OpenShift Container Platform 4.13

CLI tools

Learning how to use the command-line tools for OpenShift Container Platform

Last Updated: 2024-05-03

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Abstract

This document provides information about installing, configuring, and using the command-line tools for OpenShift Container Platform. It also contains a reference of CLI commands and examples of how to use them.

Table of Contents

CHAPTER 1. OPENSHIFT CONTAINER PLATFORM CLI TOOLS OVERVIEW 10
1.1. LIST OF CLI TOOLS 10

CHAPTER 2. OPENSHIFT CLI (OC) 11
2.1. GETTING STARTED WITH THE OPENSHIFT CLI 11
2.1.1. About the OpenShift CLI 11
2.1.2. Installing the OpenShift CLI 11
2.1.2.1. Installing the OpenShift CLI by downloading the binary 11
Installing the OpenShift CLI on Linux 11
Installing the OpenShift CLI on Windows 12
Installing the OpenShift CLI on macOS 12
2.1.2.2. Installing the OpenShift CLI by using the web console 13
2.1.2.2.1. Installing the OpenShift CLI on Linux using the web console 13
2.1.2.2.2. Installing the OpenShift CLI on Windows using the web console 14
2.1.2.2.3. Installing the OpenShift CLI on macOS using the web console 15
2.1.2.3. Installing the OpenShift CLI by using an RPM 15
2.1.2.4. Installing the OpenShift CLI by using Homebrew 16
2.1.3. Logging in to the OpenShift CLI 17
2.1.4. Logging in to the OpenShift CLI using a web browser 18
2.1.5. Using the OpenShift CLI 19
2.1.5.1. Creating a project 19
2.1.5.2. Creating a new app 19
2.1.5.3. Viewing pods 19
2.1.5.4. Viewing pod logs 20
2.1.5.5. Viewing the current project 20
2.1.5.6. Viewing the status for the current project 20
2.1.5.7. Listing supported API resources 21
2.1.6. Getting help 21
2.1.7. Logging out of the OpenShift CLI 22
2.2. CONFIGURING THE OPENSHIFT CLI 23
2.2.1. Enabling tab completion 23
2.2.1.1. Enabling tab completion for Bash 23
2.2.1.2. Enabling tab completion for Zsh 23
2.3. USAGE OF OC AND KUBECTL COMMANDS 24
2.3.1. The oc binary 24
2.3.2. The kubectl binary 25
2.4. MANAGING CLI PROFILES 25
2.4.1. About switches between CLI profiles 25
2.4.2. Manual configuration of CLI profiles 27
2.4.3. Load and merge rules 29
2.5. EXTENDING THE OPENSHIFT CLI WITH PLUGINS 31
2.5.1. Writing CLI plugins 31
2.5.2. Installing and using CLI plugins 32
2.6. MANAGING CLI PLUGINS WITH KREW 32
2.6.1. Installing a CLI plugin with Krew 33
2.6.2. Updating a CLI plugin with Krew 33
2.6.3. Uninstalling a CLI plugin with Krew 34
2.6.4. Additional resources 34
2.7. OPENSHIFT CLI DEVELOPER COMMAND REFERENCE 34
2.7.1. OpenShift CLI (oc) developer commands 34
2.7.1.1. oc annotate 34

2.7.1.2. oc api-resources 35
2.7.1.3. oc api-versions 35
2.7.1.4. oc apply 35
2.7.1.5. oc apply edit-last-applied 36
2.7.1.6. oc apply set-last-applied 36
2.7.1.7. oc apply view-last-applied 36
2.7.1.8. oc attach 37
2.7.1.9. oc auth can-i 37
2.7.1.10. oc auth reconcile 37
2.7.1.11. oc autoscale 38
2.7.1.12. oc cancel-build 38
2.7.1.13. oc cluster-info 38
2.7.1.14. oc cluster-info dump 38
2.7.1.15. oc completion 39
2.7.1.16. oc config current-context 40
2.7.1.17. oc config delete-cluster 40
2.7.1.18. oc config delete-context 40
2.7.1.19. oc config delete-user 40
2.7.1.20. oc config get-clusters 40
2.7.1.21. oc config get-contexts 41
2.7.1.22. oc config get-users 41
2.7.1.23. oc config rename-context 41
2.7.1.24. oc config set 41
2.7.1.25. oc config set-cluster 42
2.7.1.26. oc config set-context 42
2.7.1.27. oc config set-credentials 42
2.7.1.28. oc config unset 43
2.7.1.29. oc config use-context 43
2.7.1.30. oc config view 43
2.7.1.31. oc cp 44
2.7.1.32. oc create 44
2.7.1.33. oc create build 44
2.7.1.34. oc create clusterresourcequota 45
2.7.1.35. oc create clusterrole 45
2.7.1.36. oc create clusterrolebinding 45
2.7.1.37. oc create configmap 46
2.7.1.38. oc create cronjob 46
2.7.1.39. oc create deployment 46
2.7.1.40. oc create deploymentconfig 46
2.7.1.41. oc create identity 47
2.7.1.42. oc create imagestream 47
2.7.1.43. oc create imagestreamtag 47
2.7.1.44. oc create ingress 47
2.7.1.45. oc create job 48
2.7.1.46. oc create namespace 48
2.7.1.47. oc create poddisruptionbudget 48
2.7.1.48. oc create priorityclass 49
2.7.1.49. oc create quota 49
2.7.1.50. oc create role 49
2.7.1.51. oc create rolebinding 50
2.7.1.52. oc create route edge 50
2.7.1.53. oc create route passthrough 50
2.7.1.54. oc create route reencrypt 50

2.7.1.55. oc create secret docker-registry 51
2.7.1.56. oc create secret generic 51
2.7.1.57. oc create secret tls 51
2.7.1.58. oc create service clusterip 51
2.7.1.59. oc create service externalname 52
2.7.1.60. oc create service loadbalancer 52
2.7.1.61. oc create service nodeport 52
2.7.1.62. oc create serviceaccount 52
2.7.1.63. oc create token 52
2.7.1.64. oc create user 53
2.7.1.65. oc create useridentitymapping 53
2.7.1.66. oc debug 53
2.7.1.67. oc delete 54
2.7.1.68. oc describe 54
2.7.1.69. oc diff 55
2.7.1.70. oc edit 55
2.7.1.71. oc events 56
2.7.1.72. oc exec 56
2.7.1.73. oc explain 56
2.7.1.74. oc expose 57
2.7.1.75. oc extract 57
2.7.1.76. oc get 58
2.7.1.77. oc idle 58
2.7.1.78. oc image append 58
2.7.1.79. oc image extract 59
2.7.1.80. oc image info 60
2.7.1.81. oc image mirror 60
2.7.1.82. oc import-image 61
2.7.1.83. oc kustomize 62
2.7.1.84. oc label 62
2.7.1.85. oc login 63
2.7.1.86. oc logout 63
2.7.1.87. oc logs 63
2.7.1.88. oc new-app 63
2.7.1.89. oc new-build 64
2.7.1.90. oc new-project 65
2.7.1.91. oc observe 65
2.7.1.92. oc patch 66
2.7.1.93. oc plugin list 66
2.7.1.94. oc policy add-role-to-user 66
2.7.1.95. oc policy scc-review 67
2.7.1.96. oc policy scc-subject-review 67
2.7.1.97. oc port-forward 67
2.7.1.98. oc process 68
2.7.1.99. oc project 68
2.7.1.100. oc projects 69
2.7.1.101. oc proxy 69
2.7.1.102. oc registry info 69
2.7.1.103. oc registry login 69
2.7.1.104. oc replace 70
2.7.1.105. oc rollback 70
2.7.1.106. oc rollout cancel 70
2.7.1.107. oc rollout history 71

2.7.1.108. oc rollout latest 71
2.7.1.109. oc rollout pause 71
2.7.1.110. oc rollout restart 71
2.7.1.111. oc rollout resume 71
2.7.1.112. oc rollout retry 72
2.7.1.113. oc rollout status 72
2.7.1.114. oc rollout undo 72
2.7.1.115. oc rsh 72
2.7.1.116. oc rsync 73
2.7.1.117. oc run 73
2.7.1.118. oc scale 74
2.7.1.119. oc secrets link 74
2.7.1.120. oc secrets unlink 74
2.7.1.121. oc set build-hook 74
2.7.1.122. oc set build-secret 75
2.7.1.123. oc set data 75
2.7.1.124. oc set deployment-hook 75
2.7.1.125. oc set env 76
2.7.1.126. oc set image 76
2.7.1.127. oc set image-lookup 77
2.7.1.128. oc set probe 77
2.7.1.129. oc set resources 78
2.7.1.130. oc set route-backends 78
2.7.1.131. oc set selector 79
2.7.1.132. oc set serviceaccount 79
2.7.1.133. oc set subject 79
2.7.1.134. oc set triggers 79
2.7.1.135. oc set volumes 80
2.7.1.136. oc start-build 80
2.7.1.137. oc status 81
2.7.1.138. oc tag 81
2.7.1.139. oc version 82
2.7.1.140. oc wait 82
2.7.1.141. oc whoami 82
2.7.2. Additional resources 83
2.8. OPENSHIFT CLI ADMINISTRATOR COMMAND REFERENCE 83
2.8.1. OpenShift CLI (oc) administrator commands 83
2.8.1.1. oc adm build-chain 83
2.8.1.2. oc adm catalog mirror 83
2.8.1.3. oc adm certificate approve 84
2.8.1.4. oc adm certificate deny 84
2.8.1.5. oc adm cordon 84
2.8.1.6. oc adm create-bootstrap-project-template 84
2.8.1.7. oc adm create-error-template 84
2.8.1.8. oc adm create-login-template 85
2.8.1.9. oc adm create-provider-selection-template 85
2.8.1.10. oc adm drain 85
2.8.1.11. oc adm groups add-users 85
2.8.1.12. oc adm groups new 85
2.8.1.13. oc adm groups prune 86
2.8.1.14. oc adm groups remove-users 86
2.8.1.15. oc adm groups sync 86
2.8.1.16. oc adm inspect 87

2.8.1.17. oc adm migrate icsp 87
2.8.1.18. oc adm migrate template-instances 87
2.8.1.19. oc adm must-gather 87
2.8.1.20. oc adm new-project 88
2.8.1.21. oc adm node-logs 88
2.8.1.22. oc adm pod-network isolate-projects 88
2.8.1.23. oc adm pod-network join-projects 89
2.8.1.24. oc adm pod-network make-projects-global 89
2.8.1.25. oc adm policy add-role-to-user 89
2.8.1.26. oc adm policy add-scc-to-group 89
2.8.1.27. oc adm policy add-scc-to-user 89
2.8.1.28. oc adm policy scc-review 90
2.8.1.29. oc adm policy scc-subject-review 90
2.8.1.30. oc adm prune builds 90
2.8.1.31. oc adm prune deployments 91
2.8.1.32. oc adm prune groups 91
2.8.1.33. oc adm prune images 91
2.8.1.34. oc adm release extract 92
2.8.1.35. oc adm release info 92
2.8.1.36. oc adm release mirror 93
2.8.1.37. oc adm release new 93
2.8.1.38. oc adm taint 93
2.8.1.39. oc adm top images 94
2.8.1.40. oc adm top imagestreams 94
2.8.1.41. oc adm top node 94
2.8.1.42. oc adm top pod 94
2.8.1.43. oc adm uncordon 95
2.8.1.44. oc adm upgrade 95
2.8.1.45. oc adm verify-image-signature 95
2.8.2. Additional resources 96

CHAPTER 3. IMPORTANT UPDATE ON ODO 97

CHAPTER 4. KNATIVE CLI FOR USE WITH OPENSHIFT SERVERLESS 98
4.1. KEY FEATURES 98
4.2. INSTALLING THE KNATIVE CLI 98

CHAPTER 5. PIPELINES CLI (TKN) 99
5.1. INSTALLING TKN 99
5.1.1. Installing the Red Hat OpenShift Pipelines CLI on Linux 99
5.1.2. Installing the Red Hat OpenShift Pipelines CLI on Linux using an RPM 100
5.1.3. Installing the Red Hat OpenShift Pipelines CLI on Windows 101
5.1.4. Installing the Red Hat OpenShift Pipelines CLI on macOS 101
5.2. CONFIGURING THE OPENSHIFT PIPELINES TKN CLI 102
5.2.1. Enabling tab completion 102
5.3. OPENSHIFT PIPELINES TKN REFERENCE 102
5.3.1. Basic syntax 102
5.3.2. Global options 102
5.3.3. Utility commands 102
5.3.3.1. tkn 102
5.3.3.2. completion [shell] 103
5.3.3.3. version 103
5.3.4. Pipelines management commands 103
5.3.4.1. pipeline 103

5.3.4.2. pipeline delete 103
5.3.4.3. pipeline describe 103
5.3.4.4. pipeline list 103
5.3.4.5. pipeline logs 104
5.3.4.6. pipeline start 104
5.3.5. Pipeline run commands 104
5.3.5.1. pipelinerun 104
5.3.5.2. pipelinerun cancel 104
5.3.5.3. pipelinerun delete 104
5.3.5.4. pipelinerun describe 105
5.3.5.5. pipelinerun list 105
5.3.5.6. pipelinerun logs 105
5.3.6. Task management commands 105
5.3.6.1. task 105
5.3.6.2. task delete 105
5.3.6.3. task describe 106
5.3.6.4. task list 106
5.3.6.5. task logs 106
5.3.6.6. task start 106
5.3.7. Task run commands 106
5.3.7.1. taskrun 106
5.3.7.2. taskrun cancel 106
5.3.7.3. taskrun delete 107
5.3.7.4. taskrun describe 107
5.3.7.5. taskrun list 107
5.3.7.6. taskrun logs 107
5.3.8. Condition management commands 107
5.3.8.1. condition 107
5.3.8.2. condition delete 108
5.3.8.3. condition describe 108
5.3.8.4. condition list 108
5.3.9. Pipeline Resource management commands 108
5.3.9.1. resource 108
5.3.9.2. resource create 108
5.3.9.3. resource delete 108
5.3.9.4. resource describe 109
5.3.9.5. resource list 109
5.3.10. ClusterTask management commands 109
5.3.10.1. clustertask 109
5.3.10.2. clustertask delete 109
5.3.10.3. clustertask describe 109
5.3.10.4. clustertask list 110
5.3.10.5. clustertask start 110
5.3.11. Trigger management commands 110
5.3.11.1. eventlistener 110
5.3.11.2. eventlistener delete 110
5.3.11.3. eventlistener describe 110
5.3.11.4. eventlistener list 110
5.3.11.5. eventlistener logs 111
5.3.11.6. triggerbinding 111
5.3.11.7. triggerbinding delete 111
5.3.11.8. triggerbinding describe 111
5.3.11.9. triggerbinding list 111

5.3.11.10. triggertemplate 111
5.3.11.11. triggertemplate delete 111
5.3.11.12. triggertemplate describe 112
5.3.11.13. triggertemplate list 112
5.3.11.14. clustertriggerbinding 112
5.3.11.15. clustertriggerbinding delete 112
5.3.11.16. clustertriggerbinding describe 112
5.3.11.17. clustertriggerbinding list 112
5.3.12. Hub interaction commands 113
5.3.12.1. hub 113
5.3.12.2. hub downgrade 113
5.3.12.3. hub get 113
5.3.12.4. hub info 113
5.3.12.5. hub install 114
5.3.12.6. hub reinstall 114
5.3.12.7. hub search 114
5.3.12.8. hub upgrade 114

CHAPTER 6. GITOPS CLI FOR USE WITH RED HAT OPENSHIFT GITOPS 115
6.1. INSTALLING THE GITOPS CLI 115
6.2. ADDITIONAL RESOURCES 115

CHAPTER 7. OPM CLI 116
7.1. INSTALLING THE OPM CLI 116
7.1.1. About the opm CLI 116
7.1.2. Installing the opm CLI 116
7.1.3. Additional resources 117
7.2. OPM CLI REFERENCE 117
7.2.1. generate 118
7.2.1.1. dockerfile 118
7.2.2. index 119
7.2.2.1. add 120
7.2.2.2. prune 120
7.2.2.3. prune-stranded 121
7.2.2.4. rm 122
7.2.3. init 123
7.2.4. migrate 123
7.2.5. render 124
7.2.6. serve 124
7.2.7. validate 125

CHAPTER 8. OPERATOR SDK 126
8.1. INSTALLING THE OPERATOR SDK CLI 126
8.1.1. Installing the Operator SDK CLI on Linux 126
8.1.2. Installing the Operator SDK CLI on macOS 127
8.2. OPERATOR SDK CLI REFERENCE 128
8.2.1. bundle 128
8.2.1.1. validate 128
8.2.2. cleanup 128
8.2.3. completion 129
8.2.4. create 129
8.2.4.1. api 129
8.2.5. generate 130
8.2.5.1. bundle 130

8.2.5.2. kustomize 131
8.2.5.2.1. manifests 131
8.2.6. init 132
8.2.7. run 132
8.2.7.1. bundle 132
8.2.7.2. bundle-upgrade 133
8.2.8. scorecard 134

CHAPTER 1. OPENSHIFT CONTAINER PLATFORM CLI TOOLS OVERVIEW

A user performs a range of operations while working on OpenShift Container Platform such as the following:

- Managing clusters
- Building, deploying, and managing applications
- Managing deployment processes
- Developing Operators
- Creating and maintaining Operator catalogs

OpenShift Container Platform offers a set of command-line interface (CLI) tools that simplify these tasks by enabling users to perform various administration and development operations from the terminal. These tools expose simple commands to manage the applications, as well as interact with each component of the system.

1.1. LIST OF CLI TOOLS

The following set of CLI tools are available in OpenShift Container Platform:

- OpenShift CLI (**oc**): This is the most commonly used CLI tool by OpenShift Container Platform users. It helps both cluster administrators and developers to perform end-to-end operations across OpenShift Container Platform using the terminal. Unlike the web console, it allows the user to work directly with the project source code using command scripts.
- Knative CLI (kn): The Knative (**kn**) CLI tool provides simple and intuitive terminal commands that can be used to interact with OpenShift Serverless components, such as Knative Serving and Eventing.
- Pipelines CLI (tkn): OpenShift Pipelines is a continuous integration and continuous delivery (CI/CD) solution in OpenShift Container Platform, which internally uses Tekton. The **tkn** CLI tool provides simple and intuitive commands to interact with OpenShift Pipelines using the terminal.
- opm CLI: The **opm** CLI tool helps the Operator developers and cluster administrators to create and maintain the catalogs of Operators from the terminal.
- Operator SDK: The Operator SDK, a component of the Operator Framework, provides a CLI tool that Operator developers can use to build, test, and deploy an Operator from the terminal. It simplifies the process of building Kubernetes-native applications, which can require deep, application-specific operational knowledge.

CHAPTER 2. OPENSHIFT CLI (OC)

2.1. GETTING STARTED WITH THE OPENSHIFT CLI

2.1.1. About the OpenShift CLI

With the OpenShift CLI (**oc**), you can create applications and manage OpenShift Container Platform projects from a terminal. The OpenShift CLI is ideal in the following situations:

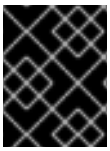
- Working directly with project source code
- Scripting OpenShift Container Platform operations
- Managing projects while restricted by bandwidth resources and the web console is unavailable

2.1.2. Installing the OpenShift CLI

You can install the OpenShift CLI (**oc**) either by downloading the binary or by using an RPM.

2.1.2.1. Installing the OpenShift CLI by downloading the binary

You can install the OpenShift CLI (**oc**) to interact with OpenShift Container Platform from a command-line interface. You can install **oc** on Linux, Windows, or macOS.



IMPORTANT

If you installed an earlier version of **oc**, you cannot use it to complete all of the commands in OpenShift Container Platform 4.13. Download and install the new version of **oc**.

Installing the OpenShift CLI on Linux
You can install the OpenShift CLI (**oc**) binary on Linux by using the following procedure.

Procedure

1. Navigate to the OpenShift Container Platform downloads page on the Red Hat Customer Portal.
2. Select the architecture from the **Product Variant** drop-down list.
3. Select the appropriate version from the **Version** drop-down list.
4. Click **Download Now** next to the **OpenShift v4.13 Linux Client** entry and save the file.
5. Unpack the archive:

```
$ tar xvf <file>
```

6. Place the **oc** binary in a directory that is on your **PATH**.
   To check your **PATH**, execute the following command:

```
$ echo $PATH
```

Verification

- After you install the OpenShift CLI, it is available using the **oc** command:

```
$ oc <command>
```

Installing the OpenShift CLI on Windows

You can install the OpenShift CLI (**oc**) binary on Windows by using the following procedure.

Procedure

1. Navigate to the OpenShift Container Platform downloads page on the Red Hat Customer Portal.
2. Select the appropriate version from the **Version** drop-down list.
3. Click **Download Now** next to the **OpenShift v4.13 Windows Client** entry and save the file.
4. Unzip the archive with a ZIP program.
5. Move the **oc** binary to a directory that is on your **PATH**.
   To check your **PATH**, open the command prompt and execute the following command:

```
C:\> path
```

Verification

- After you install the OpenShift CLI, it is available using the **oc** command:

```
C:\> oc <command>
```

Installing the OpenShift CLI on macOS

You can install the OpenShift CLI (**oc**) binary on macOS by using the following procedure.

Procedure

1. Navigate to the OpenShift Container Platform downloads page on the Red Hat Customer Portal.
2. Select the appropriate version from the **Version** drop-down list.
3. Click **Download Now** next to the **OpenShift v4.13 macOS Client** entry and save the file.

NOTE

For macOS arm64, choose the **OpenShift v4.13 macOS arm64 Client** entry.

4. Unpack and unzip the archive.
5. Move the **oc** binary to a directory on your PATH.
   To check your **PATH**, open a terminal and execute the following command:

```
$ echo $PATH
```

Verification

- After you install the OpenShift CLI, it is available using the **oc** command:

```
$ oc <command>
```

2.1.2.2. Installing the OpenShift CLI by using the web console

You can install the OpenShift CLI (**oc**) to interact with OpenShift Container Platform from a web console. You can install **oc** on Linux, Windows, or macOS.

IMPORTANT

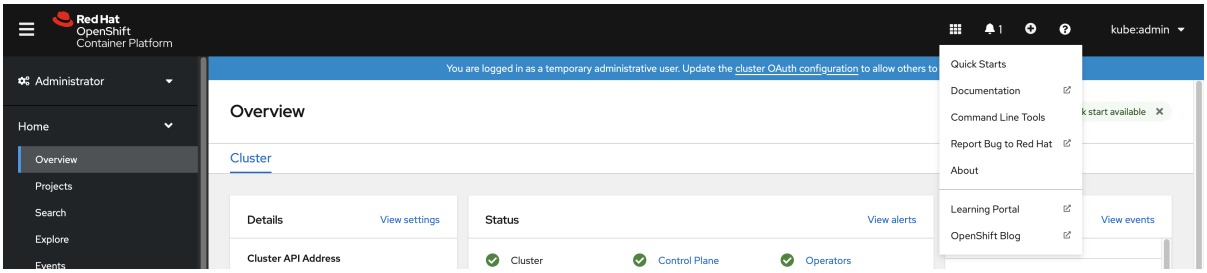
If you installed an earlier version of **oc**, you cannot use it to complete all of the commands in OpenShift Container Platform 4.13. Download and install the new version of **oc**.

2.1.2.2.1. Installing the OpenShift CLI on Linux using the web console

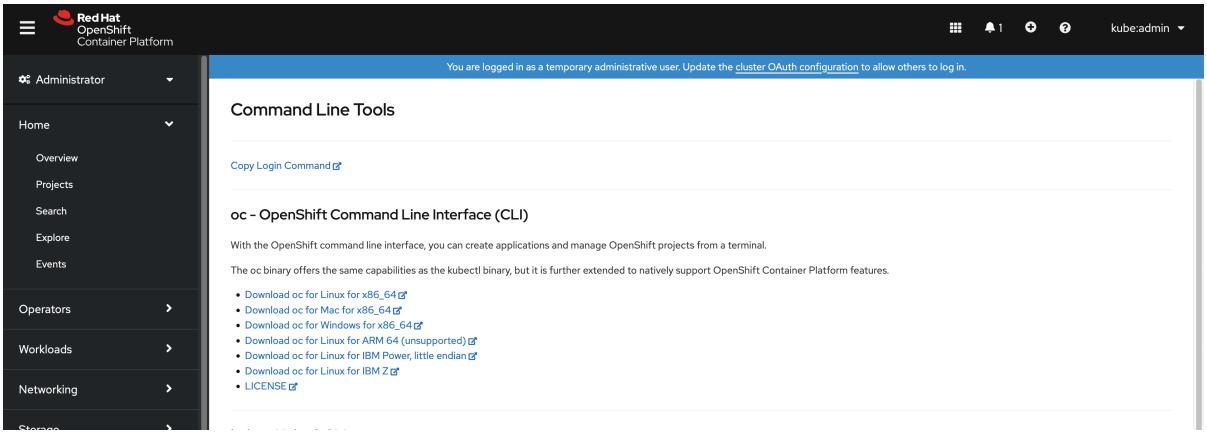
You can install the OpenShift CLI (**oc**) binary on Linux by using the following procedure.

