript](#) library enables Java developers to easily integrate with the iLO RESTful API.

DevOps

- [Chef Cookbook](#) for installing the Python iLOrest library and examples.
- [Puppet module](#) for installing the Python iLOrest library and examples.
- [Ansible role](#) for installing the Python iLOrest library and examples.

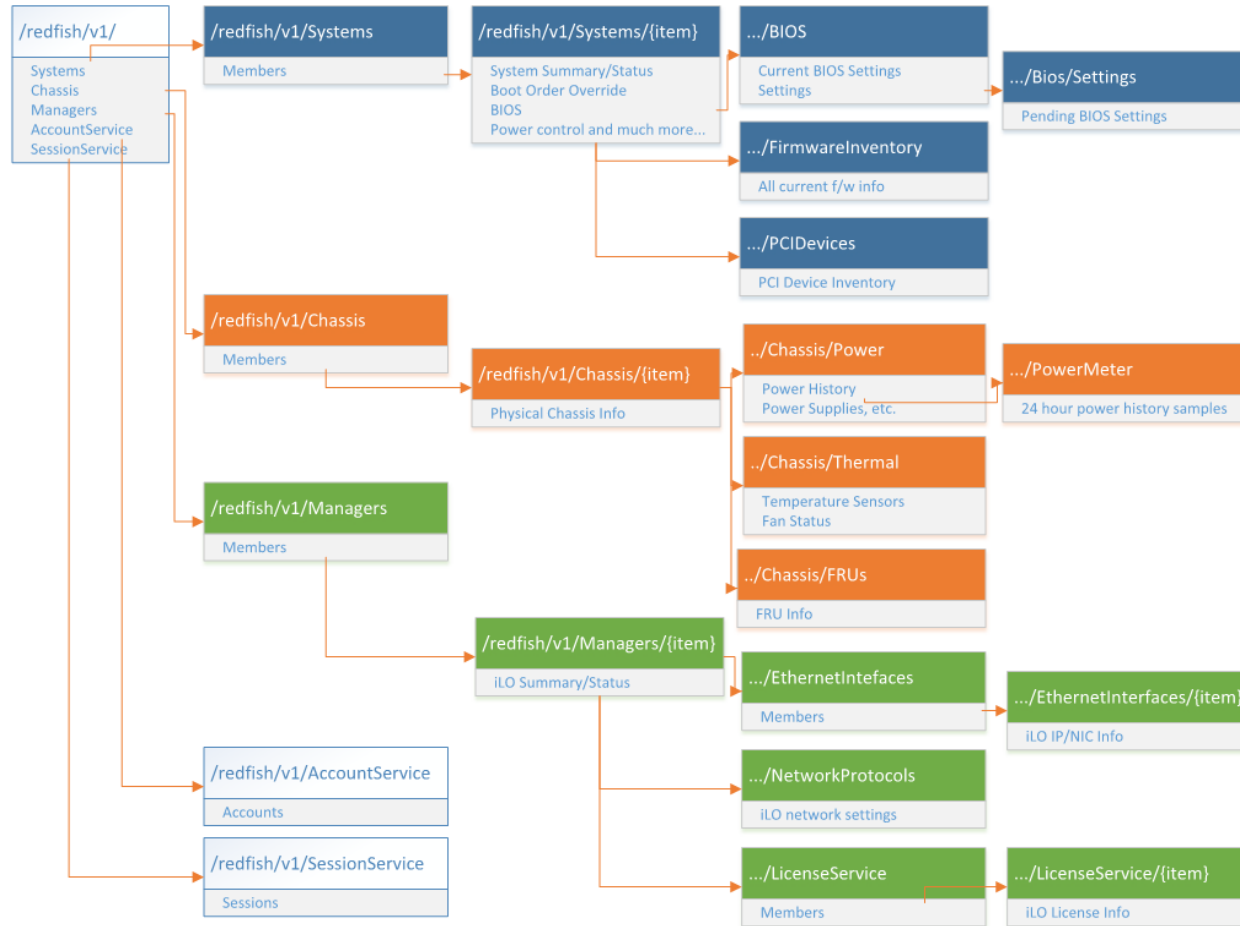
IT Operations

- [RESTful Interface Tool](#) is an open source scripting tool with devices supporting Redfish API.
- [RESTful Interface Tool documentation](#).
- [Nagios- Plug-in](#) for Industry Standard in IT infrastructure monitoring.

