

# MAST for IBM DataPower™ 2.0.1

## Getting Started Guide

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## Getting Started Guide

## Introduction

Welcome to the MAST for IBM DataPower Getting Started Guide. In this guide we will cover some basic configuration and use of MAST for IBM DataPower. Please note, however, that upon installation MAST for IBM DataPower is ready for use, but to make the product easier to use and to maximize your investment in the product some simple configuration will help.

NOTE: Throughout this document we will refer to `$MAST_HOME`, please be advised that this will refer to the directory into which MAST was installed

## First thing first

While there are a few different ways in which MAST can be secured, the most obvious one and the most necessary one is to replace the default key-pair which comes with MAST. While you can go with a signed certificate, it is not necessary, but what is **absolutely necessary** is to replace the pair that comes with MAST. This is because this is the same key-pair which ships with all MAST products. We include it so that MAST can be up and running over TLS upon installation, but anyone remotely familiar with MAST will be able to easily decrypt your traffic if you do not change the default key pair.

## Configuring your hosts

One of the more useful features of MAST is that you can define aliases for your appliances which you can use with any of MAST's other features. In order to configure your aliases it will be necessary to copy the file `$MAST_HOME/etc/default/hosts.conf` to `$MAST_HOME/etc/local/hosts.conf` and edit the file in the local directory. This file is meant to consist of one stanza of the following format:

```
[hosts]
alias_1: hostname_or_ip_1
alias_2: hostname_or_ip_2
```

So for instance if you have three environments with two DataPower appliances each: dev (10.0.1.1, and 10.0.1.2), qa (10.1.1.1 and 10.1.1.2) and prod (10.2.1.1 and 10.2.1.2). Then you could create a stanza like the following:

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```
[hosts]
dev_dp_1: 10.0.1.1
dev_dp_2: 10.0.1.2
qa_dp_1: 10.1.1.1
qa_dp_2: 10.1.1.2
prod_dp_1: 10.2.1.1
prod_dp_2: 10.2.1.2
```

Then whenever you use mast to administer your appliances, you can refer to them by their aliases. so if you want to reference the two appliances in prod you can say prod\_dp\_1 and prod\_dp\_2. Using this feature allows your organization to keep its existing dns or ip addressing scheme while giving your administrators and developers a way to use more contextual names to refer to your appliances.

## Configuring your Environments

Another useful feature of MAST is to allow you to define arbitrary groups of appliances. Using the example above it would be useful to define four environments: dev, qa, prod and all. This way if you need to affect all the appliances in any of these environments you can simply specify the environment name and mast will reach out to all of the appliances defined within that environment.

In order to configure your environments, it will be necessary to copy the file

`$MAST_HOME/etc/default/environments.conf` to

`$MAST_HOME/etc/local/environments.conf` and edit the file in the local directory. This file should consist of a stanza for each environment with the following format:

```
[ENVIRONMENT_NAME]
appliances: hostname_or_ip_1 hostname_or_ip_2 ...
```

It should be noted that you can use aliases defined in your hosts.conf here instead of the actual hostname or IP Address. So, if we have the hosts.conf as defined above, we could configure our environments like this:

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[dev]

appliances: dev\_dp\_1 dev\_dp\_2

[qa]

appliances: qa\_dp\_1 qa\_dp\_2

[prod]

appliances: prod\_dp\_1 prod\_dp\_2

[all]

appliances: dev\_dp\_1 dev\_dp\_2 qa\_dp\_1 qa\_dp\_2 prod\_dp\_1 prod\_dp\_2

Now if you need to affect both appliances in prod, you can simply provide prod as the hostname

## Configuring the Server

Since the MAST Web GUI is a hosted web app, it is possible to configure certain options related to the server. The available options are well documented within the file

`$MAST_HOME/etc/default/server.conf` but some of the most important ones are under the `[server]` stanza. Here you can set the listening host and port as well as the private key and public certificate also in this stanza you can specify `secure` which corresponds to whether or not to use TLS. Please see the documentation in `server.conf`.

## Configuring Logging

There are a few options you can use to configure the logging of MAST. Please see the documentation in `logging.conf` on what the various options mean.

## Basic Usage

NOTE: We will be using the configurations we defined above, specifically the `environments.conf` and `hosts.conf` in order to make the examples more concise.

NOTE: Although we will not include it in the commands, if you have not replaced the key pair for the xml management interface, or the key-pair is not in your system's trust-store, you will need to add a `-n` to each of these commands to disable hostname verification.

We will cover some basic usage of MAST here, but for more details see the MAST-CLI, MAST-Web and MAST-API Manuals. We will go over some common use-case scenarios and complete them using the CLI. Here are the scenarios we will cover:

- Add a user to all appliances, and force them to change their password on login

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- Add a domain to a group of appliances
- Import a configuration ZIP file into a group of appliances

## Adding a User

Our use case is this:

A new developer has joined our team, and we need to add a user to the dev DataPower appliances and associate this user with the developer group.

In order to list the users we currently have on the appliances, we can issue the following command:

```
$ ./mast-accounts list-users -a all -c username:password
dev_dp_1
=====
user_1
user_2
user_3

dev_dp_2
=====
user_1
user_2
user_3
user_4

common
=====
user_1
user_2
user_3
```

We can see here that there is one user which only exists on the dev\_dp\_2 appliance. This may or may not be purposeful (and I've just included it here to demonstrate how we would see something like that). For our task, however, this is irrelevant. We need to add the new user to the dev appliances. We can do that with the following command:

```
$ ./mast-accounts add-user -a dev -c username:password -u new_user -p pa55word
-g developer -s
```

This will add a user to both dev appliances and associate them with the developer group. We can then verify that it was added by listing the users just as we did above:

```
$ ./mast-accounts list-users -a all -c username:password
dev_dp_1
=====
user_1
user_2
user_3
new_user
```

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```
dev_dp_2
=====
user_1
user_2
user_3
user_4
new_user
```

```
common
=====
user_1
user_2
user_3
new_user
```

The “-s” flag to the add-users command told MAST to save the configuration after the user was added, so we could stop here, but we should probably ensure that our new user needs to change their password on the next login. We can do that with the following command:

```
$ ./mast-accounts force-change-password -a dev -c cliffPriv:Shoes_13
-U new_user
```

Now when the new user goes to log onto the appliance, they will be forced to change their password. That concludes our first use case, now we will look at adding a domain to a group of appliances.

## Adding a Domain

Our use case is this:

We have a new application which is starting out in the dev environment. We would like a new domain where our developers can work on the configurations and services which will make up this application.

So probably the first thing we should do is look at which domains exist on our development appliances. We can do that with the following command:

```
$ ./mast-system show-domains -a dev -c username:password
dev_dp_1
=====
default
domain_1
domain_2

dev_dp_2
=====
default
domain_1
domain_2
domain_3

common
```

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```
=====
default
domain_1
domain_2
```

We can see again that dev\_dp\_2 has one domain that doesn't exist on dev\_dp\_1, but that's not our concern right now. We need to add a domain named new\_domain to both boxes. We can do that with the following command:

```
$ ./mast-system add-domain -a dev -c username:password -d new_domain -s
```

This will add our domain and the "-s" flag will cause MAST to save the configuration. Now all that is left to do is to list all the domains again, just to be sure that it was added.

```
$ ./mast-system show-domains -a dev -c username:password
dev_dp_1
=====
default
domain_1
domain_2
new_domain

dev_dp_2
=====
default
domain_1
domain_2
domain_3
new_domain

common
=====
default
domain_1
domain_2
new_domain
```

As we can see our new domain is now on both boxes. Next we will look at how to import a configuration ZIP file into our new domain.

## Importing Configuration

So, we have our new developer and we created a new application domain for his new project. Now our new developer is so eager to begin that she has already created her first new service in preparation of her new application. It is our task to import the configuration into our dev environment. We can do that with this command:



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```
$ ./mast-developer import -a dev -c username:password -D new_domain  
-f ~/Downloads/export.zip
```

Now, there is a reason that this command does not persist the changes and that is to give the interested parties a chance to “check-out” the results. Once that’s done, you can save the configuration with the following command:

```
$ ./mast-system save -a dev -c username:password -D new_domain
```

That’s it, simple really, but this is all in dev. There are a lot more restrictions about making changes in our qa and prod environments. Next we will do a full-fledged deployment to our qa environment.

## Conclusion

That concludes our getting started guide. Please contact [support@mcindi.com](mailto:support@mcindi.com) if you have additional questions about getting started.

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