Procedure

1. From the web console, click **?**.



2. Click **Command Line Tools**.



3. Select appropriate **oc** binary for your Linux platform, and then click **Download oc for Linux**
4. Save the file.
5. Unpack the archive.

```
$ tar xvf <file>
```

6. Move the **oc** binary to a directory that is on your **PATH**.

To check your **PATH**, execute the following command:

```
$ echo $PATH
```

After you install the OpenShift CLI, it is available using the **oc** command:

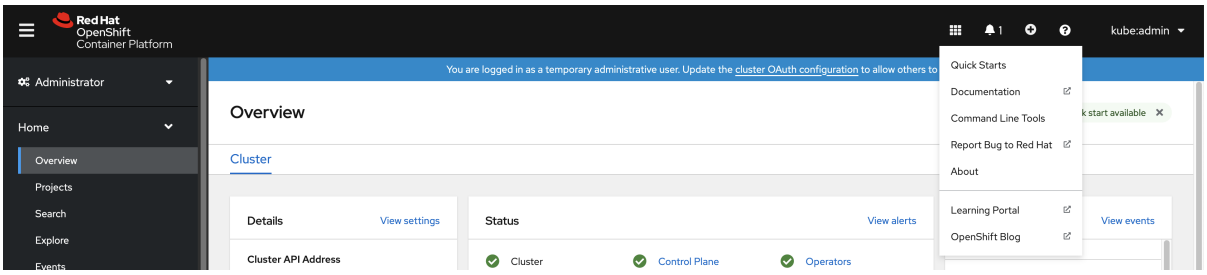
```
$ oc <command>
```

2.1.2.2.2. Installing the OpenShift CLI on Windows using the web console

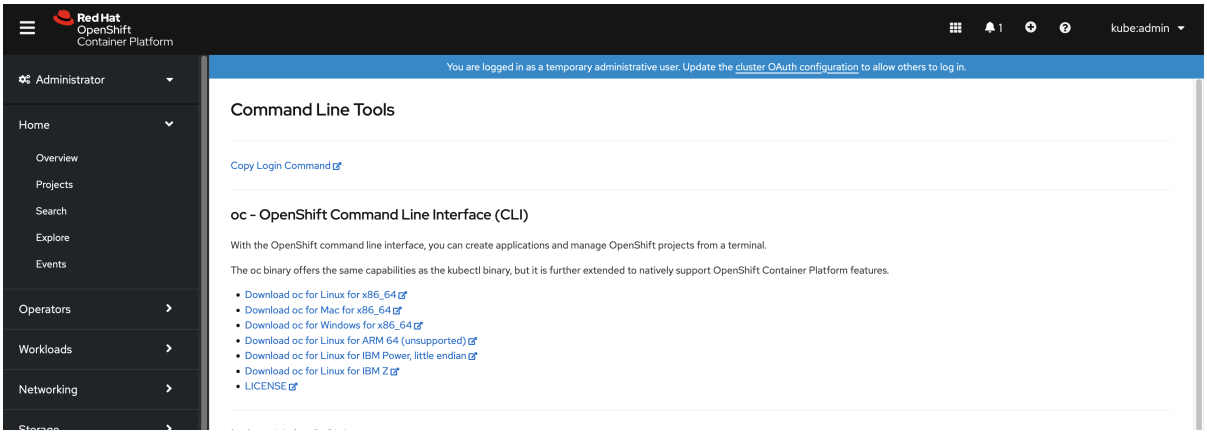
You can install the OpenShift CLI (**oc**) binary on Windows by using the following procedure.

Procedure

1. From the web console, click **?**.



2. Click **Command Line Tools**.



3. Select the **oc** binary for Windows platform, and then click **Download oc for Windows for x86_64**.
4. Save the file.
5. Unzip the archive with a ZIP program.
6. Move the **oc** binary to a directory that is on your **PATH**.
   To check your **PATH**, open the command prompt and execute the following command:

```
C:\> path
```

After you install the OpenShift CLI, it is available using the **oc** command:

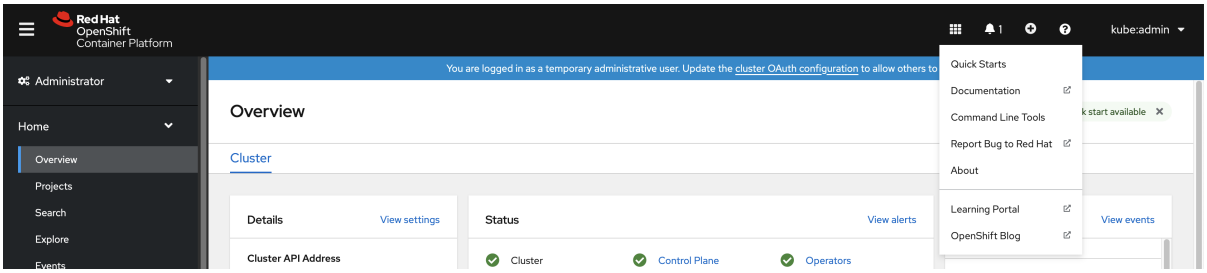
```
C:\> oc <command>
```

2.1.2.2.3. Installing the OpenShift CLI on macOS using the web console

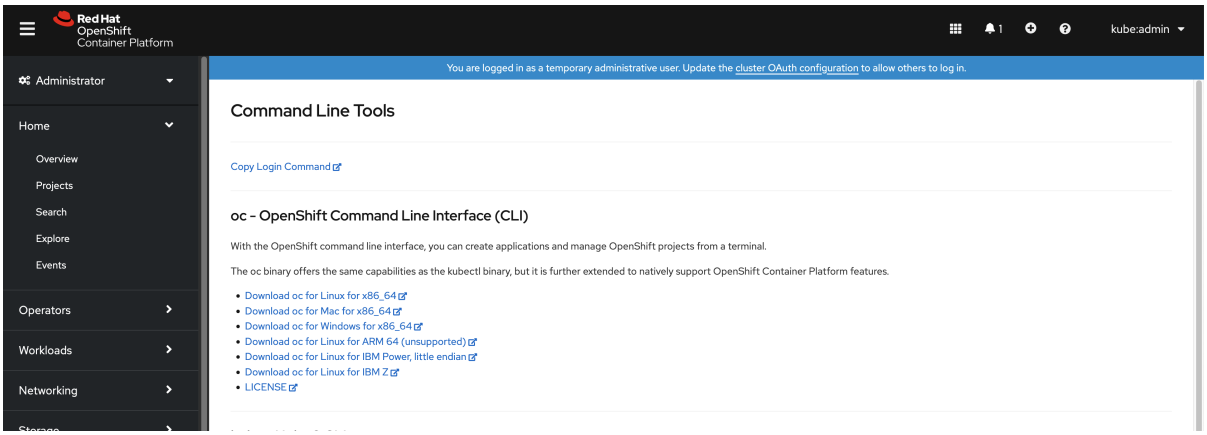
You can install the OpenShift CLI (**oc**) binary on macOS by using the following procedure.

Procedure

1. From the web console, click **?**.



2. Click **Command Line Tools**.



3. Select the **oc** binary for macOS platform, and then click **Download oc for Mac for x86_64**

NOTE

For macOS arm64, click **Download oc for Mac for ARM 64**

4. Save the file.

5. Unpack and unzip the archive.

6. Move the **oc** binary to a directory on your PATH.
To check your **PATH**, open a terminal and execute the following command:

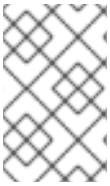
```
$ echo $PATH
```

After you install the OpenShift CLI, it is available using the **oc** command:

```
$ oc <command>
```

2.1.2.3. Installing the OpenShift CLI by using an RPM

For Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL), you can install the OpenShift CLI (**oc**) as an RPM if you have an active OpenShift Container Platform subscription on your Red Hat account.



NOTE

It is not supported to install the OpenShift CLI (**oc**) as an RPM for Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) 9. You must install the OpenShift CLI for RHEL 9 by downloading the binary.

Prerequisites

- Must have root or sudo privileges.

Procedure

1. Register with Red Hat Subscription Manager:

```
# subscription-manager register
```

2. Pull the latest subscription data:

```
# subscription-manager refresh
```

3. List the available subscriptions:

```
# subscription-manager list --available --matches '*OpenShift*'
```

4. In the output for the previous command, find the pool ID for an OpenShift Container Platform subscription and attach the subscription to the registered system:

```
# subscription-manager attach --pool=<pool_id>
```

5. Enable the repositories required by OpenShift Container Platform 4.13.

```
# subscription-manager repos --enable="rhocp-4.13-for-rhel-8-x86_64-rpms"
```

6. Install the **openshift-clients** package:

```
# yum install openshift-clients
```

After you install the CLI, it is available using the **oc** command:

```
$ oc <command>
```

2.1.2.4. Installing the OpenShift CLI by using Homebrew

For macOS, you can install the OpenShift CLI (**oc**) by using the Homebrew package manager.

Prerequisites

- You must have Homebrew (**brew**) installed.

Procedure

- Run the following command to install the openshift-cli package:

```
$ brew install openshift-cli
```

2.1.3. Logging in to the OpenShift CLI

You can log in to the OpenShift CLI (**oc**) to access and manage your cluster.

Prerequisites

- You must have access to an OpenShift Container Platform cluster.
- The OpenShift CLI (**oc**) is installed.

NOTE

To access a cluster that is accessible only over an HTTP proxy server, you can set the **HTTP_PROXY**, **HTTPS_PROXY** and **NO_PROXY** variables. These environment variables are respected by the **oc** CLI so that all communication with the cluster goes through the HTTP proxy.

Authentication headers are sent only when using HTTPS transport.

Procedure

1. Enter the **oc login** command and pass in a user name:

```
$ oc login -u user1
```

2. When prompted, enter the required information:

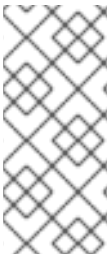
Example output

```
Server [https://localhost:8443]: https://openshift.example.com:6443 (1)
The server uses a certificate signed by an unknown authority.
You can bypass the certificate check, but any data you send to the server could be
intercepted by others.
Use insecure connections? (y/n): y (2)

Authentication required for https://openshift.example.com:6443 (openshift)
Username: user1
Password: (3)
Login successful.

You don't have any projects. You can try to create a new project, by running

    oc new-project <projectname>

Welcome! See 'oc help' to get started.
```

(1) Enter the OpenShift Container Platform server URL.

(2) Enter whether to use insecure connections.

(3) Enter the user's password.



NOTE

If you are logged in to the web console, you can generate an **oc login** command that includes your token and server information. You can use the command to log in to the OpenShift Container Platform CLI without the interactive prompts. To generate the command, select **Copy login command** from the username drop-down menu at the top right of the web console.

You can now create a project or issue other commands for managing your cluster.

2.1.4. Logging in to the OpenShift CLI using a web browser

You can log in to the OpenShift CLI (**oc**) with the help of a web browser to access and manage your cluster. This allows users to avoid inserting their access token into the command line.

WARNING

Logging in to the CLI through the web browser runs a server on localhost with HTTP, not HTTPS; use with caution on multi-user workstations.

Prerequisites

- You must have access to an OpenShift Container Platform cluster.
- You must have installed the OpenShift CLI (**oc**).
- You must have a browser installed.

Procedure

1. Enter the **oc login** command with the **--web** flag:

```
$ oc login <cluster_url> --web 1
```

1 Optionally, you can specify the server URL and callback port. For example, **oc login <cluster_url> --web --callback-port 8280 localhost:8443**.

2. The web browser opens automatically. If it does not, click the link in the command output. If you do not specify the OpenShift Container Platform server **oc** tries to open the web console of the cluster specified in the current **oc** configuration file. If no **oc** configuration exists, **oc** prompts interactively for the server URL.

   Example output

```
Opening login URL in the default browser: https://openshift.example.com
Opening in existing browser session.
```

3. If more than one identity provider is available, select your choice from the options provided.

4. Enter your username and password into the corresponding browser fields. After you are logged in, the browser displays the text **access token received successfully; please return to your terminal**.

5. Check the CLI for a login confirmation.

Example output

```
Login successful.

You don't have any projects. You can try to create a new project, by running

    oc new-project <projectname>
```

NOTE

The web console defaults to the profile used in the previous session. To switch between Administrator and Developer profiles, log out of the OpenShift Container Platform web console and clear the cache.

You can now create a project or issue other commands for managing your cluster.

2.1.5. Using the OpenShift CLI

Review the following sections to learn how to complete common tasks using the CLI.

2.1.5.1. Creating a project

Use the **oc new-project** command to create a new project.

```
$ oc new-project my-project
```

Example output

```
Now using project "my-project" on server "https://openshift.example.com:6443".
```

2.1.5.2. Creating a new app

Use the **oc new-app** command to create a new application.

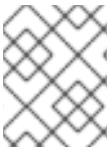
```
$ oc new-app https://github.com/sclorg/cakephp-ex
```

Example output

```
--> Found image 40de956 (9 days old) in imagestream "openshift/php" under tag "7.2" for "php"

...

    Run 'oc status' to view your app.
```

2.1.5.3. Viewing pods

Use the **oc get pods** command to view the pods for the current project.



NOTE

When you run **oc** inside a pod and do not specify a namespace, the namespace of the pod is used by default.

```
$ oc get pods -o wide
```

Example output

```
NAME                READY   STATUS      RESTARTS   AGE     IP          NODE
NOMINATED NODE
cakephp-ex-1-build  0/1     Completed   0          5m45s   10.131.0.10   ip-10-0-141-74.ec2.internal
<none>
cakephp-ex-1-deploy  0/1     Completed   0          3m44s   10.129.2.9    ip-10-0-147-65.ec2.internal
<none>
cakephp-ex-1-ktz97  1/1     Running     0          3m33s   10.128.2.11   ip-10-0-168-105.ec2.internal
<none>
```

2.1.5.4. Viewing pod logs

Use the **oc logs** command to view logs for a particular pod.

```
$ oc logs cakephp-ex-1-deploy
```

Example output

```
--> Scaling cakephp-ex-1 to 1
--> Success
```

2.1.5.5. Viewing the current project

Use the **oc project** command to view the current project.

```
$ oc project
```

Example output

```
Using project "my-project" on server "https://openshift.example.com:6443".
```

2.1.5.6. Viewing the status for the current project

Use the **oc status** command to view information about the current project, such as services, deployments, and build configs.

```
$ oc status
```

Example output

```
In project my-project on server https://openshift.example.com:6443

svc/cakephp-ex - 172.30.236.80 ports 8080, 8443
  dc/cakephp-ex deploys istag/cakephp-ex:latest <-
    bc/cakephp-ex source builds https://github.com/sclorg/cakephp-ex on openshift/php:7.2
    deployment #1 deployed 2 minutes ago - 1 pod

3 infos identified, use 'oc status --suggest' to see details.
```

2.1.5.7. Listing supported API resources

Use the **oc api-resources** command to view the list of supported API resources on the server.

```
$ oc api-resources
```

Example output

```
NAME                              SHORTNAMES   APIGROUP                       NAMESPACED   KIND
bindings                                                                      true         Binding
componentstatuses                 cs                                          false        ComponentStatus
configmaps                        cm                                          true         ConfigMap
...
```

2.1.6. Getting help

You can get help with CLI commands and OpenShift Container Platform resources in the following ways:

- Use **oc help** to get a list and description of all available CLI commands:

  Example: Get general help for the CLI

  ```
  $ oc help
  ```

  Example output

  ```
  OpenShift Client

  This client helps you develop, build, deploy, and run your applications on any OpenShift or
  Kubernetes compatible
  platform. It also includes the administrative commands for managing a cluster under the 'adm'
  subcommand.

  Usage:
    oc [flags]

  Basic Commands:
    login          Log in to a server
    new-project    Request a new project
    new-app        Create a new application

  ...
  ```

- Use the **--help** flag to get help about a specific CLI command:

  Example: Get help for the oc create command

  ```
  $ oc create --help
  ```

  Example output

  ```
  Create a resource by filename or stdin

  JSON and YAML formats are accepted.

  Usage:
    oc create -f FILENAME [flags]

  ...
  ```

- Use the **oc explain** command to view the description and fields for a particular resource:

  Example: View documentation for the Pod resource

  ```
  $ oc explain pods
  ```

  Example output

  ```
  KIND:     Pod
  VERSION:  v1

  DESCRIPTION:
       Pod is a collection of containers that can run on a host. This resource is
       created by clients and scheduled onto hosts.

  FIELDS:
     apiVersion <string>
       APIVersion defines the versioned schema of this representation of an
       object. Servers should convert recognized schemas to the latest internal
       value, and may reject unrecognized values. More info:
       https://git.k8s.io/community/contributors/devel/api-conventions.md#resources

  ...
  ```

2.1.7. Logging out of the OpenShift CLI

You can log out the OpenShift CLI to end your current session.

- Use the **oc logout** command.

  ```
  $ oc logout
  ```

  Example output

  ```
  Logged "user1" out on "https://openshift.example.com"
  ```

This deletes the saved authentication token from the server and removes it from your configuration file.

2.2. CONFIGURING THE OPENSHIFT CLI

2.2.1. Enabling tab completion

You can enable tab completion for the Bash or Zsh shells.

2.2.1.1. Enabling tab completion for Bash

After you install the OpenShift CLI (**oc**), you can enable tab completion to automatically complete **oc** commands or suggest options when you press Tab. The following procedure enables tab completion for the Bash shell.

Prerequisites

- You must have the OpenShift CLI (**oc**) installed.
- You must have the package **bash-completion** installed.

Procedure

1. Save the Bash completion code to a file:

```
$ oc completion bash > oc_bash_completion
```

2. Copy the file to **/etc/bash_completion.d/**:

```
$ sudo cp oc_bash_completion /etc/bash_completion.d/
```

   You can also save the file to a local directory and source it from your **.bashrc** file instead.

Tab completion is enabled when you open a new terminal.

2.2.1.2. Enabling tab completion for Zsh

After you install the OpenShift CLI (**oc**), you can enable tab completion to automatically complete **oc** commands or suggest options when you press Tab. The following procedure enables tab completion for the Zsh shell.

Prerequisites

- You must have the OpenShift CLI (**oc**) installed.

Procedure

- To add tab completion for **oc** to your **.zshrc** file, run the following command:

```
$ cat >>~/.zshrc<<EOF
if [ $commands[oc] ]; then
  source <(oc completion zsh)
```

```
  compdef _oc oc
fi
EOF
```

Tab completion is enabled when you open a new terminal.

2.3. USAGE OF OC AND KUBECTL COMMANDS

The Kubernetes command-line interface (CLI), **kubectl**, can be used to run commands against a Kubernetes cluster. Because OpenShift Container Platform is a certified Kubernetes distribution, you can use the supported **kubectl** binaries that ship with OpenShift Container Platform , or you can gain extended functionality by using the **oc** binary.

2.3.1. The oc binary

The **oc** binary offers the same capabilities as the **kubectl** binary, but it extends to natively support additional OpenShift Container Platform features, including:

- **Full support for OpenShift Container Platform resources**
  Resources such as **DeploymentConfig**, **BuildConfig**, **Route**, **ImageStream**, and **ImageStreamTag** objects are specific to OpenShift Container Platform distributions, and build upon standard Kubernetes primitives.

- **Authentication**
  The **oc** binary offers a built-in **login** command for authentication and lets you work with projects, which map Kubernetes namespaces to authenticated users. Read Understanding authentication for more information.

- **Additional commands**
  The additional command **oc new-app**, for example, makes it easier to get new applications started using existing source code or pre-built images. Similarly, the additional command **oc new-project** makes it easier to start a project that you can switch to as your default.

IMPORTANT

If you installed an earlier version of the **oc** binary, you cannot use it to complete all of the commands in OpenShift Container Platform 4.13 . If you want the latest features, you must download and install the latest version of the **oc** binary corresponding to your OpenShift Container Platform server version.

Non-security API changes will involve, at minimum, two minor releases (4.1 to 4.2 to 4.3, for example) to allow older **oc** binaries to update. Using new capabilities might require newer **oc** binaries. A 4.3 server might have additional capabilities that a 4.2 **oc** binary cannot use and a 4.3 **oc** binary might have additional capabilities that are unsupported by a 4.2 server.

Table 2.1. Compatibility Matrix

	X.Y (**oc** Client)	X.Y+N footnote:versionpolicyn[Where **N** is a number greater than or equal to 1.] (**oc** Client)

X.Y (Server)	1	3
X.Y+N footnote:versionpolicyn[] (Server)	2	1

1 Fully compatible.

2 **oc** client might not be able to access server features.

3 **oc** client might provide options and features that might not be compatible with the accessed server.

2.3.2. The kubectl binary

The **kubectl** binary is provided as a means to support existing workflows and scripts for new OpenShift Container Platform users coming from a standard Kubernetes environment, or for those who prefer to use the **kubectl** CLI. Existing users of **kubectl** can continue to use the binary to interact with Kubernetes primitives, with no changes required to the OpenShift Container Platform cluster.

You can install the supported **kubectl** binary by following the steps to Install the OpenShift CLI. The **kubectl** binary is included in the archive if you download the binary, or is installed when you install the CLI by using an RPM.

For more information, see the kubectl documentation.

2.4. MANAGING CLI PROFILES

A CLI configuration file allows you to configure different profiles, or contexts, for use with the CLI tools overview. A context consists of user authentication an OpenShift Container Platform server information associated with a *nickname*.

2.4.1. About switches between CLI profiles

Contexts allow you to easily switch between multiple users across multiple OpenShift Container Platform servers, or clusters, when using CLI operations. Nicknames make managing CLI configurations easier by providing short-hand references to contexts, user credentials, and cluster details. After a user logs in with the **oc** CLI for the first time, OpenShift Container Platform creates a **~/.kube/config** file if one does not already exist. As more authentication and connection details are provided to the CLI, either automatically during an **oc login** operation or by manually configuring CLI profiles, the updated information is stored in the configuration file:

CLI config file

```
apiVersion: v1
clusters: 1
- cluster:
    insecure-skip-tls-verify: true
    server: https://openshift1.example.com:8443
  name: openshift1.example.com:8443
- cluster:
```

```
    insecure-skip-tls-verify: true
    server: https://openshift2.example.com:8443
  name: openshift2.example.com:8443
contexts: (2)
- context:
    cluster: openshift1.example.com:8443
    namespace: alice-project
    user: alice/openshift1.example.com:8443
  name: alice-project/openshift1.example.com:8443/alice
- context:
    cluster: openshift1.example.com:8443
    namespace: joe-project
    user: alice/openshift1.example.com:8443
  name: joe-project/openshift1/alice
current-context: joe-project/openshift1.example.com:8443/alice (3)
kind: Config
preferences: {}
users: (4)
- name: alice/openshift1.example.com:8443
  user:
    token: xZHd2piv5_9vQrg-SKXRJ2Dsl9SceNJdhNTljEKTb8k
```

1. The **clusters** section defines connection details for OpenShift Container Platform clusters, including the address for their master server. In this example, one cluster is nicknamed **openshift1.example.com:8443** and another is nicknamed **openshift2.example.com:8443**.

2. This **contexts** section defines two contexts: one nicknamed **alice-project/openshift1.example.com:8443/alice**, using the **alice-project** project, **openshift1.example.com:8443** cluster, and **alice** user, and another nicknamed **joe-project/openshift1.example.com:8443/alice**, using the **joe-project** project, **openshift1.example.com:8443** cluster and **alice** user.

3. The **current-context** parameter shows that the **joe-project/openshift1.example.com:8443/alice** context is currently in use, allowing the **alice** user to work in the **joe-project** project on the **openshift1.example.com:8443** cluster.

4. The **users** section defines user credentials. In this example, the user nickname **alice/openshift1.example.com:8443** uses an access token.

The CLI can support multiple configuration files which are loaded at runtime and merged together along with any override options specified from the command line. After you are logged in, you can use the **oc status** or **oc project** command to verify your current working environment:

Verify the current working environment

```
$ oc status
```

Example output

```
oc status
In project Joe's Project (joe-project)

service database (172.30.43.12:5434 -> 3306)
  database deploys docker.io/openshift/mysql-55-centos7:latest
```

```
    #1 deployed 25 minutes ago - 1 pod

service frontend (172.30.159.137:5432 -> 8080)
  frontend deploys origin-ruby-sample:latest <-
    builds https://github.com/openshift/ruby-hello-world with joe-project/ruby-20-centos7:latest
    #1 deployed 22 minutes ago - 2 pods

To see more information about a service or deployment, use 'oc describe service <name>' or 'oc
describe dc <name>'.
You can use 'oc get all' to see lists of each of the types described in this example.
```

List the current project

```
$ oc project
```

Example output

```
Using project "joe-project" from context named "joe-project/openshift1.example.com:8443/alice" on
server "https://openshift1.example.com:8443".
```

You can run the **oc login** command again and supply the required information during the interactive process, to log in using any other combination of user credentials and cluster details. A context is constructed based on the supplied information if one does not already exist. If you are already logged in and want to switch to another project the current user already has access to, use the **oc project** command and enter the name of the project:

```
$ oc project alice-project
```

Example output

```
Now using project "alice-project" on server "https://openshift1.example.com:8443".
```

At any time, you can use the **oc config view** command to view your current CLI configuration, as seen in the output. Additional CLI configuration commands are also available for more advanced usage.

NOTE

If you have access to administrator credentials but are no longer logged in as the default system user **system:admin**, you can log back in as this user at any time as long as the credentials are still present in your CLI config file. The following command logs in and switches to the default project:

```
$ oc login -u system:admin -n default
```

2.4.2. Manual configuration of CLI profiles

NOTE

This section covers more advanced usage of CLI configurations. In most situations, you can use the **oc login** and **oc project** commands to log in and switch between contexts and projects.