<https://www.hpe.com/us/en/servers/restful-api.html>

- Key technical concepts - A “Resource” is a single JSON document retrieved from a URI

Model:



Operations:

- HTTP has 5 basic operations handle the bulk of the work:
 - GET – Retrieve a web page (aka a document or “resource” data payload)
 - PUT – Replace an entire resource
 - PATCH – Replace some data in a resource
 - POST – Create a new resource
 - DELETE – Delete a resource
- “URI / URL” – Uniform Resource Identifier / Locator
 - Essentially the full network address, path, and filename of a resource on the web
- All data is interchanged using JSON formatted UTF-8 data
- Data model is self-navigating

RESTful Interface Tool (iLOREST)

Overview

- **The RESTful Interface Tool** is a command line interface(CLI) tool
- Used to view or manipulate data from the iLO RESTful API & Redfish API for configuration or inventory
- Supported ProLiant servers Gen9,10,11 Servers
- Remote Capability – most of the current configuration tools only support local mode.

Severity	Type Subtype	Title	Version ↓	Environment
●	Utility Tools	RESTful Interface Tool for Linux	4.1.0.0 2023-04-07	
●	Utility Tools	RESTful Interface Tool	4.1.0.0 2023-04-07	

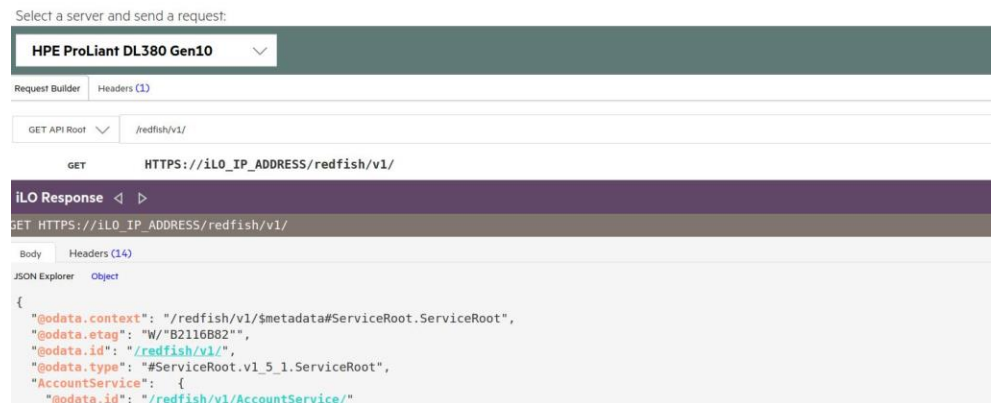
RESTful Interface Tool

Hardware/OS Support

Hardware

- ProLiant Gen9, Gen10 servers – will not support Gen8(except DL580) or older servers.
- Operating systems:
 - Linux 64-bit – Rocky 8+, Centos/RedHat 6.x+, SLES 11+, Debian
 - RPM package available for installation
 - Debian package available for installation
 - Windows x64 – Windows 2008 R2 SP1, Windows 2012, Windows 2012 R2, Windows Server 2016+
 - MSI package available for installation
- ILO rest explorer: <https://ilorestfulapiexplorer.ext.hpe.com/>

iLO RESTful API Explorer



Select a server and send a request:

HPE ProLiant DL380 Gen10

Request Builder Headers (1)

GET API Root /redfish/v1/

GET HTTPS://iLO_IP_ADDRESS/redfish/v1/

iLO Response

GET HTTPS://iLO_IP_ADDRESS/redfish/v1/

Body Headers (14)