If you want to manually configure your CLI config files, you can use the **oc config** command instead of directly modifying the files. The **oc config** command includes a number of helpful sub-commands for this purpose:

Table 2.2. CLI configuration subcommands

Subcommand	Usage
set-cluster	Sets a cluster entry in the CLI config file. If the referenced cluster nickname already exists, the specified information is merged in. `$ oc config set-cluster <cluster_nickname> [--server=<master_ip_or_fqdn>] [--certificate-authority=<path/to/certificate/authority>] [--api-version=<apiversion>] [--insecure-skip-tls-verify=true]`
set-context	Sets a context entry in the CLI config file. If the referenced context nickname already exists, the specified information is merged in. `$ oc config set-context <context_nickname> [--cluster=<cluster_nickname>] [--user=<user_nickname>] [--namespace=<namespace>]`
use-context	Sets the current context using the specified context nickname. `$ oc config use-context <context_nickname>`
set	Sets an individual value in the CLI config file. `$ oc config set <property_name> <property_value>` The **<property_name>** is a dot-delimited name where each token represents either an attribute name or a map key. The **<property_value>** is the new value being set.
unset	Unsets individual values in the CLI config file. `$ oc config unset <property_name>` The **<property_name>** is a dot-delimited name where each token represents either an attribute name or a map key.

view	Displays the merged CLI configuration currently in use.
	`$ oc config view`
	Displays the result of the specified CLI config file.
	`$ oc config view --config=<specific_filename>`

Example usage

- Log in as a user that uses an access token. This token is used by the **alice** user:

```
$ oc login https://openshift1.example.com --
token=ns7yVhuRNpDM9cgzfhhxQ7bM5s7N2ZVrkZepSRf4LC0
```

- View the cluster entry automatically created:

```
$ oc config view
```

Example output

```
apiVersion: v1
clusters:
- cluster:
    insecure-skip-tls-verify: true
    server: https://openshift1.example.com
  name: openshift1-example-com
contexts:
- context:
    cluster: openshift1-example-com
    namespace: default
    user: alice/openshift1-example-com
  name: default/openshift1-example-com/alice
current-context: default/openshift1-example-com/alice
kind: Config
preferences: {}
users:
- name: alice/openshift1.example.com
  user:
    token: ns7yVhuRNpDM9cgzfhhxQ7bM5s7N2ZVrkZepSRf4LC0
```

- Update the current context to have users log in to the desired namespace:

```
$ oc config set-context `oc config current-context` --namespace=<project_name>
```

- Examine the current context, to confirm that the changes are implemented:

```
$ oc whoami -c
```

All subsequent CLI operations uses the new context, unless otherwise specified by overriding CLI options or until the context is switched.

2.4.3. Load and merge rules

You can follow these rules, when issuing CLI operations for the loading and merging order for the CLI configuration:

- CLI config files are retrieved from your workstation, using the following hierarchy and merge rules:
  - If the **--config** option is set, then only that file is loaded. The flag is set once and no merging takes place.
  - If the **$KUBECONFIG** environment variable is set, then it is used. The variable can be a list

of paths, and if so the paths are merged together. When a value is modified, it is modified in the file that defines the stanza. When a value is created, it is created in the first file that exists. If no files in the chain exist, then it creates the last file in the list.

  - Otherwise, the ***~/.kube/config*** file is used and no merging takes place.

- The context to use is determined based on the first match in the following flow:
  - The value of the **--context** option.
  - The **current-context** value from the CLI config file.
  - An empty value is allowed at this stage.
- The user and cluster to use is determined. At this point, you may or may not have a context; they are built based on the first match in the following flow, which is run once for the user and once for the cluster:
  - The value of the **--user** for user name and **--cluster** option for cluster name.
  - If the **--context** option is present, then use the context's value.
  - An empty value is allowed at this stage.
- The actual cluster information to use is determined. At this point, you may or may not have cluster information. Each piece of the cluster information is built based on the first match in the following flow:
  - The values of any of the following command line options:
    - **--server**,
    - **--api-version**
    - **--certificate-authority**
    - **--insecure-skip-tls-verify**
  - If cluster information and a value for the attribute is present, then use it.
  - If you do not have a server location, then there is an error.
- The actual user information to use is determined. Users are built using the same rules as clusters, except that you can only have one authentication technique per user; conflicting techniques cause the operation to fail. Command line options take precedence over config file values. Valid command line options are:
  - **--auth-path**
  - **--client-certificate**
  - **--client-key**
  - **--token**
- For any information that is still missing, default values are used and prompts are given for additional information.

2.5. EXTENDING THE OPENSHIFT CLI WITH PLUGINS

You can write and install plugins to build on the default **oc** commands, allowing you to perform new and more complex tasks with the OpenShift Container Platform CLI.

2.5.1. Writing CLI plugins

You can write a plugin for the OpenShift Container Platform CLI in any programming language or script that allows you to write command-line commands. Note that you can not use a plugin to overwrite an existing **oc** command.

Procedure

This procedure creates a simple Bash plugin that prints a message to the terminal when the **oc foo** command is issued.

1. Create a file called **oc-foo**.
   When naming your plugin file, keep the following in mind:
   - The file must begin with **oc-** or **kubectl-** to be recognized as a plugin.
   - The file name determines the command that invokes the plugin. For example, a plugin with the file name **oc-foo-bar** can be invoked by a command of **oc foo bar**. You can also use underscores if you want the command to contain dashes. For example, a plugin with the file name **oc-foo_bar** can be invoked by a command of **oc foo-bar**.
2. Add the following contents to the file.

```
#!/bin/bash

# optional argument handling
if [[ "$1" == "version" ]]
then
    echo "1.0.0"
    exit 0
fi

# optional argument handling
if [[ "$1" == "config" ]]
then
    echo $KUBECONFIG
    exit 0
fi

echo "I am a plugin named kubectl-foo"
```

After you install this plugin for the OpenShift Container Platform CLI, it can be invoked using the **oc foo** command.

Additional resources

- Review the Sample plugin repository for an example of a plugin written in Go.
- Review the CLI runtime repository for a set of utilities to assist in writing plugins in Go.

2.5.2. Installing and using CLI plugins

After you write a custom plugin for the OpenShift Container Platform CLI, you must install the plugin before use.

Prerequisites

- You must have the **oc** CLI tool installed.
- You must have a CLI plugin file that begins with **oc-** or **kubectl-**.

Procedure

1. If necessary, update the plugin file to be executable.

```
$ chmod +x <plugin_file>
```

2. Place the file anywhere in your **PATH**, such as **/usr/local/bin/**.

```
$ sudo mv <plugin_file> /usr/local/bin/.
```

3. Run **oc plugin list** to make sure that the plugin is listed.

```
$ oc plugin list
```

Example output

```
The following compatible plugins are available:

/usr/local/bin/<plugin_file>
```

If your plugin is not listed here, verify that the file begins with **oc-** or **kubectl-**, is executable, and is on your **PATH**.

4. Invoke the new command or option introduced by the plugin.
For example, if you built and installed the **kubectl-ns** plugin from the Sample plugin repository, you can use the following command to view the current namespace.

```
$ oc ns
```

Note that the command to invoke the plugin depends on the plugin file name. For example, a plugin with the file name of **oc-foo-bar** is invoked by the **oc foo bar** command.

2.6. MANAGING CLI PLUGINS WITH KREW

You can use Krew to install and manage plugins for the OpenShift CLI (**oc**).

IMPORTANT

Using Krew to install and manage plugins for the OpenShift CLI is a Technology Preview feature only. Technology Preview features are not supported with Red Hat production service level agreements (SLAs) and might not be functionally complete. Red Hat does not recommend using them in production. These features provide early access to upcoming product features, enabling customers to test functionality and provide feedback during the development process.

For more information about the support scope of Red Hat Technology Preview features, see Technology Preview Features Support Scope .

2.6.1. Installing a CLI plugin with Krew

You can install a plugin for the OpenShift CLI (**oc**) with Krew.

Prerequisites

- You have installed Krew by following the installation procedure in the Krew documentation.

Procedure

1. To list all available plugins, run the following command:

```
$ oc krew search
```

2. To get information about a plugin, run the following command:

```
$ oc krew info <plugin_name>
```

3. To install a plugin, run the following command:

```
$ oc krew install <plugin_name>
```

4. To list all plugins that were installed by Krew, run the following command:

```
$ oc krew list
```

2.6.2. Updating a CLI plugin with Krew

You can update a plugin that was installed for the OpenShift CLI (**oc**) with Krew.

Prerequisites

- You have installed Krew by following the installation procedure in the Krew documentation.
- You have installed a plugin for the OpenShift CLI with Krew.

Procedure

- To update a single plugin, run the following command:

```
$ oc krew upgrade <plugin_name>
```

- To update all plugins that were installed by Krew, run the following command:

```
$ oc krew upgrade
```

2.6.3. Uninstalling a CLI plugin with Krew

You can uninstall a plugin that was installed for the OpenShift CLI (**oc**) with Krew.

Prerequisites

- You have installed Krew by following the installation procedure in the Krew documentation.
- You have installed a plugin for the OpenShift CLI with Krew.

Procedure

- To uninstall a plugin, run the following command:

```
$ oc krew uninstall <plugin_name>
```

2.6.4. Additional resources

- Krew
- Extending the OpenShift CLI with plugins

2.7. OPENSHIFT CLI DEVELOPER COMMAND REFERENCE

This reference provides descriptions and example commands for OpenShift CLI (**oc**) developer commands. For administrator commands, see the OpenShift CLI administrator command reference .

Run **oc help** to list all commands or run **oc <command> --help** to get additional details for a specific command.

2.7.1. OpenShift CLI (oc) developer commands

2.7.1.1. oc annotate

Update the annotations on a resource

Example usage

```
# Update pod 'foo' with the annotation 'description' and the value 'my frontend'
# If the same annotation is set multiple times, only the last value will be applied
oc annotate pods foo description='my frontend'

# Update a pod identified by type and name in "pod.json"
oc annotate -f pod.json description='my frontend'

# Update pod 'foo' with the annotation 'description' and the value 'my frontend running nginx', overwriting any existing value
oc annotate --overwrite pods foo description='my frontend running nginx'
```

```
# Update all pods in the namespace
oc annotate pods --all description='my frontend running nginx'

# Update pod 'foo' only if the resource is unchanged from version 1
oc annotate pods foo description='my frontend running nginx' --resource-version=1

# Update pod 'foo' by removing an annotation named 'description' if it exists
# Does not require the --overwrite flag
oc annotate pods foo description-
```

2.7.1.2. oc api-resources

Print the supported API resources on the server

Example usage

```
# Print the supported API resources
oc api-resources

# Print the supported API resources with more information
oc api-resources -o wide

# Print the supported API resources sorted by a column
oc api-resources --sort-by=name

# Print the supported namespaced resources
oc api-resources --namespaced=true

# Print the supported non-namespaced resources
oc api-resources --namespaced=false

# Print the supported API resources with a specific APIGroup
oc api-resources --api-group=rbac.authorization.k8s.io
```

2.7.1.3. oc api-versions

Print the supported API versions on the server, in the form of "group/version"

Example usage

```
# Print the supported API versions
oc api-versions
```

2.7.1.4. oc apply

Apply a configuration to a resource by file name or stdin

Example usage

```
# Apply the configuration in pod.json to a pod
oc apply -f ./pod.json
```

```
  # Apply resources from a directory containing kustomization.yaml - e.g. dir/kustomization.yaml
  oc apply -k dir/

  # Apply the JSON passed into stdin to a pod
  cat pod.json | oc apply -f -

  # Apply the configuration from all files that end with '.json' - i.e. expand wildcard characters in file
names
  oc apply -f '*.json'

  # Note: --prune is still in Alpha
  # Apply the configuration in manifest.yaml that matches label app=nginx and delete all other
resources that are not in the file and match label app=nginx
  oc apply --prune -f manifest.yaml -l app=nginx

  # Apply the configuration in manifest.yaml and delete all the other config maps that are not in the file
  oc apply --prune -f manifest.yaml --all --prune-allowlist=core/v1/ConfigMap
```

2.7.1.5. oc apply edit-last-applied

Edit latest last-applied-configuration annotations of a resource/object

Example usage

```
  # Edit the last-applied-configuration annotations by type/name in YAML
  oc apply edit-last-applied deployment/nginx

  # Edit the last-applied-configuration annotations by file in JSON
  oc apply edit-last-applied -f deploy.yaml -o json
```

2.7.1.6. oc apply set-last-applied

Set the last-applied-configuration annotation on a live object to match the contents of a file

Example usage

```
  # Set the last-applied-configuration of a resource to match the contents of a file
  oc apply set-last-applied -f deploy.yaml

  # Execute set-last-applied against each configuration file in a directory
  oc apply set-last-applied -f path/

  # Set the last-applied-configuration of a resource to match the contents of a file; will create the
annotation if it does not already exist
  oc apply set-last-applied -f deploy.yaml --create-annotation=true
```

2.7.1.7. oc apply view-last-applied

View the latest last-applied-configuration annotations of a resource/object

Example usage

```
  # View the last-applied-configuration annotations by type/name in YAML
```

```
oc apply view-last-applied deployment/nginx

# View the last-applied-configuration annotations by file in JSON
oc apply view-last-applied -f deploy.yaml -o json
```

2.7.1.8. oc attach

Attach to a running container

Example usage

```
# Get output from running pod mypod; use the 'oc.kubernetes.io/default-container' annotation
# for selecting the container to be attached or the first container in the pod will be chosen
oc attach mypod

# Get output from ruby-container from pod mypod
oc attach mypod -c ruby-container

# Switch to raw terminal mode; sends stdin to 'bash' in ruby-container from pod mypod
# and sends stdout/stderr from 'bash' back to the client
oc attach mypod -c ruby-container -i -t

# Get output from the first pod of a replica set named nginx
oc attach rs/nginx
```

2.7.1.9. oc auth can-i

Check whether an action is allowed

Example usage

```
# Check to see if I can create pods in any namespace
oc auth can-i create pods --all-namespaces

# Check to see if I can list deployments in my current namespace
oc auth can-i list deployments.apps

# Check to see if I can do everything in my current namespace ("*" means all)
oc auth can-i '*' '*'

# Check to see if I can get the job named "bar" in namespace "foo"
oc auth can-i list jobs.batch/bar -n foo

# Check to see if I can read pod logs
oc auth can-i get pods --subresource=log

# Check to see if I can access the URL /logs/
oc auth can-i get /logs/

# List all allowed actions in namespace "foo"
oc auth can-i --list --namespace=foo
```

2.7.1.10. oc auth reconcile

Reconciles rules for RBAC role, role binding, cluster role, and cluster role binding objects

Example usage

```
# Reconcile RBAC resources from a file
oc auth reconcile -f my-rbac-rules.yaml
```

2.7.1.11. oc autoscale

Autoscale a deployment config, deployment, replica set, stateful set, or replication controller

Example usage

```
# Auto scale a deployment "foo", with the number of pods between 2 and 10, no target CPU utilization specified so a default autoscaling policy will be used
oc autoscale deployment foo --min=2 --max=10

# Auto scale a replication controller "foo", with the number of pods between 1 and 5, target CPU utilization at 80%
oc autoscale rc foo --max=5 --cpu-percent=80
```

2.7.1.12. oc cancel-build

Cancel running, pending, or new builds

Example usage

```
# Cancel the build with the given name
oc cancel-build ruby-build-2

# Cancel the named build and print the build logs
oc cancel-build ruby-build-2 --dump-logs

# Cancel the named build and create a new one with the same parameters
oc cancel-build ruby-build-2 --restart

# Cancel multiple builds
oc cancel-build ruby-build-1 ruby-build-2 ruby-build-3

# Cancel all builds created from the 'ruby-build' build config that are in the 'new' state
oc cancel-build bc/ruby-build --state=new
```

2.7.1.13. oc cluster-info

Display cluster information

Example usage

```
# Print the address of the control plane and cluster services
oc cluster-info
```

2.7.1.14. oc cluster-info dump

Dump relevant information for debugging and diagnosis

Example usage

```
# Dump current cluster state to stdout
oc cluster-info dump

# Dump current cluster state to /path/to/cluster-state
oc cluster-info dump --output-directory=/path/to/cluster-state

# Dump all namespaces to stdout
oc cluster-info dump --all-namespaces

# Dump a set of namespaces to /path/to/cluster-state
oc cluster-info dump --namespaces default,kube-system --output-directory=/path/to/cluster-state
```

2.7.1.15. oc completion

Output shell completion code for the specified shell (bash, zsh, fish, or powershell)

Example usage

```
# Installing bash completion on macOS using homebrew
## If running Bash 3.2 included with macOS
brew install bash-completion
## or, if running Bash 4.1+
brew install bash-completion@2
## If oc is installed via homebrew, this should start working immediately
## If you've installed via other means, you may need add the completion to your completion directory
oc completion bash > $(brew --prefix)/etc/bash_completion.d/oc


# Installing bash completion on Linux
## If bash-completion is not installed on Linux, install the 'bash-completion' package
## via your distribution's package manager.
## Load the oc completion code for bash into the current shell
source <(oc completion bash)
## Write bash completion code to a file and source it from .bash_profile
oc completion bash > ~/.kube/completion.bash.inc
printf "
# Kubectl shell completion
source '$HOME/.kube/completion.bash.inc'
" >> $HOME/.bash_profile
source $HOME/.bash_profile

# Load the oc completion code for zsh[1] into the current shell
source <(oc completion zsh)
# Set the oc completion code for zsh[1] to autoload on startup
oc completion zsh > "${fpath[1]}/_oc"


# Load the oc completion code for fish[2] into the current shell
oc completion fish | source
# To load completions for each session, execute once:
oc completion fish > ~/.config/fish/completions/oc.fish
```

```
# Load the oc completion code for powershell into the current shell
oc completion powershell | Out-String | Invoke-Expression
# Set oc completion code for powershell to run on startup
## Save completion code to a script and execute in the profile
oc completion powershell > $HOME\.kube\completion.ps1
Add-Content $PROFILE "$HOME\.kube\completion.ps1"
## Execute completion code in the profile
Add-Content $PROFILE "if (Get-Command oc -ErrorAction SilentlyContinue) {
oc completion powershell | Out-String | Invoke-Expression
}"
## Add completion code directly to the $PROFILE script
oc completion powershell >> $PROFILE
```

2.7.1.16. oc config current-context

Display the current-context

Example usage

```
# Display the current-context
oc config current-context
```

2.7.1.17. oc config delete-cluster

Delete the specified cluster from the kubeconfig

Example usage

```
# Delete the minikube cluster
oc config delete-cluster minikube
```

2.7.1.18. oc config delete-context

Delete the specified context from the kubeconfig

Example usage

```
# Delete the context for the minikube cluster
oc config delete-context minikube
```

2.7.1.19. oc config delete-user

Delete the specified user from the kubeconfig

Example usage

```
# Delete the minikube user
oc config delete-user minikube
```

2.7.1.20. oc config get-clusters

Display clusters defined in the kubeconfig

Example usage

```
# List the clusters that oc knows about
oc config get-clusters
```

2.7.1.21. oc config get-contexts

Describe one or many contexts

Example usage

```
# List all the contexts in your kubeconfig file
oc config get-contexts

# Describe one context in your kubeconfig file
oc config get-contexts my-context
```

2.7.1.22. oc config get-users

Display users defined in the kubeconfig

Example usage

```
# List the users that oc knows about
oc config get-users
```

2.7.1.23. oc config rename-context

Rename a context from the kubeconfig file

Example usage

```
# Rename the context 'old-name' to 'new-name' in your kubeconfig file
oc config rename-context old-name new-name
```

2.7.1.24. oc config set

Set an individual value in a kubeconfig file

Example usage

```
# Set the server field on the my-cluster cluster to https://1.2.3.4
oc config set clusters.my-cluster.server https://1.2.3.4

# Set the certificate-authority-data field on the my-cluster cluster
oc config set clusters.my-cluster.certificate-authority-data $(echo "cert_data_here" | base64 -i -)

# Set the cluster field in the my-context context to my-cluster
oc config set contexts.my-context.cluster my-cluster
```

```
# Set the client-key-data field in the cluster-admin user using --set-raw-bytes option
oc config set users.cluster-admin.client-key-data cert_data_here --set-raw-bytes=true
```

2.7.1.25. oc config set-cluster

Set a cluster entry in kubeconfig

Example usage

```
# Set only the server field on the e2e cluster entry without touching other values
oc config set-cluster e2e --server=https://1.2.3.4

# Embed certificate authority data for the e2e cluster entry
oc config set-cluster e2e --embed-certs --certificate-authority=~/.kube/e2e/kubernetes.ca.crt

# Disable cert checking for the e2e cluster entry
oc config set-cluster e2e --insecure-skip-tls-verify=true

# Set custom TLS server name to use for validation for the e2e cluster entry
oc config set-cluster e2e --tls-server-name=my-cluster-name

# Set proxy url for the e2e cluster entry
oc config set-cluster e2e --proxy-url=https://1.2.3.4
```

2.7.1.26. oc config set-context

Set a context entry in kubeconfig

Example usage

```
# Set the user field on the gce context entry without touching other values
oc config set-context gce --user=cluster-admin
```

2.7.1.27. oc config set-credentials

Set a user entry in kubeconfig

Example usage

```
# Set only the "client-key" field on the "cluster-admin"
# entry, without touching other values
oc config set-credentials cluster-admin --client-key=~/.kube/admin.key

# Set basic auth for the "cluster-admin" entry
oc config set-credentials cluster-admin --username=admin --password=uXFGweU9l35qcif

# Embed client certificate data in the "cluster-admin" entry
oc config set-credentials cluster-admin --client-certificate=~/.kube/admin.crt --embed-certs=true

# Enable the Google Compute Platform auth provider for the "cluster-admin" entry
oc config set-credentials cluster-admin --auth-provider=gcp
```

```
  # Enable the OpenID Connect auth provider for the "cluster-admin" entry with additional args
  oc config set-credentials cluster-admin --auth-provider=oidc --auth-provider-arg=client-id=foo --auth-provider-arg=client-secret=bar

  # Remove the "client-secret" config value for the OpenID Connect auth provider for the "cluster-admin" entry
  oc config set-credentials cluster-admin --auth-provider=oidc --auth-provider-arg=client-secret-

  # Enable new exec auth plugin for the "cluster-admin" entry
  oc config set-credentials cluster-admin --exec-command=/path/to/the/executable --exec-api-version=client.authentication.k8s.io/v1beta1

  # Define new exec auth plugin args for the "cluster-admin" entry
  oc config set-credentials cluster-admin --exec-arg=arg1 --exec-arg=arg2

  # Create or update exec auth plugin environment variables for the "cluster-admin" entry
  oc config set-credentials cluster-admin --exec-env=key1=val1 --exec-env=key2=val2

  # Remove exec auth plugin environment variables for the "cluster-admin" entry
  oc config set-credentials cluster-admin --exec-env=var-to-remove-
```

2.7.1.28. oc config unset

Unset an individual value in a kubeconfig file

Example usage

```
  # Unset the current-context
  oc config unset current-context

  # Unset namespace in foo context
  oc config unset contexts.foo.namespace
```

2.7.1.29. oc config use-context

Set the current-context in a kubeconfig file

Example usage

```
  # Use the context for the minikube cluster
  oc config use-context minikube
```

2.7.1.30. oc config view

Display merged kubeconfig settings or a specified kubeconfig file

Example usage

```
  # Show merged kubeconfig settings
  oc config view

  # Show merged kubeconfig settings and raw certificate data and exposed secrets
  oc config view --raw
```

```
# Get the password for the e2e user
oc config view -o jsonpath='{.users[?(@.name == "e2e")].user.password}'
```

2.7.1.31. oc cp

Copy files and directories to and from containers

Example usage

```
# !!!Important Note!!!
# Requires that the 'tar' binary is present in your container
# image.  If 'tar' is not present, 'oc cp' will fail.
#
# For advanced use cases, such as symlinks, wildcard expansion or
# file mode preservation, consider using 'oc exec'.

# Copy /tmp/foo local file to /tmp/bar in a remote pod in namespace <some-namespace>
tar cf - /tmp/foo | oc exec -i -n <some-namespace> <some-pod> -- tar xf - -C /tmp/bar

# Copy /tmp/foo from a remote pod to /tmp/bar locally
oc exec -n <some-namespace> <some-pod> -- tar cf - /tmp/foo | tar xf - -C /tmp/bar

# Copy /tmp/foo_dir local directory to /tmp/bar_dir in a remote pod in the default namespace
oc cp /tmp/foo_dir <some-pod>:/tmp/bar_dir

# Copy /tmp/foo local file to /tmp/bar in a remote pod in a specific container
oc cp /tmp/foo <some-pod>:/tmp/bar -c <specific-container>

# Copy /tmp/foo local file to /tmp/bar in a remote pod in namespace <some-namespace>
oc cp /tmp/foo <some-namespace>/<some-pod>:/tmp/bar

# Copy /tmp/foo from a remote pod to /tmp/bar locally
oc cp <some-namespace>/<some-pod>:/tmp/foo /tmp/bar
```

2.7.1.32. oc create

Create a resource from a file or from stdin

Example usage

```
# Create a pod using the data in pod.json
oc create -f ./pod.json

# Create a pod based on the JSON passed into stdin
cat pod.json | oc create -f -

# Edit the data in registry.yaml in JSON then create the resource using the edited data
oc create -f registry.yaml --edit -o json
```

2.7.1.33. oc create build

Create a new build

Example usage

```
  # Create a new build
  oc create build myapp
```

2.7.1.34. oc create clusterresourcequota

Create a cluster resource quota

Example usage

```
  # Create a cluster resource quota limited to 10 pods
  oc create clusterresourcequota limit-bob --project-annotation-selector=openshift.io/requester=user-bob --hard=pods=10
```

2.7.1.35. oc create clusterrole

Create a cluster role

Example usage

```
  # Create a cluster role named "pod-reader" that allows user to perform "get", "watch" and "list" on pods
  oc create clusterrole pod-reader --verb=get,list,watch --resource=pods

  # Create a cluster role named "pod-reader" with ResourceName specified
  oc create clusterrole pod-reader --verb=get --resource=pods --resource-name=readablepod --resource-name=anotherpod

  # Create a cluster role named "foo" with API Group specified
  oc create clusterrole foo --verb=get,list,watch --resource=rs.apps

  # Create a cluster role named "foo" with SubResource specified
  oc create clusterrole foo --verb=get,list,watch --resource=pods,pods/status

  # Create a cluster role name "foo" with NonResourceURL specified
  oc create clusterrole "foo" --verb=get --non-resource-url=/logs/*

  # Create a cluster role name "monitoring" with AggregationRule specified
  oc create clusterrole monitoring --aggregation-rule="rbac.example.com/aggregate-to-monitoring=true"
```

2.7.1.36. oc create clusterrolebinding

Create a cluster role binding for a particular cluster role

Example usage

```
  # Create a cluster role binding for user1, user2, and group1 using the cluster-admin cluster role
  oc create clusterrolebinding cluster-admin --clusterrole=cluster-admin --user=user1 --user=user2 --group=group1
```

2.7.1.37. oc create configmap

Create a config map from a local file, directory or literal value

Example usage

```
  # Create a new config map named my-config based on folder bar
  oc create configmap my-config --from-file=path/to/bar

  # Create a new config map named my-config with specified keys instead of file basenames on disk
  oc create configmap my-config --from-file=key1=/path/to/bar/file1.txt --from-
file=key2=/path/to/bar/file2.txt

  # Create a new config map named my-config with key1=config1 and key2=config2
  oc create configmap my-config --from-literal=key1=config1 --from-literal=key2=config2

  # Create a new config map named my-config from the key=value pairs in the file
  oc create configmap my-config --from-file=path/to/bar

  # Create a new config map named my-config from an env file
  oc create configmap my-config --from-env-file=path/to/foo.env --from-env-file=path/to/bar.env
```

2.7.1.38. oc create cronjob

Create a cron job with the specified name

Example usage

```
  # Create a cron job
  oc create cronjob my-job --image=busybox --schedule="*/1 * * * *"

  # Create a cron job with a command
  oc create cronjob my-job --image=busybox --schedule="*/1 * * * *" -- date
```

2.7.1.39. oc create deployment

Create a deployment with the specified name

Example usage

```
  # Create a deployment named my-dep that runs the busybox image
  oc create deployment my-dep --image=busybox

  # Create a deployment with a command
  oc create deployment my-dep --image=busybox -- date

  # Create a deployment named my-dep that runs the nginx image with 3 replicas
  oc create deployment my-dep --image=nginx --replicas=3

  # Create a deployment named my-dep that runs the busybox image and expose port 5701
  oc create deployment my-dep --image=busybox --port=5701
```

2.7.1.40. oc create deploymentconfig

Create a deployment config with default options that uses a given image

Example usage

```
# Create an nginx deployment config named my-nginx
oc create deploymentconfig my-nginx --image=nginx
```

2.7.1.41. oc create identity

Manually create an identity (only needed if automatic creation is disabled)

Example usage

```
# Create an identity with identity provider "acme_ldap" and the identity provider username "adamjones"
oc create identity acme_ldap:adamjones
```

2.7.1.42. oc create imagestream

Create a new empty image stream

Example usage

```
# Create a new image stream
oc create imagestream mysql
```

2.7.1.43. oc create imagestreamtag

Create a new image stream tag

Example usage

```
# Create a new image stream tag based on an image in a remote registry
oc create imagestreamtag mysql:latest --from-image=myregistry.local/mysql/mysql:5.0
```

2.7.1.44. oc create ingress

Create an ingress with the specified name

Example usage

```
# Create a single ingress called 'simple' that directs requests to foo.com/bar to svc
# svc1:8080 with a tls secret "my-cert"
oc create ingress simple --rule="foo.com/bar=svc1:8080,tls=my-cert"

# Create a catch all ingress of "/path" pointing to service svc:port and Ingress Class as "otheringress"
oc create ingress catch-all --class=otheringress --rule="/path=svc:port"

# Create an ingress with two annotations: ingress.annotation1 and ingress.annotations2
oc create ingress annotated --class=default --rule="foo.com/bar=svc:port" \
--annotation ingress.annotation1=foo \
```

```
--annotation ingress.annotation2=bla

# Create an ingress with the same host and multiple paths
oc create ingress multipath --class=default \
--rule="foo.com/=svc:port" \
--rule="foo.com/admin/=svcadmin:portadmin"

# Create an ingress with multiple hosts and the pathType as Prefix
oc create ingress ingress1 --class=default \
--rule="foo.com/path*=svc:8080" \
--rule="bar.com/admin*=svc2:http"

# Create an ingress with TLS enabled using the default ingress certificate and different path types
oc create ingress ingtls --class=default \
--rule="foo.com/=svc:https,tls" \
--rule="foo.com/path/subpath*=othersvc:8080"

# Create an ingress with TLS enabled using a specific secret and pathType as Prefix
oc create ingress ingsecret --class=default \
--rule="foo.com/*=svc:8080,tls=secret1"

# Create an ingress with a default backend
oc create ingress ingdefault --class=default \
--default-backend=defaultsvc:http \
--rule="foo.com/*=svc:8080,tls=secret1"
```

2.7.1.45. oc create job

Create a job with the specified name

Example usage

```
# Create a job
oc create job my-job --image=busybox

# Create a job with a command
oc create job my-job --image=busybox -- date

# Create a job from a cron job named "a-cronjob"
oc create job test-job --from=cronjob/a-cronjob
```

2.7.1.46. oc create namespace

Create a namespace with the specified name

Example usage

```
# Create a new namespace named my-namespace
oc create namespace my-namespace
```

2.7.1.47. oc create poddisruptionbudget

Create a pod disruption budget with the specified name

Example usage

```
  # Create a pod disruption budget named my-pdb that will select all pods with the app=rails label
  # and require at least one of them being available at any point in time
  oc create poddisruptionbudget my-pdb --selector=app=rails --min-available=1

  # Create a pod disruption budget named my-pdb that will select all pods with the app=nginx label
  # and require at least half of the pods selected to be available at any point in time
  oc create pdb my-pdb --selector=app=nginx --min-available=50%
```

2.7.1.48. oc create priorityclass

Create a priority class with the specified name

Example usage

```
  # Create a priority class named high-priority
  oc create priorityclass high-priority --value=1000 --description="high priority"

  # Create a priority class named default-priority that is considered as the global default priority
  oc create priorityclass default-priority --value=1000 --global-default=true --description="default
priority"

  # Create a priority class named high-priority that cannot preempt pods with lower priority
  oc create priorityclass high-priority --value=1000 --description="high priority" --preemption-
policy="Never"
```

2.7.1.49. oc create quota

Create a quota with the specified name

Example usage

```
  # Create a new resource quota named my-quota
  oc create quota my-quota --
hard=cpu=1,memory=1G,pods=2,services=3,replicationcontrollers=2,resourcequotas=1,secrets=5,persis
tentvolumeclaims=10

  # Create a new resource quota named best-effort
  oc create quota best-effort --hard=pods=100 --scopes=BestEffort
```

2.7.1.50. oc create role

Create a role with single rule

Example usage

```
  # Create a role named "pod-reader" that allows user to perform "get", "watch" and "list" on pods
  oc create role pod-reader --verb=get --verb=list --verb=watch --resource=pods

  # Create a role named "pod-reader" with ResourceName specified
  oc create role pod-reader --verb=get --resource=pods --resource-name=readablepod --resource-
name=anotherpod
```

```
# Create a role named "foo" with API Group specified
oc create role foo --verb=get,list,watch --resource=rs.apps

# Create a role named "foo" with SubResource specified
oc create role foo --verb=get,list,watch --resource=pods,pods/status
```

2.7.1.51. oc create rolebinding

Create a role binding for a particular role or cluster role

Example usage

```
# Create a role binding for user1, user2, and group1 using the admin cluster role
oc create rolebinding admin --clusterrole=admin --user=user1 --user=user2 --group=group1
```

2.7.1.52. oc create route edge

Create a route that uses edge TLS termination

Example usage

```
# Create an edge route named "my-route" that exposes the frontend service
oc create route edge my-route --service=frontend

# Create an edge route that exposes the frontend service and specify a path
# If the route name is omitted, the service name will be used
oc create route edge --service=frontend --path /assets
```

2.7.1.53. oc create route passthrough

Create a route that uses passthrough TLS termination

Example usage

```
# Create a passthrough route named "my-route" that exposes the frontend service
oc create route passthrough my-route --service=frontend

# Create a passthrough route that exposes the frontend service and specify
# a host name. If the route name is omitted, the service name will be used
oc create route passthrough --service=frontend --hostname=www.example.com
```

2.7.1.54. oc create route reencrypt

Create a route that uses reencrypt TLS termination

Example usage

```
# Create a route named "my-route" that exposes the frontend service
oc create route reencrypt my-route --service=frontend --dest-ca-cert cert.cert

# Create a reencrypt route that exposes the frontend service, letting the
```

```
  # route name default to the service name and the destination CA certificate
  # default to the service CA
  oc create route reencrypt --service=frontend
```

2.7.1.55. oc create secret docker-registry

Create a secret for use with a Docker registry

Example usage

```
  # If you don't already have a .dockercfg file, you can create a dockercfg secret directly by using:
  oc create secret docker-registry my-secret --docker-server=DOCKER_REGISTRY_SERVER --
docker-username=DOCKER_USER --docker-password=DOCKER_PASSWORD --docker-
email=DOCKER_EMAIL

  # Create a new secret named my-secret from ~/.docker/config.json
  oc create secret docker-registry my-secret --from-file=.dockerconfigjson=path/to/.docker/config.json
```

2.7.1.56. oc create secret generic

Create a secret from a local file, directory, or literal value

Example usage

```
  # Create a new secret named my-secret with keys for each file in folder bar
  oc create secret generic my-secret --from-file=path/to/bar

  # Create a new secret named my-secret with specified keys instead of names on disk
  oc create secret generic my-secret --from-file=ssh-privatekey=path/to/id_rsa --from-file=ssh-
publickey=path/to/id_rsa.pub

  # Create a new secret named my-secret with key1=supersecret and key2=topsecret
  oc create secret generic my-secret --from-literal=key1=supersecret --from-literal=key2=topsecret

  # Create a new secret named my-secret using a combination of a file and a literal
  oc create secret generic my-secret --from-file=ssh-privatekey=path/to/id_rsa --from-
literal=passphrase=topsecret

  # Create a new secret named my-secret from env files
  oc create secret generic my-secret --from-env-file=path/to/foo.env --from-env-file=path/to/bar.env
```

2.7.1.57. oc create secret tls

Create a TLS secret

Example usage

```
  # Create a new TLS secret named tls-secret with the given key pair
  oc create secret tls tls-secret --cert=path/to/tls.cert --key=path/to/tls.key
```

2.7.1.58. oc create service clusterip

Create a ClusterIP service

Example usage

```
# Create a new ClusterIP service named my-cs
oc create service clusterip my-cs --tcp=5678:8080

# Create a new ClusterIP service named my-cs (in headless mode)
oc create service clusterip my-cs --clusterip="None"
```

2.7.1.59. oc create service externalname

Create an ExternalName service

Example usage

```
# Create a new ExternalName service named my-ns
oc create service externalname my-ns --external-name bar.com
```

2.7.1.60. oc create service loadbalancer

Create a LoadBalancer service

Example usage

```
# Create a new LoadBalancer service named my-lbs
oc create service loadbalancer my-lbs --tcp=5678:8080
```

2.7.1.61. oc create service nodeport

Create a NodePort service

Example usage

```
# Create a new NodePort service named my-ns
oc create service nodeport my-ns --tcp=5678:8080
```

2.7.1.62. oc create serviceaccount

Create a service account with the specified name

Example usage

```
# Create a new service account named my-service-account
oc create serviceaccount my-service-account
```

2.7.1.63. oc create token

Request a service account token

Example usage

```
# Request a token to authenticate to the kube-apiserver as the service account "myapp" in the
```

```
  current namespace
  oc create token myapp

  # Request a token for a service account in a custom namespace
  oc create token myapp --namespace myns

  # Request a token with a custom expiration
  oc create token myapp --duration 10m

  # Request a token with a custom audience
  oc create token myapp --audience https://example.com

  # Request a token bound to an instance of a Secret object
  oc create token myapp --bound-object-kind Secret --bound-object-name mysecret

  # Request a token bound to an instance of a Secret object with a specific uid
  oc create token myapp --bound-object-kind Secret --bound-object-name mysecret --bound-object-
uid 0d4691ed-659b-4935-a832-355f77ee47cc
```

2.7.1.64. oc create user

Manually create a user (only needed if automatic creation is disabled)

Example usage

```
  # Create a user with the username "ajones" and the display name "Adam Jones"
  oc create user ajones --full-name="Adam Jones"
```

2.7.1.65. oc create useridentitymapping

Manually map an identity to a user

Example usage

```
  # Map the identity "acme_ldap:adamjones" to the user "ajones"
  oc create useridentitymapping acme_ldap:adamjones ajones
```

2.7.1.66. oc debug

Launch a new instance of a pod for debugging

Example usage

```
  # Start a shell session into a pod using the OpenShift tools image
  oc debug

  # Debug a currently running deployment by creating a new pod
  oc debug deploy/test

  # Debug a node as an administrator
  oc debug node/master-1

  # Launch a shell in a pod using the provided image stream tag
```

```
  oc debug istag/mysql:latest -n openshift

  # Test running a job as a non-root user
  oc debug job/test --as-user=1000000

  # Debug a specific failing container by running the env command in the 'second' container
  oc debug daemonset/test -c second -- /bin/env

  # See the pod that would be created to debug
  oc debug mypod-9xbc -o yaml

  # Debug a resource but launch the debug pod in another namespace
  # Note: Not all resources can be debugged using --to-namespace without modification. For example,
  # volumes and service accounts are namespace-dependent. Add '-o yaml' to output the debug pod definition
  # to disk.  If necessary, edit the definition then run 'oc debug -f -' or run without --to-namespace
  oc debug mypod-9xbc --to-namespace testns
```

2.7.1.67. oc delete

Delete resources by file names, stdin, resources and names, or by resources and label selector

Example usage

```
  # Delete a pod using the type and name specified in pod.json
  oc delete -f ./pod.json

  # Delete resources from a directory containing kustomization.yaml - e.g. dir/kustomization.yaml
  oc delete -k dir

  # Delete resources from all files that end with '.json' - i.e. expand wildcard characters in file names
  oc delete -f '*.json'

  # Delete a pod based on the type and name in the JSON passed into stdin
  cat pod.json | oc delete -f -

  # Delete pods and services with same names "baz" and "foo"
  oc delete pod,service baz foo

  # Delete pods and services with label name=myLabel
  oc delete pods,services -l name=myLabel

  # Delete a pod with minimal delay
  oc delete pod foo --now

  # Force delete a pod on a dead node
  oc delete pod foo --force

  # Delete all pods
  oc delete pods --all
```

2.7.1.68. oc describe

Show details of a specific resource or group of resources

Example usage

```
# Describe a node
oc describe nodes kubernetes-node-emt8.c.myproject.internal

# Describe a pod
oc describe pods/nginx

# Describe a pod identified by type and name in "pod.json"
oc describe -f pod.json

# Describe all pods
oc describe pods

# Describe pods by label name=myLabel
oc describe po -l name=myLabel

# Describe all pods managed by the 'frontend' replication controller
# (rc-created pods get the name of the rc as a prefix in the pod name)
oc describe pods frontend
```

2.7.1.69. oc diff

Diff the live version against a would-be applied version

Example usage

```
# Diff resources included in pod.json
oc diff -f pod.json

# Diff file read from stdin
cat service.yaml | oc diff -f -
```

2.7.1.70. oc edit

Edit a resource on the server

Example usage

```
# Edit the service named 'registry'
oc edit svc/registry

# Use an alternative editor
KUBE_EDITOR="nano" oc edit svc/registry

# Edit the job 'myjob' in JSON using the v1 API format
oc edit job.v1.batch/myjob -o json

# Edit the deployment 'mydeployment' in YAML and save the modified config in its annotation
oc edit deployment/mydeployment -o yaml --save-config

# Edit the deployment/mydeployment's status subresource
oc edit deployment mydeployment --subresource='status'
```

2.7.1.71. oc events

List events

Example usage

```
# List recent events in the default namespace.
oc events

# List recent events in all namespaces.
oc events --all-namespaces

# List recent events for the specified pod, then wait for more events and list them as they arrive.
oc events --for pod/web-pod-13je7 --watch

# List recent events in given format. Supported ones, apart from default, are json and yaml.
oc events -oyaml

# List recent only events in given event types
oc events --types=Warning,Normal
```

2.7.1.72. oc exec

Execute a command in a container

Example usage

```
# Get output from running the 'date' command from pod mypod, using the first container by default
oc exec mypod -- date

# Get output from running the 'date' command in ruby-container from pod mypod
oc exec mypod -c ruby-container -- date

# Switch to raw terminal mode; sends stdin to 'bash' in ruby-container from pod mypod
# and sends stdout/stderr from 'bash' back to the client
oc exec mypod -c ruby-container -i -t -- bash -il

# List contents of /usr from the first container of pod mypod and sort by modification time
# If the command you want to execute in the pod has any flags in common (e.g. -i),
# you must use two dashes (--) to separate your command's flags/arguments
# Also note, do not surround your command and its flags/arguments with quotes
# unless that is how you would execute it normally (i.e., do ls -t /usr, not "ls -t /usr")
oc exec mypod -i -t -- ls -t /usr

# Get output from running 'date' command from the first pod of the deployment mydeployment,
using the first container by default
oc exec deploy/mydeployment -- date

# Get output from running 'date' command from the first pod of the service myservice, using the first
container by default
oc exec svc/myservice -- date
```

2.7.1.73. oc explain

Get documentation for a resource

Example usage

```
# Get the documentation of the resource and its fields
oc explain pods

# Get the documentation of a specific field of a resource
oc explain pods.spec.containers
```

2.7.1.74. oc expose

Expose a replicated application as a service or route

Example usage

```
# Create a route based on service nginx. The new route will reuse nginx's labels
oc expose service nginx

# Create a route and specify your own label and route name
oc expose service nginx -l name=myroute --name=fromdowntown

# Create a route and specify a host name
oc expose service nginx --hostname=www.example.com

# Create a route with a wildcard
oc expose service nginx --hostname=x.example.com --wildcard-policy=Subdomain
# This would be equivalent to *.example.com. NOTE: only hosts are matched by the wildcard;
subdomains would not be included

# Expose a deployment configuration as a service and use the specified port
oc expose dc ruby-hello-world --port=8080

# Expose a service as a route in the specified path
oc expose service nginx --path=/nginx
```

2.7.1.75. oc extract

Extract secrets or config maps to disk

Example usage

```
# Extract the secret "test" to the current directory
oc extract secret/test

# Extract the config map "nginx" to the /tmp directory
oc extract configmap/nginx --to=/tmp

# Extract the config map "nginx" to STDOUT
oc extract configmap/nginx --to=-

# Extract only the key "nginx.conf" from config map "nginx" to the /tmp directory
oc extract configmap/nginx --to=/tmp --keys=nginx.conf
```

2.7.1.76. oc get

Display one or many resources

Example usage

```
# List all pods in ps output format
oc get pods

# List all pods in ps output format with more information (such as node name)
oc get pods -o wide

# List a single replication controller with specified NAME in ps output format
oc get replicationcontroller web

# List deployments in JSON output format, in the "v1" version of the "apps" API group
oc get deployments.v1.apps -o json

# List a single pod in JSON output format
oc get -o json pod web-pod-13je7

# List a pod identified by type and name specified in "pod.yaml" in JSON output format
oc get -f pod.yaml -o json

# List resources from a directory with kustomization.yaml - e.g. dir/kustomization.yaml
oc get -k dir/

# Return only the phase value of the specified pod
oc get -o template pod/web-pod-13je7 --template={{.status.phase}}

# List resource information in custom columns
 oc get pod test-pod -o custom-
columns=CONTAINER:.spec.containers[0].name,IMAGE:.spec.containers[0].image

# List all replication controllers and services together in ps output format
oc get rc,services

# List one or more resources by their type and names
oc get rc/web service/frontend pods/web-pod-13je7

# List status subresource for a single pod.
oc get pod web-pod-13je7 --subresource status
```

2.7.1.77. oc idle

Idle scalable resources

Example usage

```
# Idle the scalable controllers associated with the services listed in to-idle.txt
$ oc idle --resource-names-file to-idle.txt
```

2.7.1.78. oc image append

Add layers to images and push them to a registry

Example usage

```
  # Remove the entrypoint on the mysql:latest image
  oc image append --from mysql:latest --to myregistry.com/myimage:latest --image '{"Entrypoint":null}'

  # Add a new layer to the image
  oc image append --from mysql:latest --to myregistry.com/myimage:latest layer.tar.gz

  # Add a new layer to the image and store the result on disk
  # This results in $(pwd)/v2/mysql/blobs,manifests
  oc image append --from mysql:latest --to file://mysql:local layer.tar.gz

  # Add a new layer to the image and store the result on disk in a designated directory
  # This will result in $(pwd)/mysql-local/v2/mysql/blobs,manifests
  oc image append --from mysql:latest --to file://mysql:local --dir mysql-local layer.tar.gz

  # Add a new layer to an image that is stored on disk (~/mysql-local/v2/image exists)
  oc image append --from-dir ~/mysql-local --to myregistry.com/myimage:latest layer.tar.gz

  # Add a new layer to an image that was mirrored to the current directory on disk ($(pwd)/v2/image
exists)
  oc image append --from-dir v2 --to myregistry.com/myimage:latest layer.tar.gz

  # Add a new layer to a multi-architecture image for an os/arch that is different from the system's
os/arch
  # Note: Wildcard filter is not supported with append. Pass a single os/arch to append
  oc image append --from docker.io/library/busybox:latest --filter-by-os=linux/s390x --to
myregistry.com/myimage:latest layer.tar.gz
```

2.7.1.79. oc image extract

Copy files from an image to the file system

Example usage

```
  # Extract the busybox image into the current directory
  oc image extract docker.io/library/busybox:latest

  # Extract the busybox image into a designated directory (must exist)
  oc image extract docker.io/library/busybox:latest --path /:/tmp/busybox

  # Extract the busybox image into the current directory for linux/s390x platform
  # Note: Wildcard filter is not supported with extract. Pass a single os/arch to extract
  oc image extract docker.io/library/busybox:latest --filter-by-os=linux/s390x

  # Extract a single file from the image into the current directory
  oc image extract docker.io/library/centos:7 --path /bin/bash:.

  # Extract all .repo files from the image's /etc/yum.repos.d/ folder into the current directory
  oc image extract docker.io/library/centos:7 --path /etc/yum.repos.d/*.repo:.

  # Extract all .repo files from the image's /etc/yum.repos.d/ folder into a designated directory (must
exist)
```

```
  # This results in /tmp/yum.repos.d/*.repo on local system
  oc image extract docker.io/library/centos:7 --path /etc/yum.repos.d/*.repo:/tmp/yum.repos.d

  # Extract an image stored on disk into the current directory ($(pwd)/v2/busybox/blobs,manifests
exists)
  # --confirm is required because the current directory is not empty
  oc image extract file://busybox:local --confirm

  # Extract an image stored on disk in a directory other than $(pwd)/v2 into the current directory
  # --confirm is required because the current directory is not empty ($(pwd)/busybox-mirror-
dir/v2/busybox exists)
  oc image extract file://busybox:local --dir busybox-mirror-dir --confirm

  # Extract an image stored on disk in a directory other than $(pwd)/v2 into a designated directory
(must exist)
  oc image extract file://busybox:local --dir busybox-mirror-dir --path /:/tmp/busybox

  # Extract the last layer in the image
  oc image extract docker.io/library/centos:7[-1]

  # Extract the first three layers of the image
  oc image extract docker.io/library/centos:7[:3]

  # Extract the last three layers of the image
  oc image extract docker.io/library/centos:7[-3:]
```

2.7.1.80. oc image info

Display information about an image

Example usage

```
  # Show information about an image
  oc image info quay.io/openshift/cli:latest

  # Show information about images matching a wildcard
  oc image info quay.io/openshift/cli:4.*

  # Show information about a file mirrored to disk under DIR
  oc image info --dir=DIR file://library/busybox:latest

  # Select which image from a multi-OS image to show
  oc image info library/busybox:latest --filter-by-os=linux/arm64
```

2.7.1.81. oc image mirror

Mirror images from one repository to another

Example usage

```
  # Copy image to another tag
  oc image mirror myregistry.com/myimage:latest myregistry.com/myimage:stable

  # Copy image to another registry
```

```
  oc image mirror myregistry.com/myimage:latest docker.io/myrepository/myimage:stable

  # Copy all tags starting with mysql to the destination repository
  oc image mirror myregistry.com/myimage:mysql* docker.io/myrepository/myimage

  # Copy image to disk, creating a directory structure that can be served as a registry
  oc image mirror myregistry.com/myimage:latest file://myrepository/myimage:latest

  # Copy image to S3 (pull from <bucket>.s3.amazonaws.com/image:latest)
  oc image mirror myregistry.com/myimage:latest
s3://s3.amazonaws.com/<region>/<bucket>/image:latest

  # Copy image to S3 without setting a tag (pull via @<digest>)
  oc image mirror myregistry.com/myimage:latest s3://s3.amazonaws.com/<region>/<bucket>/image

  # Copy image to multiple locations
  oc image mirror myregistry.com/myimage:latest docker.io/myrepository/myimage:stable \
  docker.io/myrepository/myimage:dev

  # Copy multiple images
  oc image mirror myregistry.com/myimage:latest=myregistry.com/other:test \
  myregistry.com/myimage:new=myregistry.com/other:target

  # Copy manifest list of a multi-architecture image, even if only a single image is found
  oc image mirror myregistry.com/myimage:latest=myregistry.com/other:test \
  --keep-manifest-list=true

  # Copy specific os/arch manifest of a multi-architecture image
  # Run 'oc image info myregistry.com/myimage:latest' to see available os/arch for multi-arch images
  # Note that with multi-arch images, this results in a new manifest list digest that includes only
  # the filtered manifests
  oc image mirror myregistry.com/myimage:latest=myregistry.com/other:test \
  --filter-by-os=os/arch

  # Copy all os/arch manifests of a multi-architecture image
  # Run 'oc image info myregistry.com/myimage:latest' to see list of os/arch manifests that will be
mirrored
  oc image mirror myregistry.com/myimage:latest=myregistry.com/other:test \
  --keep-manifest-list=true

  # Note the above command is equivalent to
  oc image mirror myregistry.com/myimage:latest=myregistry.com/other:test \
  --filter-by-os=.*
```

2.7.1.82. oc import-image

Import images from a container image registry

Example usage

```
  # Import tag latest into a new image stream
  oc import-image mystream --from=registry.io/repo/image:latest --confirm

  # Update imported data for tag latest in an already existing image stream
  oc import-image mystream
```

```
# Update imported data for tag stable in an already existing image stream
oc import-image mystream:stable

# Update imported data for all tags in an existing image stream
oc import-image mystream --all

# Update imported data for a tag which points to a manifest list to include the full manifest list
oc import-image mystream --import-mode=PreserveOriginal

# Import all tags into a new image stream
oc import-image mystream --from=registry.io/repo/image --all --confirm

# Import all tags into a new image stream using a custom timeout
oc --request-timeout=5m import-image mystream --from=registry.io/repo/image --all --confirm
```

2.7.1.83. oc kustomize

Build a kustomization target from a directory or URL.