JSON Explorer Object

```
{
  "@odata.context": "/redfish/v1/$metadata#ServiceRoot.ServiceRoot",
  "@odata.etag": "W/\"B2116B82\"",
  "@odata.id": "/redfish/v1/",
  "@odata.type": "#ServiceRoot.v1_5_1.ServiceRoot",
  "AccountService": {
    "@odata.id": "/redfish/v1/AccountService/"
```



Demo – ilorest tool

DL360 Gen11

<https://hewlettpackard.github.io/python-redfish-utility/#overview>

<https://github.com/HewlettPackard/python-redfish-utility/tree/master/examples/Linux>



Demo 1 – basic login modes

-Login into server remotely (script mode):

```
ilorest login 192.168.100.101 -u admin -p iloadmin
```

```
ilorest types
```

```
ilorest select bios
```

```
ilorest list
```

```
ilorest exit
```

-Login into server remotely (interactive mode):

```
[root@hpc-dp16 tmp]# ilorest
iLOrest : RESTful Interface Tool version 4.1.0.0
Copyright (c) 2014-2023 Hewlett Packard Enterprise Development LP
-----
iLOrest > login 192.168.100.101 -u admin -p iloadmin
Discovering data...Done
iLOrest > █
```

Demo 2 – info and set new server name

-Login into server remotely:

```
iLOrest > login 192.168.100.101 -u admin -p iloadmin
```

```
Discovering data...Done
```

```
iLOrest > serverinfo
```

```
iLOrest > types
```

```
iLOrest > select bios
```

```
iLOrest > list
```

```
iLOrest > get ServerName
```

```
iLOrest > set ServerName=demo2
```

```
iLOrest > commit
```

Demo 3 – power on/off, saving cfg and BIOS handling

-Login into server remotely:

```
iLOrest > login 192.168.100.101 -u admin -p iloadmin
```

```
iLOrest > reboot PushPowerButton
```

```
iLOrest > backuprestore backup
```

```
iLOrest > backuprestore restore -f <filename.bak>
```

```
iLOrest > save --selector bios -f bios_demo2.json
```

```
iLOrest > load -f bios_demo2.json
```

```
iLOrest > reboot ForceOff
```



Demo – RESTED Firefox plugin

DL360 Gen11

Demo 1

RESTED Plugin

</> RESTED

Collections	History
GET https://192.168.100.101/redfish/v1	
GET https://10.74.96.101/redfish/v1/Systems/1/EthernetInterfaces/2/	
GET https://10.74.96.101/redfish/v1/Systems/1/EthernetInterfaces/3/	
GET https://10.74.96.101/redfish/v1/Systems/1/EthernetInterfaces/2/	
GET	

Request ↗ ⚙ +

GET

Headers ▾

Name	Value	
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	


[+ Add header](#)

Basic auth ▾

<input type="text" value="admin"/>	<input type="text" value="iloadmin"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Show password?
------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	--

Response (0.393s) - https://192.168.100.101/redfish/v1

200 OK



Demo – curl

DL360 Gen11

Demo 1 – create user account and set BIOS profile

```
curl -v -H "Content-Type: application/json" -X POST --data "@used_add.json"  
https://192.168.100.101/redfish/v1/AccountService/Accounts/ -u Administrator:iloadmin –insecure
```

Json file content:

```
{"UserName": "user1", "Password": "PASSWORD", "Oem": {"Hpe": {"LoginName": "user1", "Privileges": {"HostBIOSConfigPriv": true, "HostNICConfigPriv": true, "HostStorageConfigPriv": true, "LoginPriv": true, "RemoteConsolePriv": true, "SystemRecoveryConfigPriv": true, "UserConfigPriv": true, "VirtualMediaPriv": true, "VirtualPowerAndResetPriv": true, "iLOConfigPriv": true}}}}
```

```
curl -v -H "Content-Type: application/json" -X PATCH --data "@bios_profile_hpc.json"  
https://192.168.100.101/redfish/v1/Systems/1/bios/settings/ -u Administrator:iloadmin –insecure
```