Example usage

```
# Build the current working directory
oc kustomize

# Build some shared configuration directory
oc kustomize /home/config/production

# Build from github
oc kustomize https://github.com/kubernetes-sigs/kustomize.git/examples/helloWorld?ref=v1.0.6
```

2.7.1.84. oc label

Update the labels on a resource

Example usage

```
# Update pod 'foo' with the label 'unhealthy' and the value 'true'
oc label pods foo unhealthy=true

# Update pod 'foo' with the label 'status' and the value 'unhealthy', overwriting any existing value
oc label --overwrite pods foo status=unhealthy

# Update all pods in the namespace
oc label pods --all status=unhealthy

# Update a pod identified by the type and name in "pod.json"
oc label -f pod.json status=unhealthy

# Update pod 'foo' only if the resource is unchanged from version 1
oc label pods foo status=unhealthy --resource-version=1
```

```
# Update pod 'foo' by removing a label named 'bar' if it exists
# Does not require the --overwrite flag
oc label pods foo bar-
```

2.7.1.85. oc login

Log in to a server

Example usage

```
# Log in interactively
oc login --username=myuser

# Log in to the given server with the given certificate authority file
oc login localhost:8443 --certificate-authority=/path/to/cert.crt

# Log in to the given server with the given credentials (will not prompt interactively)
oc login localhost:8443 --username=myuser --password=mypass
```

2.7.1.86. oc logout

End the current server session

Example usage

```
# Log out
oc logout
```

2.7.1.87. oc logs

Print the logs for a container in a pod

Example usage

```
# Start streaming the logs of the most recent build of the openldap build config
oc logs -f bc/openldap

# Start streaming the logs of the latest deployment of the mysql deployment config
oc logs -f dc/mysql

# Get the logs of the first deployment for the mysql deployment config. Note that logs
# from older deployments may not exist either because the deployment was successful
# or due to deployment pruning or manual deletion of the deployment
oc logs --version=1 dc/mysql

# Return a snapshot of ruby-container logs from pod backend
oc logs backend -c ruby-container

# Start streaming of ruby-container logs from pod backend
oc logs -f pod/backend -c ruby-container
```

2.7.1.88. oc new-app

Create a new application

Example usage

```
  # List all local templates and image streams that can be used to create an app
  oc new-app --list

  # Create an application based on the source code in the current git repository (with a public remote) and a container image
  oc new-app . --image=registry/repo/langimage

  # Create an application myapp with Docker based build strategy expecting binary input
  oc new-app  --strategy=docker --binary --name myapp

  # Create a Ruby application based on the provided [image]~[source code] combination
  oc new-app centos/ruby-25-centos7~https://github.com/sclorg/ruby-ex.git

  # Use the public container registry MySQL image to create an app. Generated artifacts will be labeled with db=mysql
  oc new-app mysql MYSQL_USER=user MYSQL_PASSWORD=pass MYSQL_DATABASE=testdb -l db=mysql

  # Use a MySQL image in a private registry to create an app and override application artifacts' names
  oc new-app --image=myregistry.com/mycompany/mysql --name=private

  # Create an application from a remote repository using its beta4 branch
  oc new-app https://github.com/openshift/ruby-hello-world#beta4

  # Create an application based on a stored template, explicitly setting a parameter value
  oc new-app --template=ruby-helloworld-sample --param=MYSQL_USER=admin

  # Create an application from a remote repository and specify a context directory
  oc new-app https://github.com/youruser/yourgitrepo --context-dir=src/build

  # Create an application from a remote private repository and specify which existing secret to use
  oc new-app https://github.com/youruser/yourgitrepo --source-secret=yoursecret

  # Create an application based on a template file, explicitly setting a parameter value
  oc new-app --file=./example/myapp/template.json --param=MYSQL_USER=admin

  # Search all templates, image streams, and container images for the ones that match "ruby"
  oc new-app --search ruby

  # Search for "ruby", but only in stored templates (--template, --image-stream and --image
  # can be used to filter search results)
  oc new-app --search --template=ruby

  # Search for "ruby" in stored templates and print the output as YAML
  oc new-app --search --template=ruby --output=yaml
```

2.7.1.89. oc new-build

Create a new build configuration

Example usage

```
  # Create a build config based on the source code in the current git repository (with a public
  # remote) and a container image
  oc new-build . --image=repo/langimage

  # Create a NodeJS build config based on the provided [image]~[source code] combination
  oc new-build centos/nodejs-8-centos7~https://github.com/sclorg/nodejs-ex.git

  # Create a build config from a remote repository using its beta2 branch
  oc new-build https://github.com/openshift/ruby-hello-world#beta2

  # Create a build config using a Dockerfile specified as an argument
  oc new-build -D $'FROM centos:7\nRUN yum install -y httpd'

  # Create a build config from a remote repository and add custom environment variables
  oc new-build https://github.com/openshift/ruby-hello-world -e RACK_ENV=development

  # Create a build config from a remote private repository and specify which existing secret to use
  oc new-build https://github.com/youruser/yourgitrepo --source-secret=yoursecret

  # Create a build config from a remote repository and inject the npmrc into a build
  oc new-build https://github.com/openshift/ruby-hello-world --build-secret npmrc:.npmrc

  # Create a build config from a remote repository and inject environment data into a build
  oc new-build https://github.com/openshift/ruby-hello-world --build-config-map env:config

  # Create a build config that gets its input from a remote repository and another container image
  oc new-build https://github.com/openshift/ruby-hello-world --source-image=openshift/jenkins-1-
centos7 --source-image-path=/var/lib/jenkins:tmp
```

2.7.1.90. oc new-project

Request a new project

Example usage

```
  # Create a new project with minimal information
  oc new-project web-team-dev

  # Create a new project with a display name and description
  oc new-project web-team-dev --display-name="Web Team Development" --
description="Development project for the web team."
```

2.7.1.91. oc observe

Observe changes to resources and react to them (experimental)

Example usage

```
  # Observe changes to services
  oc observe services

  # Observe changes to services, including the clusterIP and invoke a script for each
```

```
  oc observe services --template '{ .spec.clusterIP }' -- register_dns.sh

  # Observe changes to services filtered by a label selector
  oc observe namespaces -l regist-dns=true --template '{ .spec.clusterIP }' -- register_dns.sh
```

2.7.1.92. oc patch

Update fields of a resource

Example usage

```
  # Partially update a node using a strategic merge patch, specifying the patch as JSON
  oc patch node k8s-node-1 -p '{"spec":{"unschedulable":true}}'

  # Partially update a node using a strategic merge patch, specifying the patch as YAML
  oc patch node k8s-node-1 -p $'spec:\n unschedulable: true'

  # Partially update a node identified by the type and name specified in "node.json" using strategic merge patch
  oc patch -f node.json -p '{"spec":{"unschedulable":true}}'

  # Update a container's image; spec.containers[*].name is required because it's a merge key
  oc patch pod valid-pod -p '{"spec":{"containers":[{"name":"kubernetes-serve-hostname","image":"new image"}]}}'

  # Update a container's image using a JSON patch with positional arrays
  oc patch pod valid-pod --type='json' -p='[{"op": "replace", "path": "/spec/containers/0/image", "value":"new image"}]'

  # Update a deployment's replicas through the scale subresource using a merge patch.
  oc patch deployment nginx-deployment --subresource='scale' --type='merge' -p '{"spec": {"replicas":2}}'
```

2.7.1.93. oc plugin list

List all visible plugin executables on a user's PATH

Example usage

```
  # List all available plugins
  oc plugin list
```

2.7.1.94. oc policy add-role-to-user

Add a role to users or service accounts for the current project

Example usage

```
  # Add the 'view' role to user1 for the current project
  oc policy add-role-to-user view user1

  # Add the 'edit' role to serviceaccount1 for the current project
  oc policy add-role-to-user edit -z serviceaccount1
```

2.7.1.95. oc policy scc-review

Check which service account can create a pod

Example usage

```
  # Check whether service accounts sa1 and sa2 can admit a pod with a template pod spec specified in my_resource.yaml
  # Service Account specified in myresource.yaml file is ignored
  oc policy scc-review -z sa1,sa2 -f my_resource.yaml

  # Check whether service accounts system:serviceaccount:bob:default can admit a pod with a template pod spec specified in my_resource.yaml
  oc policy scc-review -z system:serviceaccount:bob:default -f my_resource.yaml

  # Check whether the service account specified in my_resource_with_sa.yaml can admit the pod
  oc policy scc-review -f my_resource_with_sa.yaml

  # Check whether the default service account can admit the pod; default is taken since no service account is defined in myresource_with_no_sa.yaml
  oc policy scc-review -f myresource_with_no_sa.yaml
```

2.7.1.96. oc policy scc-subject-review

Check whether a user or a service account can create a pod

Example usage

```
  # Check whether user bob can create a pod specified in myresource.yaml
  oc policy scc-subject-review -u bob -f myresource.yaml

  # Check whether user bob who belongs to projectAdmin group can create a pod specified in myresource.yaml
  oc policy scc-subject-review -u bob -g projectAdmin -f myresource.yaml

  # Check whether a service account specified in the pod template spec in myresourcewithsa.yaml can create the pod
  oc policy scc-subject-review -f myresourcewithsa.yaml
```

2.7.1.97. oc port-forward

Forward one or more local ports to a pod

Example usage

```
  # Listen on ports 5000 and 6000 locally, forwarding data to/from ports 5000 and 6000 in the pod
  oc port-forward pod/mypod 5000 6000

  # Listen on ports 5000 and 6000 locally, forwarding data to/from ports 5000 and 6000 in a pod selected by the deployment
  oc port-forward deployment/mydeployment 5000 6000

  # Listen on port 8443 locally, forwarding to the targetPort of the service's port named "https" in a pod selected by the service
```

```
oc port-forward service/myservice 8443:https

# Listen on port 8888 locally, forwarding to 5000 in the pod
oc port-forward pod/mypod 8888:5000

# Listen on port 8888 on all addresses, forwarding to 5000 in the pod
oc port-forward --address 0.0.0.0 pod/mypod 8888:5000

# Listen on port 8888 on localhost and selected IP, forwarding to 5000 in the pod
oc port-forward --address localhost,10.19.21.23 pod/mypod 8888:5000

# Listen on a random port locally, forwarding to 5000 in the pod
oc port-forward pod/mypod :5000
```

2.7.1.98. oc process

Process a template into list of resources

Example usage

```
# Convert the template.json file into a resource list and pass to create
oc process -f template.json | oc create -f -

# Process a file locally instead of contacting the server
oc process -f template.json --local -o yaml

# Process template while passing a user-defined label
oc process -f template.json -l name=mytemplate

# Convert a stored template into a resource list
oc process foo

# Convert a stored template into a resource list by setting/overriding parameter values
oc process foo PARM1=VALUE1 PARM2=VALUE2

# Convert a template stored in different namespace into a resource list
oc process openshift//foo

# Convert template.json into a resource list
cat template.json | oc process -f -
```

2.7.1.99. oc project

Switch to another project

Example usage

```
# Switch to the 'myapp' project
oc project myapp

# Display the project currently in use
oc project
```

2.7.1.100. oc projects

Display existing projects

Example usage

```
# List all projects
oc projects
```

2.7.1.101. oc proxy

Run a proxy to the Kubernetes API server

Example usage

```
# To proxy all of the Kubernetes API and nothing else
oc proxy --api-prefix=/

# To proxy only part of the Kubernetes API and also some static files
# You can get pods info with 'curl localhost:8001/api/v1/pods'
oc proxy --www=/my/files --www-prefix=/static/ --api-prefix=/api/

# To proxy the entire Kubernetes API at a different root
# You can get pods info with 'curl localhost:8001/custom/api/v1/pods'
oc proxy --api-prefix=/custom/

# Run a proxy to the Kubernetes API server on port 8011, serving static content from ./local/www/
oc proxy --port=8011 --www=./local/www/

# Run a proxy to the Kubernetes API server on an arbitrary local port
# The chosen port for the server will be output to stdout
oc proxy --port=0

# Run a proxy to the Kubernetes API server, changing the API prefix to k8s-api
# This makes e.g. the pods API available at localhost:8001/k8s-api/v1/pods/
oc proxy --api-prefix=/k8s-api
```

2.7.1.102. oc registry info

Print information about the integrated registry

Example usage

```
# Display information about the integrated registry
oc registry info
```

2.7.1.103. oc registry login

Log in to the integrated registry

Example usage

```
# Log in to the integrated registry
```

```
oc registry login

# Log in to different registry using BASIC auth credentials
oc registry login --registry quay.io/myregistry --auth-basic=USER:PASS
```

2.7.1.104. oc replace

Replace a resource by file name or stdin

Example usage

```
# Replace a pod using the data in pod.json
oc replace -f ./pod.json

# Replace a pod based on the JSON passed into stdin
cat pod.json | oc replace -f -

# Update a single-container pod's image version (tag) to v4
oc get pod mypod -o yaml | sed 's/\(image: myimage\):.*$/\1:v4/' | oc replace -f -

# Force replace, delete and then re-create the resource
oc replace --force -f ./pod.json
```

2.7.1.105. oc rollback

Revert part of an application back to a previous deployment

Example usage

```
# Perform a rollback to the last successfully completed deployment for a deployment config
oc rollback frontend

# See what a rollback to version 3 will look like, but do not perform the rollback
oc rollback frontend --to-version=3 --dry-run

# Perform a rollback to a specific deployment
oc rollback frontend-2

# Perform the rollback manually by piping the JSON of the new config back to oc
oc rollback frontend -o json | oc replace dc/frontend -f -

# Print the updated deployment configuration in JSON format instead of performing the rollback
oc rollback frontend -o json
```

2.7.1.106. oc rollout cancel

Cancel the in-progress deployment

Example usage

```
# Cancel the in-progress deployment based on 'nginx'
oc rollout cancel dc/nginx
```

2.7.1.107. oc rollout history

View rollout history

Example usage

```
# View the rollout history of a deployment
oc rollout history dc/nginx

# View the details of deployment revision 3
oc rollout history dc/nginx --revision=3
```

2.7.1.108. oc rollout latest

Start a new rollout for a deployment config with the latest state from its triggers

Example usage

```
# Start a new rollout based on the latest images defined in the image change triggers
oc rollout latest dc/nginx

# Print the rolled out deployment config
oc rollout latest dc/nginx -o json
```

2.7.1.109. oc rollout pause

Mark the provided resource as paused

Example usage

```
# Mark the nginx deployment as paused. Any current state of
# the deployment will continue its function, new updates to the deployment will not
# have an effect as long as the deployment is paused
oc rollout pause dc/nginx
```

2.7.1.110. oc rollout restart

Restart a resource

Example usage

```
# Restart a deployment
oc rollout restart deployment/nginx

# Restart a daemon set
oc rollout restart daemonset/abc

# Restart deployments with the app=nginx label
oc rollout restart deployment --selector=app=nginx
```

2.7.1.111. oc rollout resume

Resume a paused resource

Example usage

```
# Resume an already paused deployment
oc rollout resume dc/nginx
```

2.7.1.112. oc rollout retry

Retry the latest failed rollout

Example usage

```
# Retry the latest failed deployment based on 'frontend'
# The deployer pod and any hook pods are deleted for the latest failed deployment
oc rollout retry dc/frontend
```

2.7.1.113. oc rollout status

Show the status of the rollout

Example usage

```
# Watch the status of the latest rollout
oc rollout status dc/nginx
```

2.7.1.114. oc rollout undo

Undo a previous rollout

Example usage

```
# Roll back to the previous deployment
oc rollout undo dc/nginx

# Roll back to deployment revision 3. The replication controller for that version must exist
oc rollout undo dc/nginx --to-revision=3
```

2.7.1.115. oc rsh

Start a shell session in a container

Example usage

```
# Open a shell session on the first container in pod 'foo'
oc rsh foo

# Open a shell session on the first container in pod 'foo' and namespace 'bar'
# (Note that oc client specific arguments must come before the resource name and its arguments)
oc rsh -n bar foo

# Run the command 'cat /etc/resolv.conf' inside pod 'foo'
oc rsh foo cat /etc/resolv.conf
```

```
  # See the configuration of your internal registry
  oc rsh dc/docker-registry cat config.yml

  # Open a shell session on the container named 'index' inside a pod of your job
  oc rsh -c index job/sheduled
```

2.7.1.116. oc rsync

Copy files between a local file system and a pod

Example usage

```
  # Synchronize a local directory with a pod directory
  oc rsync ./local/dir/ POD:/remote/dir

  # Synchronize a pod directory with a local directory
  oc rsync POD:/remote/dir/ ./local/dir
```

2.7.1.117. oc run

Run a particular image on the cluster

Example usage

```
  # Start a nginx pod
  oc run nginx --image=nginx

  # Start a hazelcast pod and let the container expose port 5701
  oc run hazelcast --image=hazelcast/hazelcast --port=5701

  # Start a hazelcast pod and set environment variables "DNS_DOMAIN=cluster" and
"POD_NAMESPACE=default" in the container
  oc run hazelcast --image=hazelcast/hazelcast --env="DNS_DOMAIN=cluster" --
env="POD_NAMESPACE=default"

  # Start a hazelcast pod and set labels "app=hazelcast" and "env=prod" in the container
  oc run hazelcast --image=hazelcast/hazelcast --labels="app=hazelcast,env=prod"

  # Dry run; print the corresponding API objects without creating them
  oc run nginx --image=nginx --dry-run=client

  # Start a nginx pod, but overload the spec with a partial set of values parsed from JSON
  oc run nginx --image=nginx --overrides='{ "apiVersion": "v1", "spec": { ... } }'

  # Start a busybox pod and keep it in the foreground, don't restart it if it exits
  oc run -i -t busybox --image=busybox --restart=Never

  # Start the nginx pod using the default command, but use custom arguments (arg1 .. argN) for that
command
  oc run nginx --image=nginx -- <arg1> <arg2> ... <argN>

  # Start the nginx pod using a different command and custom arguments
  oc run nginx --image=nginx --command -- <cmd> <arg1> ... <argN>
```

2.7.1.118. oc scale

Set a new size for a deployment, replica set, or replication controller

Example usage

```
# Scale a replica set named 'foo' to 3
oc scale --replicas=3 rs/foo

# Scale a resource identified by type and name specified in "foo.yaml" to 3
oc scale --replicas=3 -f foo.yaml

# If the deployment named mysql's current size is 2, scale mysql to 3
oc scale --current-replicas=2 --replicas=3 deployment/mysql

# Scale multiple replication controllers
oc scale --replicas=5 rc/foo rc/bar rc/baz

# Scale stateful set named 'web' to 3
oc scale --replicas=3 statefulset/web
```

2.7.1.119. oc secrets link

Link secrets to a service account

Example usage

```
# Add an image pull secret to a service account to automatically use it for pulling pod images
oc secrets link serviceaccount-name pull-secret --for=pull

# Add an image pull secret to a service account to automatically use it for both pulling and pushing build images
oc secrets link builder builder-image-secret --for=pull,mount
```

2.7.1.120. oc secrets unlink

Detach secrets from a service account

Example usage

```
# Unlink a secret currently associated with a service account
oc secrets unlink serviceaccount-name secret-name another-secret-name ...
```

2.7.1.121. oc set build-hook

Update a build hook on a build config

Example usage

```
# Clear post-commit hook on a build config
oc set build-hook bc/mybuild --post-commit --remove

# Set the post-commit hook to execute a test suite using a new entrypoint
```

```
  oc set build-hook bc/mybuild --post-commit --command -- /bin/bash -c /var/lib/test-image.sh

  # Set the post-commit hook to execute a shell script
  oc set build-hook bc/mybuild --post-commit --script="/var/lib/test-image.sh param1 param2 &&
/var/lib/done.sh"
```

2.7.1.122. oc set build-secret

Update a build secret on a build config

Example usage

```
# Clear the push secret on a build config
oc set build-secret --push --remove bc/mybuild

# Set the pull secret on a build config
oc set build-secret --pull bc/mybuild mysecret

# Set the push and pull secret on a build config
oc set build-secret --push --pull bc/mybuild mysecret

# Set the source secret on a set of build configs matching a selector
oc set build-secret --source -l app=myapp gitsecret
```

2.7.1.123. oc set data

Update the data within a config map or secret

Example usage

```
# Set the 'password' key of a secret
oc set data secret/foo password=this_is_secret

# Remove the 'password' key from a secret
oc set data secret/foo password-

# Update the 'haproxy.conf' key of a config map from a file on disk
oc set data configmap/bar --from-file=../haproxy.conf

# Update a secret with the contents of a directory, one key per file
oc set data secret/foo --from-file=secret-dir
```

2.7.1.124. oc set deployment-hook

Update a deployment hook on a deployment config

Example usage

```
# Clear pre and post hooks on a deployment config
oc set deployment-hook dc/myapp --remove --pre --post

# Set the pre deployment hook to execute a db migration command for an application
# using the data volume from the application
```

```
  oc set deployment-hook dc/myapp --pre --volumes=data -- /var/lib/migrate-db.sh

  # Set a mid deployment hook along with additional environment variables
  oc set deployment-hook dc/myapp --mid --volumes=data -e VAR1=value1 -e VAR2=value2 --
/var/lib/prepare-deploy.sh
```

2.7.1.125. oc set env

Update environment variables on a pod template

Example usage

```
  # Update deployment config 'myapp' with a new environment variable
  oc set env dc/myapp STORAGE_DIR=/local

  # List the environment variables defined on a build config 'sample-build'
  oc set env bc/sample-build --list

  # List the environment variables defined on all pods
  oc set env pods --all --list

  # Output modified build config in YAML
  oc set env bc/sample-build STORAGE_DIR=/data -o yaml

  # Update all containers in all replication controllers in the project to have ENV=prod
  oc set env rc --all ENV=prod

  # Import environment from a secret
  oc set env --from=secret/mysecret dc/myapp

  # Import environment from a config map with a prefix
  oc set env --from=configmap/myconfigmap --prefix=MYSQL_ dc/myapp

  # Remove the environment variable ENV from container 'c1' in all deployment configs
  oc set env dc --all --containers="c1" ENV-

  # Remove the environment variable ENV from a deployment config definition on disk and
  # update the deployment config on the server
  oc set env -f dc.json ENV-

  # Set some of the local shell environment into a deployment config on the server
  oc set env | grep RAILS_ | oc env -e - dc/myapp
```

2.7.1.126. oc set image

Update the image of a pod template

Example usage

```
  # Set a deployment configs's nginx container image to 'nginx:1.9.1', and its busybox container image
to 'busybox'.
  oc set image dc/nginx busybox=busybox nginx=nginx:1.9.1

  # Set a deployment configs's app container image to the image referenced by the imagestream tag
```

```
'openshift/ruby:2.3'.
  oc set image dc/myapp app=openshift/ruby:2.3 --source=imagestreamtag

  # Update all deployments' and rc's nginx container's image to 'nginx:1.9.1'
  oc set image deployments,rc nginx=nginx:1.9.1 --all

  # Update image of all containers of daemonset abc to 'nginx:1.9.1'
  oc set image daemonset abc *=nginx:1.9.1

  # Print result (in yaml format) of updating nginx container image from local file, without hitting the
server
  oc set image -f path/to/file.yaml nginx=nginx:1.9.1 --local -o yaml
```

2.7.1.127. oc set image-lookup

Change how images are resolved when deploying applications

Example usage

```
  # Print all of the image streams and whether they resolve local names
  oc set image-lookup

  # Use local name lookup on image stream mysql
  oc set image-lookup mysql

  # Force a deployment to use local name lookup
  oc set image-lookup deploy/mysql

  # Show the current status of the deployment lookup
  oc set image-lookup deploy/mysql --list

  # Disable local name lookup on image stream mysql
  oc set image-lookup mysql --enabled=false

  # Set local name lookup on all image streams
  oc set image-lookup --all
```

2.7.1.128. oc set probe

Update a probe on a pod template

Example usage

```
  # Clear both readiness and liveness probes off all containers
  oc set probe dc/myapp --remove --readiness --liveness

  # Set an exec action as a liveness probe to run 'echo ok'
  oc set probe dc/myapp --liveness -- echo ok

  # Set a readiness probe to try to open a TCP socket on 3306
  oc set probe rc/mysql --readiness --open-tcp=3306

  # Set an HTTP startup probe for port 8080 and path /healthz over HTTP on the pod IP
  oc set probe dc/webapp --startup --get-url=http://:8080/healthz
```

```
# Set an HTTP readiness probe for port 8080 and path /healthz over HTTP on the pod IP
oc set probe dc/webapp --readiness --get-url=http://:8080/healthz

# Set an HTTP readiness probe over HTTPS on 127.0.0.1 for a hostNetwork pod
oc set probe dc/router --readiness --get-url=https://127.0.0.1:1936/stats

# Set only the initial-delay-seconds field on all deployments
oc set probe dc --all --readiness --initial-delay-seconds=30
```

2.7.1.129. oc set resources

Update resource requests/limits on objects with pod templates

Example usage

```
# Set a deployments nginx container CPU limits to "200m and memory to 512Mi"
oc set resources deployment nginx -c=nginx --limits=cpu=200m,memory=512Mi

# Set the resource request and limits for all containers in nginx
oc set resources deployment nginx --limits=cpu=200m,memory=512Mi --
requests=cpu=100m,memory=256Mi

# Remove the resource requests for resources on containers in nginx
oc set resources deployment nginx --limits=cpu=0,memory=0 --requests=cpu=0,memory=0

# Print the result (in YAML format) of updating nginx container limits locally, without hitting the server
oc set resources -f path/to/file.yaml --limits=cpu=200m,memory=512Mi --local -o yaml
```

2.7.1.130. oc set route-backends

Update the backends for a route

Example usage

```
# Print the backends on the route 'web'
oc set route-backends web

# Set two backend services on route 'web' with 2/3rds of traffic going to 'a'
oc set route-backends web a=2 b=1

# Increase the traffic percentage going to b by 10%% relative to a
oc set route-backends web --adjust b=+10%%

# Set traffic percentage going to b to 10%% of the traffic going to a
oc set route-backends web --adjust b=10%%

# Set weight of b to 10
oc set route-backends web --adjust b=10

# Set the weight to all backends to zero
oc set route-backends web --zero
```

2.7.1.131. oc set selector

Set the selector on a resource

Example usage

```
  # Set the labels and selector before creating a deployment/service pair.
  oc create service clusterip my-svc --clusterip="None" -o yaml --dry-run | oc set selector --local -f -
'environment=qa' -o yaml | oc create -f -
  oc create deployment my-dep -o yaml --dry-run | oc label --local -f - environment=qa -o yaml | oc
create -f -
```

2.7.1.132. oc set serviceaccount

Update the service account of a resource

Example usage

```
  # Set deployment nginx-deployment's service account to serviceaccount1
  oc set serviceaccount deployment nginx-deployment serviceaccount1

  # Print the result (in YAML format) of updated nginx deployment with service account from a local
file, without hitting the API server
  oc set sa -f nginx-deployment.yaml serviceaccount1 --local --dry-run -o yaml
```

2.7.1.133. oc set subject

Update the user, group, or service account in a role binding or cluster role binding

Example usage

```
  # Update a cluster role binding for serviceaccount1
  oc set subject clusterrolebinding admin --serviceaccount=namespace:serviceaccount1

  # Update a role binding for user1, user2, and group1
  oc set subject rolebinding admin --user=user1 --user=user2 --group=group1

  # Print the result (in YAML format) of updating role binding subjects locally, without hitting the server
  oc create rolebinding admin --role=admin --user=admin -o yaml --dry-run | oc set subject --local -f -
--user=foo -o yaml
```

2.7.1.134. oc set triggers

Update the triggers on one or more objects

Example usage

```
  # Print the triggers on the deployment config 'myapp'
  oc set triggers dc/myapp

  # Set all triggers to manual
  oc set triggers dc/myapp --manual
```

```
# Enable all automatic triggers
oc set triggers dc/myapp --auto

# Reset the GitHub webhook on a build to a new, generated secret
oc set triggers bc/webapp --from-github
oc set triggers bc/webapp --from-webhook

# Remove all triggers
oc set triggers bc/webapp --remove-all

# Stop triggering on config change
oc set triggers dc/myapp --from-config --remove

# Add an image trigger to a build config
oc set triggers bc/webapp --from-image=namespace1/image:latest

# Add an image trigger to a stateful set on the main container
oc set triggers statefulset/db --from-image=namespace1/image:latest -c main
```

2.7.1.135. oc set volumes

Update volumes on a pod template

Example usage

```
# List volumes defined on all deployment configs in the current project
oc set volume dc --all

# Add a new empty dir volume to deployment config (dc) 'myapp' mounted under
# /var/lib/myapp
oc set volume dc/myapp --add --mount-path=/var/lib/myapp

# Use an existing persistent volume claim (pvc) to overwrite an existing volume 'v1'
oc set volume dc/myapp --add --name=v1 -t pvc --claim-name=pvc1 --overwrite

# Remove volume 'v1' from deployment config 'myapp'
oc set volume dc/myapp --remove --name=v1

# Create a new persistent volume claim that overwrites an existing volume 'v1'
oc set volume dc/myapp --add --name=v1 -t pvc --claim-size=1G --overwrite

# Change the mount point for volume 'v1' to /data
oc set volume dc/myapp --add --name=v1 -m /data --overwrite

# Modify the deployment config by removing volume mount "v1" from container "c1"
# (and by removing the volume "v1" if no other containers have volume mounts that reference it)
oc set volume dc/myapp --remove --name=v1 --containers=c1

# Add new volume based on a more complex volume source (AWS EBS, GCE PD,
# Ceph, Gluster, NFS, ISCSI, ...)
oc set volume dc/myapp --add -m /data --source=<json-string>
```

2.7.1.136. oc start-build

Start a new build

Example usage

```
# Starts build from build config "hello-world"
oc start-build hello-world

# Starts build from a previous build "hello-world-1"
oc start-build --from-build=hello-world-1

# Use the contents of a directory as build input
oc start-build hello-world --from-dir=src/

# Send the contents of a Git repository to the server from tag 'v2'
oc start-build hello-world --from-repo=../hello-world --commit=v2

# Start a new build for build config "hello-world" and watch the logs until the build
# completes or fails
oc start-build hello-world --follow

# Start a new build for build config "hello-world" and wait until the build completes. It
# exits with a non-zero return code if the build fails
oc start-build hello-world --wait
```

2.7.1.137. oc status

Show an overview of the current project

Example usage

```
# See an overview of the current project
oc status

# Export the overview of the current project in an svg file
oc status -o dot | dot -T svg -o project.svg

# See an overview of the current project including details for any identified issues
oc status --suggest
```

2.7.1.138. oc tag

Tag existing images into image streams

Example usage

```
# Tag the current image for the image stream 'openshift/ruby' and tag '2.0' into the image stream
'yourproject/ruby with tag 'tip'
oc tag openshift/ruby:2.0 yourproject/ruby:tip

# Tag a specific image
oc tag
openshift/ruby@sha256:6b646fa6bf5e5e4c7fa41056c27910e679c03ebe7f93e361e6515a9da7e258cc
yourproject/ruby:tip

# Tag an external container image
oc tag --source=docker openshift/origin-control-plane:latest yourproject/ruby:tip
```

```
  # Tag an external container image and request pullthrough for it
  oc tag --source=docker openshift/origin-control-plane:latest yourproject/ruby:tip --reference-
policy=local

  # Tag an external container image and include the full manifest list
  oc tag --source=docker openshift/origin-control-plane:latest yourproject/ruby:tip --import-
mode=PreserveOriginal

  # Remove the specified spec tag from an image stream
  oc tag openshift/origin-control-plane:latest -d
```

2.7.1.139. oc version

Print the client and server version information

Example usage

```
  # Print the OpenShift client, kube-apiserver, and openshift-apiserver version information for the
current context
  oc version

  # Print the OpenShift client, kube-apiserver, and openshift-apiserver version numbers for the current
context
  oc version --short

  # Print the OpenShift client version information for the current context
  oc version --client
```

2.7.1.140. oc wait

Experimental: Wait for a specific condition on one or many resources

Example usage

```
  # Wait for the pod "busybox1" to contain the status condition of type "Ready"
  oc wait --for=condition=Ready pod/busybox1

  # The default value of status condition is true; you can wait for other targets after an equal delimiter
(compared after Unicode simple case folding, which is a more general form of case-insensitivity):
  oc wait --for=condition=Ready=false pod/busybox1

  # Wait for the pod "busybox1" to contain the status phase to be "Running".
  oc wait --for=jsonpath='{.status.phase}'=Running pod/busybox1

  # Wait for the pod "busybox1" to be deleted, with a timeout of 60s, after having issued the "delete"
command
  oc delete pod/busybox1
  oc wait --for=delete pod/busybox1 --timeout=60s
```

2.7.1.141. oc whoami

Return information about the current session

Example usage

```
# Display the currently authenticated user
oc whoami
```

2.7.2. Additional resources

- OpenShift CLI administrator command reference

2.8. OPENSHIFT CLI ADMINISTRATOR COMMAND REFERENCE

This reference provides descriptions and example commands for OpenShift CLI (**oc**) administrator commands. You must have **cluster-admin** or equivalent permissions to use these commands.

For developer commands, see the OpenShift CLI developer command reference.

Run **oc adm -h** to list all administrator commands or run **oc <command> --help** to get additional details for a specific command.

2.8.1. OpenShift CLI (oc) administrator commands

2.8.1.1. oc adm build-chain

Output the inputs and dependencies of your builds

Example usage

```
# Build the dependency tree for the 'latest' tag in <image-stream>
oc adm build-chain <image-stream>

# Build the dependency tree for the 'v2' tag in dot format and visualize it via the dot utility
oc adm build-chain <image-stream>:v2 -o dot | dot -T svg -o deps.svg

# Build the dependency tree across all namespaces for the specified image stream tag found in the 'test' namespace
oc adm build-chain <image-stream> -n test --all
```

2.8.1.2. oc adm catalog mirror

Mirror an operator-registry catalog

Example usage

```
# Mirror an operator-registry image and its contents to a registry
oc adm catalog mirror quay.io/my/image:latest myregistry.com

# Mirror an operator-registry image and its contents to a particular namespace in a registry
oc adm catalog mirror quay.io/my/image:latest myregistry.com/my-namespace

# Mirror to an airgapped registry by first mirroring to files
oc adm catalog mirror quay.io/my/image:latest file:///local/index
oc adm catalog mirror file:///local/index/my/image:latest my-airgapped-registry.com
```

```
# Configure a cluster to use a mirrored registry
oc apply -f manifests/imageContentSourcePolicy.yaml

# Edit the mirroring mappings and mirror with "oc image mirror" manually
oc adm catalog mirror --manifests-only quay.io/my/image:latest myregistry.com
oc image mirror -f manifests/mapping.txt

# Delete all ImageContentSourcePolicies generated by oc adm catalog mirror
oc delete imagecontentsourcepolicy -l operators.openshift.org/catalog=true
```

2.8.1.3. oc adm certificate approve

Approve a certificate signing request

Example usage

```
# Approve CSR 'csr-sqgzp'
oc adm certificate approve csr-sqgzp
```

2.8.1.4. oc adm certificate deny

Deny a certificate signing request

Example usage

```
# Deny CSR 'csr-sqgzp'
oc adm certificate deny csr-sqgzp
```

2.8.1.5. oc adm cordon

Mark node as unschedulable

Example usage

```
# Mark node "foo" as unschedulable
oc adm cordon foo
```

2.8.1.6. oc adm create-bootstrap-project-template

Create a bootstrap project template

Example usage

```
# Output a bootstrap project template in YAML format to stdout
oc adm create-bootstrap-project-template -o yaml
```

2.8.1.7. oc adm create-error-template

Create an error page template

Example usage

```
# Output a template for the error page to stdout
oc adm create-error-template
```

2.8.1.8. oc adm create-login-template

Create a login template

Example usage

```
# Output a template for the login page to stdout
oc adm create-login-template
```

2.8.1.9. oc adm create-provider-selection-template

Create a provider selection template

Example usage

```
# Output a template for the provider selection page to stdout
oc adm create-provider-selection-template
```

2.8.1.10. oc adm drain

Drain node in preparation for maintenance

Example usage

```
# Drain node "foo", even if there are pods not managed by a replication controller, replica set, job, daemon set or stateful set on it
oc adm drain foo --force

# As above, but abort if there are pods not managed by a replication controller, replica set, job, daemon set or stateful set, and use a grace period of 15 minutes
oc adm drain foo --grace-period=900
```

2.8.1.11. oc adm groups add-users

Add users to a group

Example usage

```
# Add user1 and user2 to my-group
oc adm groups add-users my-group user1 user2
```

2.8.1.12. oc adm groups new

Create a new group

Example usage

```
# Add a group with no users
```

```
  oc adm groups new my-group

  # Add a group with two users
  oc adm groups new my-group user1 user2

  # Add a group with one user and shorter output
  oc adm groups new my-group user1 -o name
```

2.8.1.13. oc adm groups prune

Remove old OpenShift groups referencing missing records from an external provider

Example usage

```
  # Prune all orphaned groups
  oc adm groups prune --sync-config=/path/to/ldap-sync-config.yaml --confirm

  # Prune all orphaned groups except the ones from the blacklist file
  oc adm groups prune --blacklist=/path/to/blacklist.txt --sync-config=/path/to/ldap-sync-config.yaml --
confirm

  # Prune all orphaned groups from a list of specific groups specified in a whitelist file
  oc adm groups prune --whitelist=/path/to/whitelist.txt --sync-config=/path/to/ldap-sync-config.yaml --
confirm

  # Prune all orphaned groups from a list of specific groups specified in a whitelist
  oc adm groups prune groups/group_name groups/other_name --sync-config=/path/to/ldap-sync-
config.yaml --confirm
```

2.8.1.14. oc adm groups remove-users

Remove users from a group

Example usage

```
  # Remove user1 and user2 from my-group
  oc adm groups remove-users my-group user1 user2
```

2.8.1.15. oc adm groups sync

Sync OpenShift groups with records from an external provider

Example usage

```
  # Sync all groups with an LDAP server
  oc adm groups sync --sync-config=/path/to/ldap-sync-config.yaml --confirm

  # Sync all groups except the ones from the blacklist file with an LDAP server
  oc adm groups sync --blacklist=/path/to/blacklist.txt --sync-config=/path/to/ldap-sync-config.yaml --
confirm

  # Sync specific groups specified in a whitelist file with an LDAP server
  oc adm groups sync --whitelist=/path/to/whitelist.txt --sync-config=/path/to/sync-config.yaml --
```

```
confirm

  # Sync all OpenShift groups that have been synced previously with an LDAP server
  oc adm groups sync --type=openshift --sync-config=/path/to/ldap-sync-config.yaml --confirm

  # Sync specific OpenShift groups if they have been synced previously with an LDAP server
  oc adm groups sync groups/group1 groups/group2 groups/group3 --sync-config=/path/to/sync-
config.yaml --confirm
```

2.8.1.16. oc adm inspect

Collect debugging data for a given resource

Example usage

```
  # Collect debugging data for the "openshift-apiserver" clusteroperator
  oc adm inspect clusteroperator/openshift-apiserver

  # Collect debugging data for the "openshift-apiserver" and "kube-apiserver" clusteroperators
  oc adm inspect clusteroperator/openshift-apiserver clusteroperator/kube-apiserver

  # Collect debugging data for all clusteroperators
  oc adm inspect clusteroperator

  # Collect debugging data for all clusteroperators and clusterversions
  oc adm inspect clusteroperators,clusterversions
```

2.8.1.17. oc adm migrate icsp

Update imagecontentsourcepolicy file(s) to imagedigestmirrorset file(s).

Example usage

```
  # update the imagecontentsourcepolicy.yaml to new imagedigestmirrorset file under directory mydir
  oc adm migrate icsp imagecontentsourcepolicy.yaml --dest-dir mydir
```

2.8.1.18. oc adm migrate template-instances

Update template instances to point to the latest group-version-kinds

Example usage

```
  # Perform a dry-run of updating all objects
  oc adm migrate template-instances

  # To actually perform the update, the confirm flag must be appended
  oc adm migrate template-instances --confirm
```

2.8.1.19. oc adm must-gather

Launch a new instance of a pod for gathering debug information

Example usage

```
  # Gather information using the default plug-in image and command, writing into ./must-gather.local.
<rand>
  oc adm must-gather

  # Gather information with a specific local folder to copy to
  oc adm must-gather --dest-dir=/local/directory

  # Gather audit information
  oc adm must-gather -- /usr/bin/gather_audit_logs

  # Gather information using multiple plug-in images
  oc adm must-gather --image=quay.io/kubevirt/must-gather --image=quay.io/openshift/origin-must-
gather

  # Gather information using a specific image stream plug-in
  oc adm must-gather --image-stream=openshift/must-gather:latest

  # Gather information using a specific image, command, and pod-dir
  oc adm must-gather --image=my/image:tag --source-dir=/pod/directory -- myspecial-command.sh
```

2.8.1.20. oc adm new-project

Create a new project

Example usage

```
  # Create a new project using a node selector
  oc adm new-project myproject --node-selector='type=user-node,region=east'
```

2.8.1.21. oc adm node-logs

Display and filter node logs

Example usage

```
  # Show kubelet logs from all masters
  oc adm node-logs --role master -u kubelet

  # See what logs are available in masters in /var/logs
  oc adm node-logs --role master --path=/

  # Display cron log file from all masters
  oc adm node-logs --role master --path=cron
```

2.8.1.22. oc adm pod-network isolate-projects

Isolate project network

Example usage

```
  # Provide isolation for project p1
  oc adm pod-network isolate-projects <p1>
```

```
# Allow all projects with label name=top-secret to have their own isolated project network
oc adm pod-network isolate-projects --selector='name=top-secret'
```

2.8.1.23. oc adm pod-network join-projects

Join project network

Example usage

```
# Allow project p2 to use project p1 network
oc adm pod-network join-projects --to=<p1> <p2>

# Allow all projects with label name=top-secret to use project p1 network
oc adm pod-network join-projects --to=<p1> --selector='name=top-secret'
```

2.8.1.24. oc adm pod-network make-projects-global

Make project network global

Example usage

```
# Allow project p1 to access all pods in the cluster and vice versa
oc adm pod-network make-projects-global <p1>

# Allow all projects with label name=share to access all pods in the cluster and vice versa
oc adm pod-network make-projects-global --selector='name=share'
```

2.8.1.25. oc adm policy add-role-to-user

Add a role to users or service accounts for the current project

Example usage

```
# Add the 'view' role to user1 for the current project
oc adm policy add-role-to-user view user1

# Add the 'edit' role to serviceaccount1 for the current project
oc adm policy add-role-to-user edit -z serviceaccount1
```

2.8.1.26. oc adm policy add-scc-to-group

Add a security context constraint to groups

Example usage

```
# Add the 'restricted' security context constraint to group1 and group2
oc adm policy add-scc-to-group restricted group1 group2
```

2.8.1.27. oc adm policy add-scc-to-user

Add a security context constraint to users or a service account

Example usage

```
  # Add the 'restricted' security context constraint to user1 and user2
  oc adm policy add-scc-to-user restricted user1 user2

  # Add the 'privileged' security context constraint to serviceaccount1 in the current namespace
  oc adm policy add-scc-to-user privileged -z serviceaccount1
```

2.8.1.28. oc adm policy scc-review

Check which service account can create a pod

Example usage

```
  # Check whether service accounts sa1 and sa2 can admit a pod with a template pod spec specified in my_resource.yaml
  # Service Account specified in myresource.yaml file is ignored
  oc adm policy scc-review -z sa1,sa2 -f my_resource.yaml

  # Check whether service accounts system:serviceaccount:bob:default can admit a pod with a template pod spec specified in my_resource.yaml
  oc adm policy scc-review -z system:serviceaccount:bob:default -f my_resource.yaml

  # Check whether the service account specified in my_resource_with_sa.yaml can admit the pod
  oc adm policy scc-review -f my_resource_with_sa.yaml

  # Check whether the default service account can admit the pod; default is taken since no service account is defined in myresource_with_no_sa.yaml
  oc adm policy scc-review -f myresource_with_no_sa.yaml
```

2.8.1.29. oc adm policy scc-subject-review

Check whether a user or a service account can create a pod

Example usage

```
  # Check whether user bob can create a pod specified in myresource.yaml
  oc adm policy scc-subject-review -u bob -f myresource.yaml

  # Check whether user bob who belongs to projectAdmin group can create a pod specified in myresource.yaml
  oc adm policy scc-subject-review -u bob -g projectAdmin -f myresource.yaml

  # Check whether a service account specified in the pod template spec in myresourcewithsa.yaml can create the pod
  oc adm policy scc-subject-review -f myresourcewithsa.yaml
```

2.8.1.30. oc adm prune builds

Remove old completed and failed builds

Example usage

```
# Dry run deleting older completed and failed builds and also including
# all builds whose associated build config no longer exists
oc adm prune builds --orphans

# To actually perform the prune operation, the confirm flag must be appended
oc adm prune builds --orphans --confirm
```

2.8.1.31. oc adm prune deployments

Remove old completed and failed deployment configs

Example usage

```
# Dry run deleting all but the last complete deployment for every deployment config
oc adm prune deployments --keep-complete=1

# To actually perform the prune operation, the confirm flag must be appended
oc adm prune deployments --keep-complete=1 --confirm
```

2.8.1.32. oc adm prune groups

Remove old OpenShift groups referencing missing records from an external provider

Example usage

```
# Prune all orphaned groups
oc adm prune groups --sync-config=/path/to/ldap-sync-config.yaml --confirm

# Prune all orphaned groups except the ones from the blacklist file
oc adm prune groups --blacklist=/path/to/blacklist.txt --sync-config=/path/to/ldap-sync-config.yaml --confirm

# Prune all orphaned groups from a list of specific groups specified in a whitelist file
oc adm prune groups --whitelist=/path/to/whitelist.txt --sync-config=/path/to/ldap-sync-config.yaml --confirm

# Prune all orphaned groups from a list of specific groups specified in a whitelist
oc adm prune groups groups/group_name groups/other_name --sync-config=/path/to/ldap-sync-config.yaml --confirm
```

2.8.1.33. oc adm prune images

Remove unreferenced images

Example usage

```
# See what the prune command would delete if only images and their referrers were more than an hour old
# and obsoleted by 3 newer revisions under the same tag were considered
oc adm prune images --keep-tag-revisions=3 --keep-younger-than=60m

# To actually perform the prune operation, the confirm flag must be appended
oc adm prune images --keep-tag-revisions=3 --keep-younger-than=60m --confirm
```

```
# See what the prune command would delete if we are interested in removing images
# exceeding currently set limit ranges ('openshift.io/Image')
oc adm prune images --prune-over-size-limit

# To actually perform the prune operation, the confirm flag must be appended
oc adm prune images --prune-over-size-limit --confirm

# Force the insecure http protocol with the particular registry host name
oc adm prune images --registry-url=http://registry.example.org --confirm

# Force a secure connection with a custom certificate authority to the particular registry host name
oc adm prune images --registry-url=registry.example.org --certificate-authority=/path/to/custom/ca.crt --confirm
```

2.8.1.34. oc adm release extract

Extract the contents of an update payload to disk

Example usage

```
# Use git to check out the source code for the current cluster release to DIR
oc adm release extract --git=DIR

# Extract cloud credential requests for AWS
oc adm release extract --credentials-requests --cloud=aws

# Use git to check out the source code for the current cluster release to DIR from linux/s390x image
# Note: Wildcard filter is not supported. Pass a single os/arch to extract
oc adm release extract --git=DIR quay.io/openshift-release-dev/ocp-release:4.11.2 --filter-by-os=linux/s390x
```