Json file content:

```
{  
  "Attributes": {  
    "WorkloadProfile": "HighPerformanceCompute(HPC)"  
  }  
}
```



REST availability on other products

Storage and Aruba



HPE Storage

This application can be used to demonstrate how HPE Storage Application Programming Interface (API) can be queried and how customers can benefit from using HPE Storage APIs for monitoring and managing their HPE Storage products and services. The purpose of the app is to have be able to discover the value of the APIs for several HPE Storage products and HPE As a Service, without having extensive knowledge of programming, programming languages and API architectures. Just basic understanding of the HPE Storage product or HPE As a Service (like credentials, API port, etc) is enough to be able to get some data (in JSON format) to have an idea what information can be retrieved.

This app is not intended, nor designed, to be a replacement for any of the HPE Storage management products and it cannot be used as an interface to any third party management tools. That is one of the reasons why the app only allows to run 'GET', so it will only retrieve data and cannot change the array configuration. That also eliminates (or at least reduces) the risk of running the app: it is read-only to the target platform.

Application Programming Interface (API). In a nutshell, an API makes it possible to interact with an application programmatically. This means that developers can integrate their application with your applications in a standardized way. This becomes very useful because it opens up a whole lot of new use cases and business opportunities. But in order for you to take advantage of these opportunities, you need to understand the product's API well enough so that you can discuss its capabilities with developers. This application removes the requirement to fully understand the product's API to demonstrate the API and its benefits.

There are several ways to use APIs, like: curl, Python, Postman and others, however these require (some) programming skills. This application does not require any program (language) skills. It can be run with basic HPE Storage knowledge and basic HPE Storage API commands. The HPE Storage API commands are documented in the API developers guide, however for convenience the most common ones are listed while typing in the input box.

To pass data back and forth with an API, you need to make sure the client (calling the API) and the API agree on a format for this data. The most popular format nowadays is called JSON (for JavaScript Object Notation). JSON is a fairly readable machine language which typically looks like a series of Key/Value pairs separated with colons, with string values in quotes and multiple key/values separated with commas. This app will use JSON to retrieve the information from the API and will show the JSON output in a formatted way for easy reading.

If developers are interested in more details on HPE Storage APIs the HPE Developer portal blogs are a good starting point

[HPE Developers Portal](#)

[HPE Developers Blog](#)

DSCC specific help

[Getting Started with the HPE Data Services Cloud Console Public REST API](#)

[Implementing OAuth 2 Flow for Data Services Cloud Console's Client Application](#)

[Data Services Cloud Console API documentation](#)

APIDISCOVERY

Where To Get The App

- Generic information and release notes are available from:

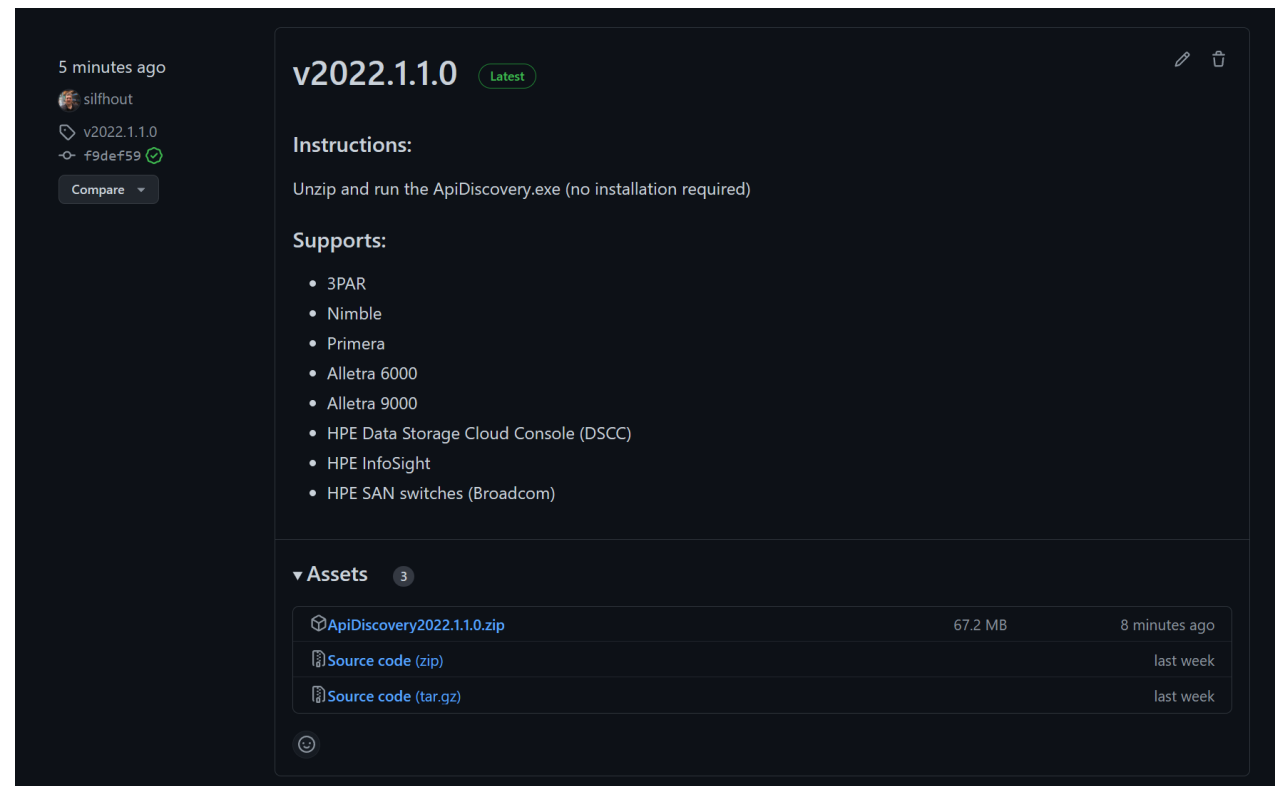
[HewlettPackard/ApiDiscovery \(github.com\)](https://github.com/HewlettPackard/ApiDiscovery) <https://github.com/HewlettPackard/ApiDiscovery>

- Download the ApiDiscovery app from:

[Releases · HewlettPackard/ApiDiscovery \(github.com\)](https://github.com/HewlettPackard/ApiDiscovery/releases) <https://github.com/HewlettPackard/ApiDiscovery/releases>

Download the zipfile by clicking the ApiDiscovery<version>.zip file in the Assets panel.

When downloaded, unzip and run ApiDiscovery.exe



The screenshot shows a GitHub release page for the repository HewlettPackard/ApiDiscovery. The release is titled "v2022.1.1.0" and is marked as the "Latest" version. The release was made 5 minutes ago by user silfhout. The commit hash is v2022.1.1.0 (f9def59). The instructions state: "Unzip and run the ApiDiscovery.exe (no installation required)". The supported environments listed are: 3PAR, Nimble, Primera, Alletra 6000, Alletra 9000, HPE Data Storage Cloud Console (DSCC), HPE InfoSight, and HPE SAN switches (Broadcom). The Assets panel shows three items: "ApiDiscovery2022.1.1.0.zip" (67.2 MB, 8 minutes ago), "Source code (zip)" (last week), and "Source code (tar.gz)" (last week).



Aruba - enable REST interface on the switch

- REST interface on Aruba switches are **enabled by default**.
- `rest-interface` command enables the REST functionality on the switch.
- REST interface **requires one of the 2 web management methods** (HTTP or HTTPS) to be enabled on the switch.
- You can restrict the access towards the REST interface on the switch by configuring a username and a password on the switch.
- Newer software versions xx.16.08 and above support RADIUS authentication for REST login.
- `rest-interface session-idle-timeout` can be used to extend or reduce the session idle timeout. Default value is 600s.
- Please visit: <https://developer.arubanetworks.com/aruba-aoscx/docs/introduction>

Thank you!