2.8.1.35. oc adm release info

Display information about a release

Example usage

```
# Show information about the cluster's current release
oc adm release info

# Show the source code that comprises a release
oc adm release info 4.11.2 --commit-urls

# Show the source code difference between two releases
oc adm release info 4.11.0 4.11.2 --commits

# Show where the images referenced by the release are located
oc adm release info quay.io/openshift-release-dev/ocp-release:4.11.2 --pullspecs

# Show information about linux/s390x image
# Note: Wildcard filter is not supported. Pass a single os/arch to extract
oc adm release info quay.io/openshift-release-dev/ocp-release:4.11.2 --filter-by-os=linux/s390x
```

2.8.1.36. oc adm release mirror

Mirror a release to a different image registry location

Example usage

```
  # Perform a dry run showing what would be mirrored, including the mirror objects
  oc adm release mirror 4.11.0 --to myregistry.local/openshift/release \
  --release-image-signature-to-dir /tmp/releases --dry-run

  # Mirror a release into the current directory
  oc adm release mirror 4.11.0 --to file://openshift/release \
  --release-image-signature-to-dir /tmp/releases

  # Mirror a release to another directory in the default location
  oc adm release mirror 4.11.0 --to-dir /tmp/releases

  # Upload a release from the current directory to another server
  oc adm release mirror --from file://openshift/release --to myregistry.com/openshift/release \
  --release-image-signature-to-dir /tmp/releases

  # Mirror the 4.11.0 release to repository registry.example.com and apply signatures to connected
cluster
  oc adm release mirror --from=quay.io/openshift-release-dev/ocp-release:4.11.0-x86_64 \
  --to=registry.example.com/your/repository --apply-release-image-signature
```

2.8.1.37. oc adm release new

Create a new OpenShift release

Example usage

```
  # Create a release from the latest origin images and push to a DockerHub repo
  oc adm release new --from-image-stream=4.11 -n origin --to-image
docker.io/mycompany/myrepo:latest

  # Create a new release with updated metadata from a previous release
  oc adm release new --from-release registry.ci.openshift.org/origin/release:v4.11 --name 4.11.1 \
  --previous 4.11.0 --metadata ... --to-image docker.io/mycompany/myrepo:latest

  # Create a new release and override a single image
  oc adm release new --from-release registry.ci.openshift.org/origin/release:v4.11 \
  cli=docker.io/mycompany/cli:latest --to-image docker.io/mycompany/myrepo:latest

  # Run a verification pass to ensure the release can be reproduced
  oc adm release new --from-release registry.ci.openshift.org/origin/release:v4.11
```

2.8.1.38. oc adm taint

Update the taints on one or more nodes

Example usage

```
  # Update node 'foo' with a taint with key 'dedicated' and value 'special-user' and effect 'NoSchedule'
```

```
# If a taint with that key and effect already exists, its value is replaced as specified
oc adm taint nodes foo dedicated=special-user:NoSchedule

# Remove from node 'foo' the taint with key 'dedicated' and effect 'NoSchedule' if one exists
oc adm taint nodes foo dedicated:NoSchedule-

# Remove from node 'foo' all the taints with key 'dedicated'
oc adm taint nodes foo dedicated-

# Add a taint with key 'dedicated' on nodes having label mylabel=X
oc adm taint node -l myLabel=X  dedicated=foo:PreferNoSchedule

# Add to node 'foo' a taint with key 'bar' and no value
oc adm taint nodes foo bar:NoSchedule
```

2.8.1.39. oc adm top images

Show usage statistics for images

Example usage

```
# Show usage statistics for images
oc adm top images
```

2.8.1.40. oc adm top imagestreams

Show usage statistics for image streams

Example usage

```
# Show usage statistics for image streams
oc adm top imagestreams
```

2.8.1.41. oc adm top node

Display resource (CPU/memory) usage of nodes

Example usage

```
# Show metrics for all nodes
oc adm top node

# Show metrics for a given node
oc adm top node NODE_NAME
```

2.8.1.42. oc adm top pod

Display resource (CPU/memory) usage of pods

Example usage

```
# Show metrics for all pods in the default namespace
```

```
oc adm top pod

# Show metrics for all pods in the given namespace
oc adm top pod --namespace=NAMESPACE

# Show metrics for a given pod and its containers
oc adm top pod POD_NAME --containers

# Show metrics for the pods defined by label name=myLabel
oc adm top pod -l name=myLabel
```

2.8.1.43. oc adm uncordon

Mark node as schedulable

Example usage

```
# Mark node "foo" as schedulable
oc adm uncordon foo
```

2.8.1.44. oc adm upgrade

Upgrade a cluster or adjust the upgrade channel

Example usage

```
# Review the available cluster updates
oc adm upgrade

# Update to the latest version
oc adm upgrade --to-latest=true
```

2.8.1.45. oc adm verify-image-signature

Verify the image identity contained in the image signature

Example usage

```
# Verify the image signature and identity using the local GPG keychain
oc adm verify-image-signature
sha256:c841e9b64e4579bd56c794bdd7c36e1c257110fd2404bebbb8b613e4935228c4 \
--expected-identity=registry.local:5000/foo/bar:v1

# Verify the image signature and identity using the local GPG keychain and save the status
oc adm verify-image-signature
sha256:c841e9b64e4579bd56c794bdd7c36e1c257110fd2404bebbb8b613e4935228c4 \
--expected-identity=registry.local:5000/foo/bar:v1 --save

# Verify the image signature and identity via exposed registry route
oc adm verify-image-signature
sha256:c841e9b64e4579bd56c794bdd7c36e1c257110fd2404bebbb8b613e4935228c4 \
--expected-identity=registry.local:5000/foo/bar:v1 \
--registry-url=docker-registry.foo.com
```

```
# Remove all signature verifications from the image
oc adm verify-image-signature
sha256:c841e9b64e4579bd56c794bdd7c36e1c257110fd2404bebbb8b613e4935228c4 --remove-all
```

2.8.2. Additional resources

- OpenShift CLI developer command reference

CHAPTER 3. IMPORTANT UPDATE ON ODO

Red Hat does not provide information about **odo** on the OpenShift Container Platform documentation site. See the documentation maintained by Red Hat and the upstream community for documentation information related to **odo**.

IMPORTANT

For the materials maintained by the upstream community, Red Hat provides support under Cooperative Community Support.

CHAPTER 4. KNATIVE CLI FOR USE WITH OPENSHIFT SERVERLESS

The Knative (**kn**) CLI enables simple interaction with Knative components on OpenShift Container Platform.

4.1. KEY FEATURES

The Knative (**kn**) CLI is designed to make serverless computing tasks simple and concise. Key features of the Knative CLI include:

- Deploy serverless applications from the command line.
- Manage features of Knative Serving, such as services, revisions, and traffic-splitting.
- Create and manage Knative Eventing components, such as event sources and triggers.
- Create sink bindings to connect existing Kubernetes applications and Knative services.
- Extend the Knative CLI with flexible plugin architecture, similar to the **kubectl** CLI.
- Configure autoscaling parameters for Knative services.
- Scripted usage, such as waiting for the results of an operation, or deploying custom rollout and rollback strategies.

4.2. INSTALLING THE KNATIVE CLI

See Installing the Knative CLI.

CHAPTER 5. PIPELINES CLI (TKN)

5.1. INSTALLING TKN

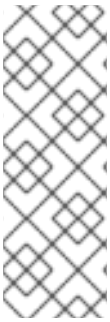
Use the CLI tool to manage Red Hat OpenShift Pipelines from a terminal. The following section describes how to install the CLI tool on different platforms.

You can also find the URL to the latest binaries from the OpenShift Container Platform web console by clicking the **?** icon in the upper-right corner and selecting **Command Line Tools**. :FeatureName: Running Red Hat OpenShift Pipelines on ARM hardware

IMPORTANT

{FeatureName} is a Technology Preview feature only. Technology Preview features are not supported with Red Hat production service level agreements (SLAs) and might not be functionally complete. Red Hat does not recommend using them in production. These features provide early access to upcoming product features, enabling customers to test functionality and provide feedback during the development process.

For more information about the support scope of Red Hat Technology Preview features, see Technology Preview Features Support Scope .



NOTE

Both the archives and the RPMs contain the following executables:

- tkn
- tkn-pac
- opc

IMPORTANT

Running Red Hat OpenShift Pipelines with the **opc** CLI tool is a Technology Preview feature only. Technology Preview features are not supported with Red Hat production service level agreements (SLAs) and might not be functionally complete. Red Hat does not recommend using them in production. These features provide early access to upcoming product features, enabling customers to test functionality and provide feedback during the development process.

For more information about the support scope of Red Hat Technology Preview features, see Technology Preview Features Support Scope .

5.1.1. Installing the Red Hat OpenShift Pipelines CLI on Linux

For Linux distributions, you can download the CLI as a **tar.gz** archive.

Procedure

1. Download the relevant CLI tool.
   - Linux (x86_64, amd64)

- Linux on IBM Z and IBM® LinuxONE (s390x)
- Linux on IBM Power (ppc64le)
- Linux on ARM (aarch64, arm64)

1. Unpack the archive:

```
$ tar xvzf <file>
```

2. Add the location of your **tkn**, **tkn-pac**, and **opc** files to your **PATH** environment variable.
3. To check your **PATH**, run the following command:

```
$ echo $PATH
```

5.1.2. Installing the Red Hat OpenShift Pipelines CLI on Linux using an RPM

For Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) version 8, you can install the Red Hat OpenShift Pipelines CLI as an RPM.

Prerequisites

- You have an active OpenShift Container Platform subscription on your Red Hat account.
- You have root or sudo privileges on your local system.

Procedure

1. Register with Red Hat Subscription Manager:

```
# subscription-manager register
```

2. Pull the latest subscription data:

```
# subscription-manager refresh
```

3. List the available subscriptions:

```
# subscription-manager list --available --matches '*pipelines*'
```

4. In the output for the previous command, find the pool ID for your OpenShift Container Platform subscription and attach the subscription to the registered system:

```
# subscription-manager attach --pool=<pool_id>
```

5. Enable the repositories required by Red Hat OpenShift Pipelines:
   - Linux (x86_64, amd64)

```
# subscription-manager repos --enable="pipelines-1.13-for-rhel-8-x86_64-rpms"
```

   - Linux on IBM Z and IBM® LinuxONE (s390x)

```
# subscription-manager repos --enable="pipelines-1.13-for-rhel-8-s390x-rpms"
```

- Linux on IBM Power (ppc64le)

```
# subscription-manager repos --enable="pipelines-1.13-for-rhel-8-ppc64le-rpms"
```

- Linux on ARM (aarch64, arm64)

```
# subscription-manager repos --enable="pipelines-1.13-for-rhel-8-aarch64-rpms"
```

6. Install the **openshift-pipelines-client** package:

```
# yum install openshift-pipelines-client
```

After you install the CLI, it is available using the **tkn** command:

```
$ tkn version
```

5.1.3. Installing the Red Hat OpenShift Pipelines CLI on Windows

For Windows, you can download the CLI as a **zip** archive.

Procedure

1. Download the CLI tool.
2. Extract the archive with a ZIP program.
3. Add the location of your **tkn**, **tkn-pac**, and **opc** files to your **PATH** environment variable.
4. To check your **PATH**, run the following command:

```
C:\> path
```

5.1.4. Installing the Red Hat OpenShift Pipelines CLI on macOS

For macOS, you can download the CLI as a **tar.gz** archive.

Procedure

1. Download the relevant CLI tool.
   - macOS
   - macOS on ARM
2. Unpack and extract the archive.
3. Add the location of your **tkn**, **tkn-pac**, and **opc** files to your **PATH** environment variable.
4. To check your **PATH**, run the following command:

```
$ echo $PATH
```

5.2. CONFIGURING THE OPENSHIFT PIPELINES TKN CLI

Configure the Red Hat OpenShift Pipelines **tkn** CLI to enable tab completion.

5.2.1. Enabling tab completion

After you install the **tkn** CLI, you can enable tab completion to automatically complete **tkn** commands or suggest options when you press Tab.

Prerequisites

- You must have the **tkn** CLI tool installed.
- You must have **bash-completion** installed on your local system.

Procedure

The following procedure enables tab completion for Bash.

1. Save the Bash completion code to a file:

```
$ tkn completion bash > tkn_bash_completion
```

2. Copy the file to **/etc/bash_completion.d/**:

```
$ sudo cp tkn_bash_completion /etc/bash_completion.d/
```

   Alternatively, you can save the file to a local directory and source it from your **.bashrc** file instead.

Tab completion is enabled when you open a new terminal.

5.3. OPENSHIFT PIPELINES TKN REFERENCE

This section lists the basic **tkn** CLI commands.

5.3.1. Basic syntax

tkn [command or options] [arguments…]

5.3.2. Global options

--help, -h

5.3.3. Utility commands

5.3.3.1. tkn

Parent command for **tkn** CLI.

Example: Display all options

```
$ tkn
```

5.3.3.2. completion [shell]

Print shell completion code which must be evaluated to provide interactive completion. Supported shells are **bash** and **zsh**.

Example: Completion code for bash shell

```
$ tkn completion bash
```

5.3.3.3. version

Print version information of the **tkn** CLI.

Example: Check the tkn version

```
$ tkn version
```

5.3.4. Pipelines management commands

5.3.4.1. pipeline

Manage pipelines.

Example: Display help

```
$ tkn pipeline --help
```

5.3.4.2. pipeline delete

Delete a pipeline.

Example: Delete the mypipeline pipeline from a namespace

```
$ tkn pipeline delete mypipeline -n myspace
```

5.3.4.3. pipeline describe

Describe a pipeline.

Example: Describe the mypipeline pipeline

```
$ tkn pipeline describe mypipeline
```

5.3.4.4. pipeline list

Display a list of pipelines.

Example: Display a list of pipelines

```
$ tkn pipeline list
```

5.3.4.5. pipeline logs

Display the logs for a specific pipeline.

Example: Stream the live logs for the mypipeline pipeline

```
$ tkn pipeline logs -f mypipeline
```

5.3.4.6. pipeline start

Start a pipeline.

Example: Start the mypipeline pipeline

```
$ tkn pipeline start mypipeline
```

5.3.5. Pipeline run commands

5.3.5.1. pipelinerun

Manage pipeline runs.

Example: Display help

```
$ tkn pipelinerun -h
```

5.3.5.2. pipelinerun cancel

Cancel a pipeline run.

Example: Cancel the mypipelinerun pipeline run from a namespace

```
$ tkn pipelinerun cancel mypipelinerun -n myspace
```

5.3.5.3. pipelinerun delete

Delete a pipeline run.

Example: Delete pipeline runs from a namespace

```
$ tkn pipelinerun delete mypipelinerun1 mypipelinerun2 -n myspace
```

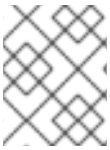
Example: Delete all pipeline runs from a namespace, except the five most recently executed pipeline runs

```
$ tkn pipelinerun delete -n myspace --keep 5 1
```

1 Replace **5** with the number of most recently executed pipeline runs you want to retain.

Example: Delete all pipelines

```
$ tkn pipelinerun delete --all
```



NOTE

Starting with Red Hat OpenShift Pipelines 1.6, the **tkn pipelinerun delete --all** command does not delete any resources that are in the running state.

5.3.5.4. pipelinerun describe

Describe a pipeline run.

Example: Describe the **mypipelinerun** pipeline run in a namespace

```
$ tkn pipelinerun describe mypipelinerun -n myspace
```

5.3.5.5. pipelinerun list

List pipeline runs.

Example: Display a list of pipeline runs in a namespace

```
$ tkn pipelinerun list -n myspace
```

5.3.5.6. pipelinerun logs

Display the logs of a pipeline run.

Example: Display the logs of the **mypipelinerun** pipeline run with all tasks and steps in a namespace

```
$ tkn pipelinerun logs mypipelinerun -a -n myspace
```

5.3.6. Task management commands

5.3.6.1. task

Manage tasks.

Example: Display help

```
$ tkn task -h
```

5.3.6.2. task delete

Delete a task.

Example: Delete mytask1 and mytask2 tasks from a namespace

```
$ tkn task delete mytask1 mytask2 -n myspace
```

5.3.6.3. task describe

Describe a task.

Example: Describe the mytask task in a namespace

```
$ tkn task describe mytask -n myspace
```

5.3.6.4. task list

List tasks.

Example: List all the tasks in a namespace

```
$ tkn task list -n myspace
```

5.3.6.5. task logs

Display task logs.

Example: Display logs for the mytaskrun task run of the mytask task

```
$ tkn task logs mytask mytaskrun -n myspace
```

5.3.6.6. task start

Start a task.

Example: Start the mytask task in a namespace

```
$ tkn task start mytask -s <ServiceAccountName> -n myspace
```

5.3.7. Task run commands

5.3.7.1. taskrun

Manage task runs.

Example: Display help

```
$ tkn taskrun -h
```

5.3.7.2. taskrun cancel

Cancel a task run.

Example: Cancel the **mytaskrun** task run from a namespace

```
$ tkn taskrun cancel mytaskrun -n myspace
```

5.3.7.3. taskrun delete

Delete a TaskRun.

Example: Delete the **mytaskrun1** and **mytaskrun2** task runs from a namespace

```
$ tkn taskrun delete mytaskrun1 mytaskrun2 -n myspace
```

Example: Delete all but the five most recently executed task runs from a namespace

```
$ tkn taskrun delete -n myspace --keep 5 1
```

1 Replace **5** with the number of most recently executed task runs you want to retain.

5.3.7.4. taskrun describe

Describe a task run.

Example: Describe the **mytaskrun** task run in a namespace

```
$ tkn taskrun describe mytaskrun -n myspace
```

5.3.7.5. taskrun list

List task runs.

Example: List all the task runs in a namespace

```
$ tkn taskrun list -n myspace
```

5.3.7.6. taskrun logs

Display task run logs.

Example: Display live logs for the **mytaskrun** task run in a namespace

```
$ tkn taskrun logs -f mytaskrun -n myspace
```

5.3.8. Condition management commands

5.3.8.1. condition

Manage Conditions.

Example: Display help

```
$ tkn condition --help
```

5.3.8.2. condition delete

Delete a Condition.

Example: Delete the mycondition1 Condition from a namespace

```
$ tkn condition delete mycondition1 -n myspace
```

5.3.8.3. condition describe

Describe a Condition.

Example: Describe the mycondition1 Condition in a namespace

```
$ tkn condition describe mycondition1 -n myspace
```

5.3.8.4. condition list

List Conditions.

Example: List Conditions in a namespace

```
$ tkn condition list -n myspace
```

5.3.9. Pipeline Resource management commands

5.3.9.1. resource

Manage Pipeline Resources.

Example: Display help

```
$ tkn resource -h
```

5.3.9.2. resource create

Create a Pipeline Resource.

Example: Create a Pipeline Resource in a namespace

```
$ tkn resource create -n myspace
```

This is an interactive command that asks for input on the name of the Resource, type of the Resource, and the values based on the type of the Resource.

5.3.9.3. resource delete

Delete a Pipeline Resource.

Example: Delete the myresource Pipeline Resource from a namespace

```
$ tkn resource delete myresource -n myspace
```

5.3.9.4. resource describe

Describe a Pipeline Resource.

Example: Describe the myresource Pipeline Resource

```
$ tkn resource describe myresource -n myspace
```

5.3.9.5. resource list

List Pipeline Resources.

Example: List all Pipeline Resources in a namespace

```
$ tkn resource list -n myspace
```

5.3.10. ClusterTask management commands

IMPORTANT

In Red Hat OpenShift Pipelines 1.10, ClusterTask functionality of the **tkn** command line utility is deprecated and is planned to be removed in a future release.

5.3.10.1. clustertask

Manage ClusterTasks.

Example: Display help

```
$ tkn clustertask --help
```

5.3.10.2. clustertask delete

Delete a ClusterTask resource in a cluster.

Example: Delete mytask1 and mytask2 ClusterTasks

```
$ tkn clustertask delete mytask1 mytask2
```

5.3.10.3. clustertask describe

Describe a ClusterTask.

Example: Describe the mytask ClusterTask

```
$ tkn clustertask describe mytask1
```

5.3.10.4. clustertask list

List ClusterTasks.

Example: List ClusterTasks

```
$ tkn clustertask list
```

5.3.10.5. clustertask start

Start ClusterTasks.

Example: Start the mytask ClusterTask

```
$ tkn clustertask start mytask
```

5.3.11. Trigger management commands

5.3.11.1. eventlistener

Manage EventListeners.

Example: Display help

```
$ tkn eventlistener -h
```

5.3.11.2. eventlistener delete

Delete an EventListener.

Example: Delete mylistener1 and mylistener2 EventListeners in a namespace

```
$ tkn eventlistener delete mylistener1 mylistener2 -n myspace
```

5.3.11.3. eventlistener describe

Describe an EventListener.

Example: Describe the mylistener EventListener in a namespace

```
$ tkn eventlistener describe mylistener -n myspace
```

5.3.11.4. eventlistener list

List EventListeners.

Example: List all the EventListeners in a namespace

```
$ tkn eventlistener list -n myspace
```

5.3.11.5. eventlistener logs

Display logs of an EventListener.

Example: Display the logs of the mylistener EventListener in a namespace

```
$ tkn eventlistener logs mylistener -n myspace
```

5.3.11.6. triggerbinding

Manage TriggerBindings.

Example: Display TriggerBindings help

```
$ tkn triggerbinding -h
```

5.3.11.7. triggerbinding delete

Delete a TriggerBinding.

Example: Delete mybinding1 and mybinding2 TriggerBindings in a namespace

```
$ tkn triggerbinding delete mybinding1 mybinding2 -n myspace
```

5.3.11.8. triggerbinding describe

Describe a TriggerBinding.

Example: Describe the mybinding TriggerBinding in a namespace

```
$ tkn triggerbinding describe mybinding -n myspace
```

5.3.11.9. triggerbinding list

List TriggerBindings.

Example: List all the TriggerBindings in a namespace

```
$ tkn triggerbinding list -n myspace
```

5.3.11.10. triggertemplate

Manage TriggerTemplates.

Example: Display TriggerTemplate help

```
$ tkn triggertemplate -h
```

5.3.11.11. triggertemplate delete

Delete a TriggerTemplate.

Example: Delete mytemplate1 and mytemplate2 TriggerTemplates in a namespace

```
$ tkn triggertemplate delete mytemplate1 mytemplate2 -n `myspace`
```

5.3.11.12. triggertemplate describe

Describe a TriggerTemplate.

Example: Describe the mytemplate TriggerTemplate in a namespace

```
$ tkn triggertemplate describe mytemplate -n `myspace`
```

5.3.11.13. triggertemplate list

List TriggerTemplates.

Example: List all the TriggerTemplates in a namespace

```
$ tkn triggertemplate list -n myspace
```

5.3.11.14. clustertriggerbinding

Manage ClusterTriggerBindings.

Example: Display ClusterTriggerBindings help

```
$ tkn clustertriggerbinding -h
```

5.3.11.15. clustertriggerbinding delete

Delete a ClusterTriggerBinding.

Example: Delete myclusterbinding1 and myclusterbinding2 ClusterTriggerBindings

```
$ tkn clustertriggerbinding delete myclusterbinding1 myclusterbinding2
```

5.3.11.16. clustertriggerbinding describe

Describe a ClusterTriggerBinding.

Example: Describe the myclusterbinding ClusterTriggerBinding

```
$ tkn clustertriggerbinding describe myclusterbinding
```

5.3.11.17. clustertriggerbinding list

List ClusterTriggerBindings.

Example: List all ClusterTriggerBindings

```
$ tkn clustertriggerbinding list
```

5.3.12. Hub interaction commands

Interact with Tekton Hub for resources such as tasks and pipelines.

5.3.12.1. hub

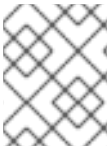
Interact with hub.

Example: Display help

```
$ tkn hub -h
```

Example: Interact with a hub API server

```
$ tkn hub --api-server https://api.hub.tekton.dev
```



NOTE

For each example, to get the corresponding sub-commands and flags, run **tkn hub <command> --help**.

5.3.12.2. hub downgrade

Downgrade an installed resource.

Example: Downgrade the **mytask** task in the **mynamespace** namespace to it's older version

```
$ tkn hub downgrade task mytask --to version -n mynamespace
```

5.3.12.3. hub get

Get a resource manifest by its name, kind, catalog, and version.

Example: Get the manifest for a specific version of the **myresource** pipeline or task from the **tekton** catalog

```
$ tkn hub get [pipeline | task] myresource --from tekton --version version
```

5.3.12.4. hub info

Display information about a resource by its name, kind, catalog, and version.

Example: Display information about a specific version of the **mytask** task from the **tekton** catalog

```
$ tkn hub info task mytask --from tekton --version version
```

5.3.12.5. hub install

Install a resource from a catalog by its kind, name, and version.

Example: Install a specific version of the mytask task from the tekton catalog in the mynamespace namespace

```
$ tkn hub install task mytask --from tekton --version version -n mynamespace
```

5.3.12.6. hub reinstall

Reinstall a resource by its kind and name.

Example: Reinstall a specific version of the mytask task from the tekton catalog in the mynamespace namespace

```
$ tkn hub reinstall task mytask --from tekton --version version -n mynamespace
```

5.3.12.7. hub search

Search a resource by a combination of name, kind, and tags.

Example: Search a resource with a tag cli

```
$ tkn hub search --tags cli
```

5.3.12.8. hub upgrade

Upgrade an installed resource.

Example: Upgrade the installed mytask task in the mynamespace namespace to a new version

```
$ tkn hub upgrade task mytask --to version -n mynamespace
```

CHAPTER 6. GITOPS CLI FOR USE WITH RED HAT OPENSHIFT GITOPS

The GitOps **argocd** CLI is a tool for configuring and managing Red Hat OpenShift GitOps and Argo CD resources from a terminal.

With the GitOps CLI, you can make GitOps computing tasks simple and concise. You can install this CLI tool on different platforms.

6.1. INSTALLING THE GITOPS CLI

See Installing the GitOps CLI.

6.2. ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

- What is GitOps?

CHAPTER 7. OPM CLI

7.1. INSTALLING THE OPM CLI

7.1.1. About the opm CLI

The **opm** CLI tool is provided by the Operator Framework for use with the Operator bundle format. This tool allows you to create and maintain catalogs of Operators from a list of Operator bundles that are similar to software repositories. The result is a container image which can be stored in a container registry and then installed on a cluster.

A catalog contains a database of pointers to Operator manifest content that can be queried through an included API that is served when the container image is run. On OpenShift Container Platform, Operator Lifecycle Manager (OLM) can reference the image in a catalog source, defined by a **CatalogSource** object, which polls the image at regular intervals to enable frequent updates to installed Operators on the cluster.

Additional resources

- See Operator Framework packaging format for more information about the bundle format.
- To create a bundle image using the Operator SDK, see Working with bundle images.

7.1.2. Installing the opm CLI

You can install the **opm** CLI tool on your Linux, macOS, or Windows workstation.

Prerequisites

- For Linux, you must provide the following packages. RHEL 8 meets these requirements:
  - **podman** version 1.9.3+ (version 2.0+ recommended)
  - **glibc** version 2.28+

Procedure

1. Navigate to the OpenShift mirror site and download the latest version of the tarball that matches your operating system.
2. Unpack the archive.
   - For Linux or macOS:

     ```
     $ tar xvf <file>
     ```

   - For Windows, unzip the archive with a ZIP program.
3. Place the file anywhere in your **PATH**.
   - For Linux or macOS:
     a. Check your **PATH**:

```
$ echo $PATH
```

b. Move the file. For example:

```
$ sudo mv ./opm /usr/local/bin/
```

- For Windows:

a. Check your **PATH**:

```
C:\> path
```

b. Move the file:

```
C:\> move opm.exe <directory>
```

Verification

- After you install the **opm** CLI, verify that it is available:

```
$ opm version
```

7.1.3. Additional resources

- See Managing custom catalogs for **opm** procedures including creating, updating, and pruning catalogs.

7.2. OPM CLI REFERENCE

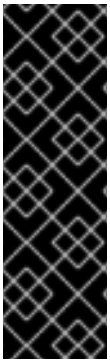
The **opm** command-line interface (CLI) is a tool for creating and maintaining Operator catalogs.

opm CLI syntax

```
$ opm <command> [<subcommand>] [<argument>] [<flags>]
```

Table 7.1. Global flags

Flag	Description
-skip-tls-verify	Skip TLS certificate verification for container image registries while pulling bundles or indexes.
--use-http	When you pull bundles, use plain HTTP for container image registries.



IMPORTANT

The SQLite-based catalog format, including the related CLI commands, is a deprecated feature. Deprecated functionality is still included in OpenShift Container Platform and continues to be supported; however, it will be removed in a future release of this product and is not recommended for new deployments.

For the most recent list of major functionality that has been deprecated or removed within OpenShift Container Platform, refer to the *Deprecated and removed features* section of the OpenShift Container Platform release notes.

7.2.1. generate

Generate various artifacts for declarative config indexes.

Command syntax

```
$ opm generate <subcommand> [<flags>]
```

Table 7.2. generate subcommands

Subcommand	Description
dockerfile	Generate a Dockerfile for a declarative config index.

Table 7.3. generate flags

Flags	Description
-h, **--help**	Help for generate.

7.2.1.1. dockerfile

Generate a Dockerfile for a declarative config index.

IMPORTANT

This command creates a Dockerfile in the same directory as the **<dcRootDir>** (named **<dcDirName>.Dockerfile**) that is used to build the index. If a Dockerfile with the same name already exists, this command fails.

When specifying extra labels, if duplicate keys exist, only the last value of each duplicate key gets added to the generated Dockerfile.

Command syntax

```
$ opm generate dockerfile <dcRootDir> [<flags>]
```

Table 7.4. generate dockerfile flags

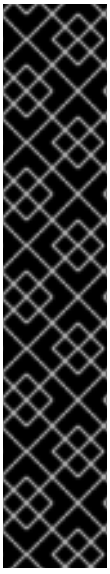
Flag	Description
-i, --binary-image (string)	Image in which to build catalog. The default value is **quay.io/operator-framework/opm:latest**.
-l, --extra-labels (string)	Extra labels to include in the generated Dockerfile. Labels have the form **key=value**.
-h, --help	Help for Dockerfile.

NOTE

To build with the official Red Hat image, use the **registry.redhat.io/openshift4/ose-operator-registry:v4.13** value with the **-i** flag.

7.2.2. index

Generate Operator index for SQLite database format container images from pre-existing Operator bundles.



IMPORTANT

As of OpenShift Container Platform 4.11, the default Red Hat-provided Operator catalog releases in the file-based catalog format. The default Red Hat-provided Operator catalogs for OpenShift Container Platform 4.6 through 4.10 released in the deprecated SQLite database format.

The **opm** subcommands, flags, and functionality related to the SQLite database format are also deprecated and will be removed in a future release. The features are still supported and must be used for catalogs that use the deprecated SQLite database format.

Many of the **opm** subcommands and flags for working with the SQLite database format, such as **opm index prune**, do not work with the file-based catalog format.

For more information about working with file-based catalogs, see "Additional resources".

Command syntax

```
$ opm index <subcommand> [<flags>]
```

Table 7.5. **index** subcommands

Subcommand	Description
add	Add Operator bundles to an index.
prune	Prune an index of all but specified packages.

Subcommand	Description
prune-stranded	Prune an index of stranded bundles, which are bundles that are not associated with a particular image.
rm	Delete an entire Operator from an index.

7.2.2.1. add

Add Operator bundles to an index.

Command syntax

```
$ opm index add [<flags>]
```

Table 7.6. **index add** flags

Flag	Description
-i, **--binary-image**	Container image for on-image **opm** command
-u, **--build-tool** (string)	Tool to build container images: **podman** (the default value) or **docker**. Overrides part of the **--container-tool** flag.
-b, **--bundles** (strings)	Comma-separated list of bundles to add.
-c, **--container-tool** (string)	Tool to interact with container images, such as for saving and building: **docker** or **podman**.
-f, **--from-index** (string)	Previous index to add to.
--generate	If enabled, only creates the Dockerfile and saves it to local disk.
--mode (string)	Graph update mode that defines how channel graphs are updated: **replaces** (the default value), **semver**, or **semver-skippatch**.
-d, **--out-dockerfile** (string)	Optional: If generating the Dockerfile, specify a file name.
--permissive	Allow registry load errors.
-p, **--pull-tool** (string)	Tool to pull container images: **none** (the default value), **docker**, or **podman**. Overrides part of the **--container-tool** flag.
-t, **--tag** (string)	Custom tag for container image being built.

7.2.2.2. prune

Prune an index of all but specified packages.

Command syntax

```
$ opm index prune [<flags>]
```

Table 7.7. **index prune** flags

Flag	Description
-i, **--binary-image**	Container image for on-image **opm** command
-c, **--container-tool** (string)	Tool to interact with container images, such as for saving and building: **docker** or **podman**.
-f, **--from-index** (string)	Index to prune.
--generate	If enabled, only creates the Dockerfile and saves it to local disk.
-d, **--out-dockerfile** (string)	Optional: If generating the Dockerfile, specify a file name.
-p, **--packages** (strings)	Comma-separated list of packages to keep.
--permissive	Allow registry load errors.
-t, **--tag** (string)	Custom tag for container image being built.

7.2.2.3. prune-stranded

Prune an index of stranded bundles, which are bundles that are not associated with a particular image.

Command syntax

```
$ opm index prune-stranded [<flags>]
```

Table 7.8. **index prune-stranded** flags

Flag	Description
-i, **--binary-image**	Container image for on-image **opm** command
-c, **--container-tool** (string)	Tool to interact with container images, such as for saving and building: **docker** or **podman**.
-f, **--from-index** (string)	Index to prune.

Flag	Description
--generate	If enabled, only creates the Dockerfile and saves it to local disk.
-d, **--out-dockerfile** (string)	Optional: If generating the Dockerfile, specify a file name.
-p, **--packages** (strings)	Comma-separated list of packages to keep.
--permissive	Allow registry load errors.
-t, **--tag** (string)	Custom tag for container image being built.

7.2.2.4. rm

Delete an entire Operator from an index.

Command syntax

```
$ opm index rm [<flags>]
```

Table 7.9. **index rm** flags

Flag	Description
-i, **--binary-image**	Container image for on-image **opm** command
-u, **--build-tool** (string)	Tool to build container images: **podman** (the default value) or **docker**. Overrides part of the **--container-tool** flag.
-c, **--container-tool** (string)	Tool to interact with container images, such as for saving and building: **docker** or **podman**.
-f, **--from-index** (string)	Previous index to delete from.
--generate	If enabled, only creates the Dockerfile and saves it to local disk.
-o, **--operators** (strings)	Comma-separated list of Operators to delete.
-d, **--out-dockerfile** (string)	Optional: If generating the Dockerfile, specify a file name.
-p, **--packages** (strings)	Comma-separated list of packages to keep.

Flag	Description
--permissive	Allow registry load errors.
-p, **--pull-tool** (string)	Tool to pull container images: **none** (the default value), **docker**, or **podman**. Overrides part of the **--container-tool** flag.
-t, **--tag** (string)	Custom tag for container image being built.

Additional resources

- Operator Framework packaging format
- Managing custom catalogs
- Mirroring images for a disconnected installation using the oc-mirror plugin

7.2.3. init

Generate an **olm.package** declarative config blob.

Command syntax

```
$ opm init <package_name> [<flags>]
```

Table 7.10. **init** flags

Flag	Description
-c, **--default-channel** (string)	The channel that subscriptions will default to if unspecified.
-d, **--description** (string)	Path to the Operator's **README.md** or other documentation.
-i, **--icon** (string)	Path to package's icon.
-o, **--output** (string)	Output format: **json** (the default value) or **yaml**.

7.2.4. migrate

Migrate a SQLite database format index image or database file to a file-based catalog.

IMPORTANT

The SQLite-based catalog format, including the related CLI commands, is a deprecated feature. Deprecated functionality is still included in OpenShift Container Platform and continues to be supported; however, it will be removed in a future release of this product and is not recommended for new deployments.

For the most recent list of major functionality that has been deprecated or removed within OpenShift Container Platform, refer to the *Deprecated and removed features* section of the OpenShift Container Platform release notes.

Command syntax

```
$ opm migrate <index_ref> <output_dir> [<flags>]
```

Table 7.11. migrate flags

Flag	Description
-o, **--output** (string)	Output format: **json** (the default value) or **yaml**.

7.2.5. render

Generate a declarative config blob from the provided index images, bundle images, and SQLite database files.

Command syntax

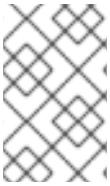
```
$ opm render <index_image | bundle_image | sqlite_file> [<flags>]
```

Table 7.12. render flags

Flag	Description
-o, **--output** (string)	Output format: **json** (the default value) or **yaml**.

7.2.6. serve

Serve declarative configs via a GRPC server.



NOTE

The declarative config directory is loaded by the **serve** command at startup. Changes made to the declarative config after this command starts are not reflected in the served content.

Command syntax

```
$ opm serve <source_path> [<flags>]
```

Table 7.13. **serve** flags

Flag	Description
--cache-dir (string)	If this flag is set, it syncs and persists the server cache directory.
--cache-enforce-integrity	Exits with an error if the cache is not present or is invalidated. The default value is **true** when the **--cache-dir** flag is set and the **--cache-only** flag is **false**. Otherwise, the default is **false**.
--cache-only	Syncs the serve cache and exits without serving.
--debug	Enables debug logging.
h, **--help**	Help for serve.
-p, **--port** (string)	The port number for the service. The default value is **50051**.
--pprof-addr (string)	The address of the startup profiling endpoint. The format is **Addr:Port**.
-t, **--termination-log** (string)	The path to a container termination log file. The default value is **/dev/termination-log**.

7.2.7. validate

Validate the declarative config JSON file(s) in a given directory.

Command syntax

```
$ opm validate <directory> [<flags>]
```

CHAPTER 8. OPERATOR SDK

8.1. INSTALLING THE OPERATOR SDK CLI

The Operator SDK provides a command-line interface (CLI) tool that Operator developers can use to build, test, and deploy an Operator. You can install the Operator SDK CLI on your workstation so that you are prepared to start authoring your own Operators.

Operator authors with cluster administrator access to a Kubernetes-based cluster, such as OpenShift Container Platform, can use the Operator SDK CLI to develop their own Operators based on Go, Ansible, Java, or Helm. Kubebuilder is embedded into the Operator SDK as the scaffolding solution for Go-based Operators, which means existing Kubebuilder projects can be used as is with the Operator SDK and continue to work. See Developing Operators for full documentation on the Operator SDK.

NOTE

OpenShift Container Platform 4.13 supports Operator SDK 1.28.0.

8.1.1. Installing the Operator SDK CLI on Linux

You can install the OpenShift SDK CLI tool on Linux.

Prerequisites

- Go v1.19+
- **docker** v17.03+, **podman** v1.9.3+, or **buildah** v1.7+

Procedure

1. Navigate to the OpenShift mirror site.
2. From the latest 4.13 directory, download the latest version of the tarball for Linux.
3. Unpack the archive:

```
$ tar xvf operator-sdk-v1.28.0-ocp-linux-x86_64.tar.gz
```

4. Make the file executable:

```
$ chmod +x operator-sdk
```

5. Move the extracted **operator-sdk** binary to a directory that is on your **PATH**.

TIP

To check your **PATH**:

```
$ echo $PATH
```

```
$ sudo mv ./operator-sdk /usr/local/bin/operator-sdk
```

Verification

- After you install the Operator SDK CLI, verify that it is available:

```
$ operator-sdk version
```

Example output

```
operator-sdk version: "v1.28.0-ocp", ...
```

8.1.2. Installing the Operator SDK CLI on macOS

You can install the OpenShift SDK CLI tool on macOS.

Prerequisites

- Go v1.19+
- **docker** v17.03+, **podman** v1.9.3+, or **buildah** v1.7+

Procedure

1. For the **amd64** and **arm64** architectures, navigate to the OpenShift mirror site for the **amd64** architecture and OpenShift mirror site for the **arm64** architecture respectively.
2. From the latest 4.13 directory, download the latest version of the tarball for macOS.
3. Unpack the Operator SDK archive for **amd64** architecture by running the following command:

```
$ tar xvf operator-sdk-v1.28.0-ocp-darwin-x86_64.tar.gz
```

4. Unpack the Operator SDK archive for **arm64** architecture by running the following command:

```
$ tar xvf operator-sdk-v1.28.0-ocp-darwin-aarch64.tar.gz
```

5. Make the file executable by running the following command:

```
$ chmod +x operator-sdk
```

6. Move the extracted **operator-sdk** binary to a directory that is on your **PATH** by running the following command:

TIP

Check your **PATH** by running the following command:

```
$ echo $PATH
```

```
$ sudo mv ./operator-sdk /usr/local/bin/operator-sdk
```

Verification

- After you install the Operator SDK CLI, verify that it is available by running the following command::

```
$ operator-sdk version
```

Example output

```
operator-sdk version: "v1.28.0-ocp", ...
```

8.2. OPERATOR SDK CLI REFERENCE

The Operator SDK command-line interface (CLI) is a development kit designed to make writing Operators easier.

Operator SDK CLI syntax

```
$ operator-sdk <command> [<subcommand>] [<argument>] [<flags>]
```

See Developing Operators for full documentation on the Operator SDK.

8.2.1. bundle

The **operator-sdk bundle** command manages Operator bundle metadata.

8.2.1.1. validate

The **bundle validate** subcommand validates an Operator bundle.

Table 8.1. bundle validate flags

Flag	Description
-h, **--help**	Help output for the **bundle validate** subcommand.
--index-builder (string)	Tool to pull and unpack bundle images. Only used when validating a bundle image. Available options are **docker**, which is the default, **podman**, or **none**.
--list-optional	List all optional validators available. When set, no validators are run.
--select-optional (string)	Label selector to select optional validators to run. When run with the **--list-optional** flag, lists available optional validators.

8.2.2. cleanup

The **operator-sdk cleanup** command destroys and removes resources that were created for an Operator that was deployed with the **run** command.

Table 8.2. cleanup flags

Flag	Description
-h, **--help**	Help output for the **run bundle** subcommand.
--kubeconfig (string)	Path to the **kubeconfig** file to use for CLI requests.
-n, **--namespace** (string)	If present, namespace in which to run the CLI request.
--timeout <duration>	Time to wait for the command to complete before failing. The default value is **2m0s**.

8.2.3. completion

The **operator-sdk completion** command generates shell completions to make issuing CLI commands quicker and easier.

Table 8.3. **completion** subcommands

Subcommand	Description
bash	Generate bash completions.
zsh	Generate zsh completions.

Table 8.4. **completion** flags

Flag	Description
-h, --help	Usage help output.

For example:

```
$ operator-sdk completion bash
```

Example output

```
# bash completion for operator-sdk                  -*- shell-script -*-
...
# ex: ts=4 sw=4 et filetype=sh
```

8.2.4. create

The **operator-sdk create** command is used to create, or *scaffold*, a Kubernetes API.

8.2.4.1. api

The **create api** subcommand scaffolds a Kubernetes API. The subcommand must be run in a project that was initialized with the **init** command.

Table 8.5. **create api** flags

Flag	Description
-h, **--help**	Help output for the **run bundle** subcommand.

8.2.5. generate

The **operator-sdk generate** command invokes a specific generator to generate code or manifests.

8.2.5.1. bundle

The **generate bundle** subcommand generates a set of bundle manifests, metadata, and a **bundle.Dockerfile** file for your Operator project.

NOTE

Typically, you run the **generate kustomize manifests** subcommand first to generate the input Kustomize bases that are used by the **generate bundle** subcommand. However, you can use the **make bundle** command in an initialized project to automate running these commands in sequence.

Table 8.6. **generate bundle** flags

Flag	Description
--channels (string)	Comma-separated list of channels to which the bundle belongs. The default value is **alpha**.
--crds-dir (string)	Root directory for **CustomResoureDefinition** manifests.
--default-channel (string)	The default channel for the bundle.
--deploy-dir (string)	Root directory for Operator manifests, such as deployments and RBAC. This directory is different from the directory passed to the **--input-dir** flag.
-h, **--help**	Help for **generate bundle**
--input-dir (string)	Directory from which to read an existing bundle. This directory is the parent of your bundle **manifests** directory and is different from the**--deploy-dir** directory.
--kustomize-dir (string)	Directory containing Kustomize bases and a **kustomization.yaml** file for bundle manifests. The default path is **config/manifests**.
--manifests	Generate bundle manifests.

Flag	Description
--metadata	Generate bundle metadata and Dockerfile.
--output-dir (string)	Directory to write the bundle to.
--overwrite	Overwrite the bundle metadata and Dockerfile if they exist. The default value is **true**.
--package (string)	Package name for the bundle.
-q, **--quiet**	Run in quiet mode.
--stdout	Write bundle manifest to standard out.
--version (string)	Semantic version of the Operator in the generated bundle. Set only when creating a new bundle or upgrading the Operator.

Additional resources

- See Bundling an Operator and deploying with Operator Lifecycle Manager for a full procedure that includes using the **make bundle** command to call the **generate bundle** subcommand.

8.2.5.2. kustomize

The **generate kustomize** subcommand contains subcommands that generate Kustomize data for the Operator.

8.2.5.2.1. manifests

The **generate kustomize manifests** subcommand generates or regenerates Kustomize bases and a **kustomization.yaml** file in the **config/manifests** directory, which are used to build bundle manifests by other Operator SDK commands. This command interactively asks for UI metadata, an important component of manifest bases, by default unless a base already exists or you set the **--interactive=false** flag.

Table 8.7. **generate kustomize manifests** flags

Flag	Description
--apis-dir (string)	Root directory for API type definitions.
-h, **--help**	Help for **generate kustomize manifests**.
--input-dir (string)	Directory containing existing Kustomize files.
--interactive	When set to **false**, if no Kustomize base exists, an interactive command prompt is presented to accept custom metadata.

Flag	Description
--output-dir (string)	Directory where to write Kustomize files.
--package (string)	Package name.
-q, **--quiet**	Run in quiet mode.

8.2.6. init

The **operator-sdk init** command initializes an Operator project and generates, or *scaffolds*, a default project directory layout for the given plugin.

This command writes the following files:

- Boilerplate license file
- **PROJECT** file with the domain and repository
- **Makefile** to build the project
- **go.mod** file with project dependencies
- **kustomization.yaml** file for customizing manifests
- Patch file for customizing images for manager manifests
- Patch file for enabling Prometheus metrics
- **main.go** file to run

Table 8.8. init flags

Flag	Description
--help, -h	Help output for the **init** command.
--plugins (string)	Name and optionally version of the plugin to initialize the project with. Available plugins are **ansible.sdk.operatorframework.io/v1**, **go.kubebuilder.io/v2**, **go.kubebuilder.io/v3**, and **helm.sdk.operatorframework.io/v1**.
--project-version	Project version. Available values are **2** and **3-alpha**, which is the default.

8.2.7. run

The **operator-sdk run** command provides options that can launch the Operator in various environments.

8.2.7.1. bundle

The **run bundle** subcommand deploys an Operator in the bundle format with Operator Lifecycle Manager (OLM).

Table 8.9. **run bundle** flags

Flag	Description
--index-image (string)	Index image in which to inject a bundle. The default image is **quay.io/operator-framework/upstream-opm-builder:latest**.
--install-mode <install_mode_value>	Install mode supported by the cluster service version (CSV) of the Operator, for example **AllNamespaces** or **SingleNamespace**.
--timeout <duration>	Install timeout. The default value is **2m0s**.
--kubeconfig (string)	Path to the **kubeconfig** file to use for CLI requests.
-n, **--namespace** (string)	If present, namespace in which to run the CLI request.
--security-context-config <security_context>	Specifies the security context to use for the catalog pod. Allowed values include **restricted** and **legacy**. The default value is **legacy**. [1]
-h, **--help**	Help output for the **run bundle** subcommand.

1. The **restricted** security context is not compatible with the **default** namespace. To configure your Operator's pod security admission in your production environment, see "Complying with pod security admission". For more information about pod security admission, see "Understanding and managing pod security admission".

Additional resources

- See Operator group membership for details on possible install modes.

8.2.7.2. bundle-upgrade

The **run bundle-upgrade** subcommand upgrades an Operator that was previously installed in the bundle format with Operator Lifecycle Manager (OLM).

Table 8.10. **run bundle-upgrade** flags

Flag	Description
--timeout <duration>	Upgrade timeout. The default value is **2m0s**.
--kubeconfig (string)	Path to the **kubeconfig** file to use for CLI requests.

Flag	Description
-n, **--namespace** (string)	If present, namespace in which to run the CLI request.
--security-context-config <security_context>	Specifies the security context to use for the catalog pod. Allowed values include **restricted** and **legacy**. The default value is **legacy**. [1]
-h, **--help**	Help output for the **run bundle** subcommand.

1. The **restricted** security context is not compatible with the **default** namespace. To configure your Operator's pod security admission in your production environment, see "Complying with pod security admission". For more information about pod security admission, see "Understanding and managing pod security admission".

8.2.8. scorecard

The **operator-sdk scorecard** command runs the scorecard tool to validate an Operator bundle and provide suggestions for improvements. The command takes one argument, either a bundle image or directory containing manifests and metadata. If the argument holds an image tag, the image must be present remotely.

Table 8.11. **scorecard** flags

Flag	Description
-c, **--config** (string)	Path to scorecard configuration file. The default path is **bundle/tests/scorecard/config.yaml**.
-h, **--help**	Help output for the **scorecard** command.
--kubeconfig (string)	Path to **kubeconfig** file.
-L, **--list**	List which tests are available to run.
-n, --namespace (string)	Namespace in which to run the test images.
-o, **--output** (string)	Output format for results. Available values are **text**, which is the default, and **json**.
--pod-security <security_context>	Option to run scorecard with the specified security context. Allowed values include **restricted** and **legacy**. The default value is **legacy**. [1]
-l, **--selector** (string)	Label selector to determine which tests are run.

Flag	Description
-s, **--service-account** (string)	Service account to use for tests. The default value is **default**.
-x, **--skip-cleanup**	Disable resource cleanup after tests are run.
-w, **--wait-time <duration>**	Seconds to wait for tests to complete, for example **35s**. The default value is **30s**.

1. The **restricted** security context is not compatible with the **default** namespace. To configure your Operator's pod security admission in your production environment, see "Complying with pod security admission". For more information about pod security admission, see "Understanding and managing pod security admission".

Additional resources

- See Validating Operators using the scorecard tool for details about running the scorecard tool.